

Magna Britannia Antiqua & Nova:

Or, a New, Exact, and Comprehensive

1484 K3

S U R V E Y

OF THE

Ancient and Present S T A T E

OF

G R E A T - B R I T A I N .

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- I. A Compleat and Accurate Description of the *Cities, Boroughs, Towns* and *Parishes* in the Kingdom.
- II. Their *Antiquities*. Their *Ecclesiastical, Civil, Natural*, and *Literary* History; with a View of the *Manners, Policy* and *Customs* of the Inhabitants.
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Hundred or Deanary they lye: Their *Value* in the King's Books, and *real Income*; also an Account of many of their PRESENT PATRONS and *Incumbents*.

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And Illustrated not only with General MAPPS, but also particular ones of each COUNTY, and other PLATES curiously Engraved, representing the ROMAN, SAXON and DANISH ANTIQUITIES found in this Island:

As likewise TABLES shewing at *Sight* the Distances of MARKET TOWNS and other remarkable Places not only from one another but also from *London*. With many other Particulars that are *curious* and worthy Notice.

Collected and Compiled from the *Antiquities* and *Histories* at large of each COUNTY. With many ACCOUNTS accurately taken on the Spot, and communicated by several JUDICIOUS HANDS.

V O L. VI:

L O N D O N,

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Westmorland.

WESTMORLAND is an inland County, no where touching on the Sea, but bordering on the East on Part of *Yorkshire* and the Bishoprick of *Durham*, on the South on *Lancashire*, and on the West and North on *Cumberland*: It extendeth thirty Miles in Length, but is not much above twenty-four Miles in Breadth, which making it 120 Miles in Compass, it contains in it thirty-two large Parishes, in which are a great Number of Chapels of Ease, eight Marker-Towns, Six thousand five hundred and one Houses, Five hundred and ten thousand Acres of Land, which is divided into two large Baronies, viz. the Barony of *Westmorland*, which is a large Champian Country, and the Barony of *Kendale*, which is full of Mountains, or as they are called by the Inhabitants, Fells. These two Parts belong to two Dioceses, viz. the former to *Carlisle*, and the latter to *Chester*.

This County was Part of the large Country of the *Brigantes*, of whom we having given a large Account in *Cumberland*, we shall supersede any Description of them here, as we shall also of the *Northumbrian* Kingdom established by the *Saxons*, of which this Shire was a Part, because we have also set down the Succession of the Kings thereof in *Northumberland*, to which we thought it most properly to belong, because from

that County it took its Name, and thither also we refer our Reader.

How the Conqueror, after *England* became perfectly subject to him, dealt with this little County, our Historians are altogether silent. 'Tis probable, it was so remote from his Eye, that he little regarded it; and though his great Commanders were greedy to heap to themselves great Inheritances from the *Saxons* Spoils; yet this being an hilly barren Country, we do not find it disposed of to any, till the Reign of King *John*, who rewarded the great Services of *Robert de Vipont*, who had been with him at the memorable Battle of *Mirabel*, in which the *French* and *Poitevins* received so terrible an Overthrow; with a Grant of the Castles of *Appleby* and *Burgh*, and the whole Bailiwick of *Westmorland*, to hold during the King's Pleasure. This *Robert* still continuing in the King's Wars, had the next ensuing Year another Grant for his better Support of the Premises, together with the Services of all those that held not by military Services, to hold to him and his Heirs, by the Wife that he then had, by the Service of four Knights Fees for all Service; provided, that he should not commit Waste in the Woods of *Winefell*, nor hunt in them during the King's Life, except he were there himself in Person, and saving to the King and his Heirs, all Pleas of the Crown.

In the two Baronies of *Westmorland* and *Kendal* before-mentioned, we find no Hundreds, but only Wards, Deaneries, Parishes, and Constablewicks; all which but the Deaneries, not being distinctly known to us, we are obliged to treat of the Towns in an Alphabetical Order, putting the Market-Towns in capital Letters for the more easy finding them. The Reason given by our Antiquaries, why this County was not divided into Hundreds, Rapes or Wapentakes, as all the other Counties of *England* are, is, because in antient Times these Parts paid no Subsidies, being sufficiently charged in Border-Service against the *Scots*. The Towns and Villages are

AMBLESIDE, a small Market-Town, situate on the upper End of the Lake, known by the Name of *Winandermere*, whose Market is weekly on Wednesday, and Fair yearly on

It was antiently a large City, as appears, not only from the many Ruins of the Walls, and from the Rubbish of old Buildings still to be seen without the Walls. The *Romans* had a Fort here of an oblong Figure, fortified with a Ditch and Rampire, in Length an Hundred and thirty-two Ells, and in Breadth eighty. That it was a Work of the *Romans*, not *Saxons* or *Danes*, is evident from the *British* Bricks and Mortar tempered with small Pieces of Brick. To which, if we add, that little Urns, glass Vials, and *Roman* Coins are commonly met with here, together with round Stones like Mill-stones (of which, being sodered together, they used of old to make Pillars) and paved Ways leading to it, we have Proofs beyond Contradiction.

But the old Name is quite lost, unless we may infer from the Name *Ambleside*, that it was the *Amboglana*, mentioned in the *Notitia*, where the *Cobors prima Ælia Dacorum* had their Quarters; but against that Conjecture it is said, 1. That the *Notitia* places it *ad Lineam Valli*, which, if we interpret of the Line or Track of the *Picts* Wall

itself, it is not possible it should be meant of this Place; but if we suppose it to signify (as it may well) the Line of Communication, which several Auxiliaries had with those who were quartered upon the *Picts* Wall, our Opinion may be reconcilable enough with the *Notitia*. But some farther object, 2. That it is beyond all Doubt, that the *Cobors prima Ælia Dacorum* was quartered at *Williford* in *Cumberland*, as appears by several Inscriptions, which have been found at a little Distance from it (which see in *Cumberland*). But to this it may be answered, there was at *Williford* (or rather at the Bank-End) a Fort assigned for that Cohort, when they were called out upon extraordinary Occasions to defend the *Picts* Wall; but *Ambleside* was their chief Station or standing Quarters, of which this is a good Argument, that many Pieces of *Roman* Antiquities have been found here, about the old Works, viz. several Medals of Gold, Silver, and Copper, some of which are in that Collection, which Mr. *Thomas Brathwaite* of *Ambleside* gave by Deed, dated *Novemb. 26. 1674.* to the Library of the University of *Oxford*.

A small Mile North of this Town stands *Ridal-Hall*, a convenient and large, but antient House; and in the Manor is a very high Mountain called *Ridal-Head*, from the Top of which there is so large a Prospect, that in a clear Day, *Lancaster-Castle* and much farther may be seen. The Manor antiently belonged to the Family of *Lancaster*, to whom it descended from the *Brus's* of *Skelton*, by the Marriage of *Margaret de Brus*, one of the Coheirs of *Peter de Brus* with *Roger de Lancaster*; for he 3 *Edw. I.* procured a Grant and Confirmation of the Forest of *Ridal*, which his Wife had before made over to him, which proves 'twas her Inheritance. From the Family of *Lancaster* it passed to that of *Plaiz* by the female Heir 8 *Edw. III.* and from them by the *Howards* to the *Flemmings* in the Reign of King *Hen. IV.* who have been Lords of it ever since. Sir *Daniel Flemming*, a
 Lover

Lover of antient Learning, was of this Family, who was very helpful to the late Editors of the *Britannia*, in giving them several useful Informations in this County and *Lancashire*.

APPLEBY, a small Market-Town, memorable for nothing but its Antiquity and Situation, otherwise little superior to a Village. Its Market is kept weekly on Saturday, and Fair yearly on *Whit-monday*. The Antiquities of it are, That it is situate on a *Roman* military Road, still visible by its high Ridge; and tho' in the *Itinerary* and *Notitia*, it is called *Aballaba*, and it be contracted into *Appleby*, yet the Derivation is so plain and almost entire, that there is no Room left to dispute, whether it be the same, as also that under the *Romans* it was the Station of the *Mauri Aureliani*, a Band of Soldiers so called, because they were sent hither by the Emperor *Aurelian*, to secure the Borders of his Empire in these Parts.

The Situation of this Town is in a pleasant Field, almost encompassed with the River *Eden*, but it is but thinly peopled, and the Houses and other Buildings are so mean, that if Antiquity did not set it above the other Towns of the County, and the Assizes were not held in the Town Hall, as they were formerly in the Castle, which in Part made the common Gaol for Malefactors, but that's now removed to the End of the Bridge, it would be of little more Note than the best Villages. What is most remarkable in it is the Corn Market, which is the best in all those northern Parts, and a beautiful broad Street, which runs from North to South with an easy Ascent, at the Head of which is the Castle, which is almost surrounded with the River, and Trenches, where the River comes not. This Castle is now the Seat of the Earl of *Thanet*.

But as mean as it at present is, it hath several Testimonies of its antient Splendor. King *Hen. I.* endowed it with Privileges equal to the City of *York*; the Charter of this latter (as 'tis said)

being granted in the Forenoon, and that of this Town in the Afternoon. King *Hen. II.* granted it another Charter with the like Immunities, and King *Hen. III.* (in whose Time there was an Exchequer here, called *Scaccarium de Apleby*) a third; all which are every Way conformable to that of *York*, and have been confirmed by the succeeding Kings of *England*, even almost down to the last Century.

When it was first governed by a Mayor doth not appear; but is evident, that in the Reign of King *Edw. I.* it had a Mayor and two Provoests (who seem to have been then Men of principal Note, i. e. Sheriffs, or at least such as we now call Bailiffs, who signed the publick Acts of the Town together with the Mayor, though at present their Office is nothing else, but to attend the Mayor with two Halberds). *Brompton* makes Mention of *Apleby-shire*, which seems to imply, that it then had Sheriffs of its own, as most Cities had, tho' they are now called Bailiffs; for *Edw. I.* in a Confirmation Charter of *Shap-Abbey* we find this Subscription. *Teste Thoma, filio Johannis tunc Vice Comite (i. e. Sheriff) de Apleby*, unless we should say that *Westmorland* was called the County of *Apleby* or *Apleby-shire*, as *Brompton* seems to intimate, and may perhaps be more clear from this, That in the Returns of the most antient Writs for summoning Parliaments, bearing Date 26 *Edw. I.* only the Name of the County is specified, not the Town, which may imply, that the Shire had its Nomination common with the Town.

This seems confirmed by this, That we never meet in our antient Histories of the Barony of *Westmorland*, but with the Barony of *Apleby* often, including all the Villages of the North Part of the County; and when it lost the Name of *Apleby-shire* and took that of *Westmorland*, the Barony also was so called, otherwise 'tis hard to imagine, how this Barony should take the Name of the County.

WESTMORLAND.

In the *Scotch Wars* this Town suffered so much, that it was reduced to a very low Condition, for 22 *Hen. II.* it was set on Fire by the *Scots*, and again 11 *Rich. II.* insomuch that of 2200 *Burghages* (by a due Computation of the *Fee-farm Tenants*) there remained not above a tenth Part, as appears by the *Inquisition* then taken, and yet preserved in the *Town Chest*. From these *Desolations* it hath never recovered it self, but hath ever since lain, as it were dismembred, and separated one Street from another at such a Distance, that one would believe them so many several Villages, nor indeed is it to be known, but by the *Records*, that they ever be-

longed to the same Body. For though *Burghgate* is mentioned above as the principal Street, yet *Bongate*, *Battleburgh*, *Dungate* and *Scattergate*, are all of them Parts of it, and probably the *Burrals* also, which may be an Evidence, that the Whole was once walled round (the Word signifying *Borough Walls*) and so much the more, because at *Bath* in *Somersetshire*, they call the Town Walls, *Burrals*: To confirm our Relation of the low Condition and Misfortunes of this Place, we esteem it necessary to set down the following Inscription, which is set up in the Garden belonging to the School-house, of which we shall speak presently.

ABALLABA, QUAM ‡ C. C.
FLVIT ITVNA, STATIO FVIT
RO. TEMP. MAVR. AVREL.
HANC VASTAVIT † F F
GVIL. REX SCOT. 1176.
HIC PESTIS SÆVIT 1598.
OPP. DESERT MERCATUS
AD. GILSAVGH LIN * F.

‡ i. e. Circum

† i. e. Funditus

* FVGIT. or fuit.

DEV M TIME.

By this Monument we may understand both the Excellencies and Decay of this Town; the former is expressed in the Situation, and in this, that it was a *Roman Station* in the Time of *Marcus Aurelius*; the latter befel it by the *Desolation* brought upon it by *William*, King of *Scots*, in the Year 1176, by the *Plague*, which raged here in 1598, when the Market was removed from it to *Gilshaughlin*, a Town lying four or five Miles distant from it on the North-West.

At the lower End of the Town stands the Church, which now is but one, but it seems that here was anciently two Churches; for we find that *Ranulph*, Earl of *Chester*, who died *Anno* 1129, 29 *Hen. I.* gave to the Abbey of *St. Mary's* at *York*, the Church of *St. Michael*, and the Church of *St. Laurence*, belonging to his Castle of *Appleby* in *Westmorland*. Near the Church stands the School, built at the Expence of *Robert*

Langton, LLD. a Native of this Town, who by his Last Will and Testament bequeathed to *Queens College, Oxford*, Two hundred Pounds to purchase Lands, and thereon to build a School-house in this Town, which being endowed with several Benefactions since by *Dr. Thomas Smith*, Bishop of *Carlisle*, and others, it is become a famous School, and hath had divers learned Men, Masters of it. *Mr. Camden* mentions one of them, viz. *Mr. Reginald Bainbrigg*, with very great Respect.

This Town, after it was taken by *William*, King of *Scots*, by Surprise, remained some Time in his Hands, but was at length recovered by King *John*, and by that Prince given to *John de Vipont*, or *de Veteri Ponte*, as a Reward of his many good Services; but we are not to understand this Gift of the King to include the Borough of *Appleby*, but the Castle and Barony only; for the former had been before granted to the Burgessees

Burgesses there by King *Hen. II.* and been confirmed to them by King *John* himself, *Reg. 1.* Nor was the Grant of the Barony, a Gift too little for a King; for to it belonged not only the Castle of this Town, but that of *Burgh* also, and many Manors, Forests, and Chases; all which, together with the Sheriffwick and Services of the Tenants of other Lordships, which held of it by Cornage, made up a large and noble Jurisdiction. The *Viponts* enjoyed this Barony and Sheriffwick divers Successions, till *Robert de Vipont*, joining with *Montfort*, Earl of *Leicester*, in a Rebellion against King *Hen. III.* was slain in the Battle of *Evesham*, and his Estate being seized, was given to *Roger Clifford*, and *Roger de Leybourne*, who married his Daughters *Isabel* and *Idonea*, and afterwards deserved so well of the King, that he totally remitted the Forfeiture of their Father. Upon the Division of the *Vipont's* Estate, this Barony fell to the *Cliffords* (the Ancestors by Mother-side of the Earls of *Thanet*) who have been Lords of this County, and flourished at this Place for above 500 Years; but Issue Male failing in *George Lord Clifford*, the Inheritance of this Barony, and all his Castles and Lands descended to his only Daughter and Heir *Anne*, who had thereby the honourable Titles of *Clifford* and *Westmorland* vested in her.

This noble Lady, who was an Example of true Piety and Charity, may not be passed over without a special Notice of her Benefactions to this Town, without digressing to those of other Places, viz. *Anno 1651, April 23.* she laid the first Stone of an Hospital, which she founded in this Town, for a Governess and twelve other Widows, commonly called now, *The Mother and twelve Sisters*, which she finished in three Years following; and for the Endowment thereof she purchased the Manor of *Brougham*, and certain other Lands called *St. Nicholas's* near this Place. And not long after purchased Lands of eight Pounds a Year at *Temple-Sourby* in this County, which she settled on the Town

to keep up the Repairs of the Church, School-house, Town-Hall and Bridge of this Town: She also rebuilt a great Part of the Church at *Appleby*, which was become ruinous, and made a Vault at the North-East Corner of the Chancel for her own Burial, and over it erected a stately Monument of black and white Marble for her self; and dying in the eighty-sixth Year of her Age, *Anno 1675.* was deposited in it. She likewise totally rebuilt the Church at *Bongate* (which we have before said to be a Part of this Town) and the Chapel of *Brougham*.

This Town hath given Birth and Education to several Men of great worth, viz. *Dr. Christopher Potter*, Provost of *Queens College, Oxford*, Prebendary of *Windsor*, and Dean of *Worcester*, a Person of great Learning and a devout Life, comely in his Person, and exemplary in his Behaviour. When the Troubles began, he was Vice-Chancellor of *Oxford*, in which Office he was much disturbed by the factious Party of the University and Town; and when the Civil Wars broke out, he sent all his Plate to the King, saying, He would drink as *Diogenes* is said to do, in the Hollow of his Hand, before his Majesty should want, though he had Reason to fear, he should be stript of all his Preferments by the Enemy. One *Knot*, a Jesuit in his Time, published a Book, which he intitled, *Charity Mistaken*, This Book our Doctor answered in a Treatise, which he named, *Want of Charity justly charged on all such Romanists, as affirm that Protestancy destroys Salvation*, *Oxford 1633.* *Knot* answered this Book in a Tract he called, *Mercy and Truth, or Charity maintained by Catholics*, *Anno 1634.* The Doctor finding (as he said) that Controversies could no more be ended by Writing than a Fire be quenched with Oil, refused to reply, and so *Mr. Chillingworth* undertook *Knot*, and hath excellently confuted him. He died *March 3. 1645.* and was buried in the Chapel of his College. He was nominated Dean of *Durham* a little before his

his Death, by his Majesty, but never was installed.

Christopher Bambridge, Doctor of Laws of *Queens College* in *Oxford*, Dean of *York*, Bishop of *Durham*, and at length Archbishop of *York*; he was sent Ambassador by King *Hen. VIII.* to *Rome*, where he so managed Affairs, that he procured his Master to take Part with the Pope, against *Lewis*, King of *France*, for which Piece of Service the Pope took himself so much obliged to him, that he created him Cardinal of *St. Praxis*; but he enjoyed this Honour but a small Time; for falling out with his Steward *Rivaldus de Modena*, an *Italian*, and caning him for his Faults, the revengeful *Italian* poisoned him, and so he died *July 14, 1511.* and was buried at *Rome*.

Thomas de Appleby, who was legally chosen Bishop of *Carlisle* by all, that had any Right of Election, but was so timorous, that he durst not own the Choice, till he had obtained his Confirmation from the Court of *Rome*, and then being consecrated, *Anno 1363.* sat thirty-three Years in it, for he deceased *Decemb. 5. 1395.*

Roger de Appleby, who went over into *Ireland*, and there became Prior of *St. Peter's* near *Trimme*, which House was founded by *Simon de Rupe forti*, Bishop of *Meath*. He was at length preferred by the Pope to the Bishoprick of *Ossory* in that Kingdom, and died *Anno 1404.*

Apelthwate, an Hamlet in *Winandermere* Parish, to whose Inhabitants all the Fishing upon the *Mere* belongs, and all the Tithe Fish to the Rector thereof, who has a Pleasure-boat upon the said Lake, and a Prescription for so much a Boat, in Lieu of the Tithe of all the Fish that are taken in it. The Abbey of *Furnesse* had two Boats upon this *Mere*, the one for the Carriage of Timber, and other Commodities, and another for Fishing, given them by *William de Lancaster*, Baron of *Kendal*; but we suppose not exempt from paying the like Sum for Tithes to the Rector, as the other fishing Boats.

Aldelathes, a Lordship of *William Lord Dacre*, who dying without Issue 33 *Edw. III.* left it with his other Estates to *Rannulph de Dacre* his Brother, then Rector of the Church of *Prescotes*, his Mother *Margaret* being then alive, but dying soon after, all the Estate of his Family became vested in him. He, though a Clergyman, was in the Wars with *Scotland*, with the King, 39 *Edw. III.* being obliged thereto, as we may suppose, by the Tenure of some of his Lands; and the 45th of the same King, was constituted a Commissioner for the Guarding the West Marches. He died 49 *Edw. III.* and left his Estates to his Brother *Hugh*.

Annerholme, the Lordship and Estate of *Thomas de Tweng*, a Clergyman, Rector of *Lythum* in *Lancashire*, who died possessed of it 48 *Edw. III.* and left the whole Estate of his Family to the Posterity of his three Sisters, *Lucy*, *Margaret*, and *Katharine*, but to which of them this Manor, upon the Partition came, we can't discover.

Ascome, the Lordship of *Roger Lord Clifford* 4th, of which he died seised 13 *Rich. II.* and left it to his Son and Heir *Thomas*, with many other Estates.

Ashby-Wyenderwaith, the Manor and Estate of *Roger Lord Clifford* 4, of which he died seised 13 *Rich. II.* as above, as he did also of

Ashby Cotesford, and

Ashby parva.

Ayke-scogbe, the Manor and Estate of *William Lord Graystoke*, who died possessed of it with other Estates 32 *Edw. III.* and left it with them to his Son *Ralph*, and his Heirs.

BURGH under *Stanmore*, or *Market Burgh*, a small Town, having its Market weekly on Thursday, and Fair yearly on *St. Matthew's Day*.

Antoninus and the *Notitia* mention a Roman Fort, called *Vertera*, where, in the Declension of the Roman Empire, a Prefect of the Romans quartered with a Band of the *Diretores*, which by their Description of it must be this Place; and to confirm the Conjecture it seems a good Proof, that

that upon a Mountain adjoining, called *Brough-fair-hill*, there are found some Tumuli, Barrows, and antient Burying-places of the Roman Soldiery. The Town is now dwindled into a Village, which is defended with a small Fort, and is therefore called *Burgh*, and because there is another Village near it of the same Name, it is usually called *Burgh* under *Stanmore*, i. e. under Stony Mountains, of which there is a Ridge by it, dividing this Shire from *Yorkshire*.

The Town, though but small, is divided into two Parts, viz. Upper, or otherwise *Church-Brough*, because the Church standeth in it. *Robert Eglesfield*, Founder of *Queens College* in *Oxford*, was Rector of this Place. He procured the Appropriation thereof to his said College. Here also stands the Castle of *Burgh*, and a Tower called *Cesar's Tower*, which is the Fort before-mentioned. The Castle, which had been razed to the Ground was not long since rebuilt by the Countess of *Pembroke*. 2. The lower *Brough* from its Situation, and *Market-Brough* from the Market kept in it every Thursday. The Change of the Name from *Vertera* to *Burgh* seems to have risen from hence. In the Time of the later Emperors of *Rome*, little Castles, which were built for emergent Occasions of War, and stored with Provisions for that Purpose, were called *Burgi*, from the Greek Word Πύργος, as may reasonably be supposed, which Name being given to the little Fort here, easily became the Name of the Town. We read no more concerning the Town, but that in the Beginning of the Norman Conquest the English formed a Conspiracy here against King *William*.

This Town and Lordship, with the Castle thereunto belonging, was a considerable Part of the Barony of *Appleby*, as appears from the first Gift of it to *Robert de Vipont* by King *John*, Reg. 4. for the Grant was of the Castles of *Appleby* and *Burgh* with the Bailiwick of *Westmorland*, and many Manors. From the *Viponts*, after divers Successions, these

Estates (as is shewed in *Appleby*) came to two Sisters, *Isabel* and *Idonea*, the Eldest of which being married to *Roger Clifford*, this Barony, upon the Partition, passed to his Heir *Robert Clifford*, who being slain at the Battle of *Bannocks-bourne* in *Scotland*, left it to his Son *Roger*, a Minor; but leaving a Widow, *Maud*, one of the Heirs of *Thomas de Clare*, this Lordship, with divers other Estates, was assigned to her in Dower: *Roger* was taken in Battle at *Burrough-brigg*, and suffered Death for his Rebellion at *York*. *Robert* his Brother succeeded him, in his Honour and Estate, being next in Blood; he purchased of *Idonea*, his Great Aunt, all her Right and Title in the Bailiwick of *Westmorland*, and procured a Charter 4 *Edw. III.* for a weekly Market on Thursday in this Place, and a Fair yearly, to begin two Days before the Feast of St. *Matthew*, and continue on the Day and Morrow after. His Posterity long held this Castle and Manor, till the good Lady *Anne Clifford* afore-mentioned came to be Heir of it, and transferred it to other Families.

Cuthbert Buckle, Son of *Christopher Buckle* of this Town, and a Vintner of *London*, was Lord Mayor of that City in the Year of our Lord 1593.

BURTON, a Market-Town, situate on the utmost Southern Point of this County, which Borders upon *Lancashire*. The Market is weekly on Tuesday, and Fair on *Whit-monday*. *Burton* was the Lordship of *Roger Lord Clifford* 4th, of which he died in Possession, and left, as other Estates before-mentioned.

Barton, or as it is called in our Historians, *Barton-Kirk*, a Village situate on the River *Eimot*, almost at its coming out of the Lake called *Ulleswater*. The Parish wherein it is, is remarkably large, for it reaches from the Bounds of *Rydal* and *Ambleside* on the South to the River *Loder*, or *Lowther*, on the North fifteen or sixteen Miles. The Lordship of this Town did most antiently belong to the Lord *Dacre* of the North, for *Ranulph de Dacre* died possessed

seised of it 13 *Edw. III.* His Posterity enjoyed it divers Successions, till *Ranulph Lord Dacre*, Brother of *Thomas* late Lord *Dacre*, firmly adhering to the House of *Lancaster* against the House of *York*, and being slain in *Towton-field*, by which Victory King *Edward IV.* obtained the Throne, was attainted in the following Parliament, and all his Estates being forfeited to the Crown, that King gave them all to Sir *Richard Fienes*, or *Fenys*, his Chamberlain, who had married *Joan* the Daughter and sole Heir of the above-mentioned *Thomas Lord Dacre*, accepting and declaring him by his Letters Patent Lord *Dacre*, and by his Grant settling upon him and his Wife *Joan*, and the Heirs of their Bodies, this Manor, and all other the Lands of *Thomas Lord Dacre* her Father, by the Attainder of the late Lord *Dacre Ranulph*, her Uncle. In this Family of *Fienes* this Lordship continued till 36 *Elizabeth*. *Margaret Fienes* transferred it by Marriage to *Sampson Leonard*, Esq; who thereupon claimed the Barony of *Dacres*, and obtained it.

This Place is famous for the Births of two great Men, viz.

Dr. Gerard Langbain, who from a poor Scholar in *Queens College, Oxford*, became first Fellow of the said House, where he was so eminent for all Kinds of Learning, and especially of Antiquities, that he was chosen by the University Keeper of the Archives or Records in 1644, and the next Year after Provost of his College; and in *June* following proceeded Doctor of Divinity. He was of as great Esteem for his Honesty and Skill in satisfying Doubts and composing Controversies. His great Learning rendered him acceptable to Archbishop *Usher*, *Selden*, and other Prodigies of Literature of his Time, and his Piety and publick Spiritedness to all that knew him. He wrote several Things, but that which deserves to preserve his Memory here is, that a little before his Death, he settled twenty-four Pounds *per Annum* upon the Free-School of this Town, towards which he owned, that

he had received twenty Pounds of a certain Doctor in *Oxford*, who desired to have his Name concealed. He died *Febr. 10. 1657-8.*

Dr. William Lancaster, late Provost also of the same College, was a Native of this Place, and on that Account, 'tis probable, was a considerable Benefactor to the School.

Dr. Lancelot Daws, educated in *Queens College, Oxford*, where he was made Fellow, and being a studious Person, became a singular Ornament of his House. Removing from his College he became Minister of this his native Place, and being eminent in this Station, was raised to a Prebend in the Church of *Carlisle*, and further preferred to the Rectory of *Asbby* in this County. He submitted to the Men in Authority in the rebellious Times, but seems no Ways concerned in defending or maintaining their Transactions, but rather seems to have lamented the Disorders of his Time, by certain Sermons entitled, *God's Mercies*, and *Jerusalem's Miseries*. He was forty-eight Years Pastor of this Church, and died *March 11. 1653.* He was buried under the Communion-Table in the Chancel belonging to this Parish-Church.

Bampton, or *Banton*, a Village situate upon the River *Loder*, in which we observe nothing memorable but a good Free-School built, and endowed by *Dr. Thomas Sutton*, a Native of it. He was educated in *Queens College, Oxford*, and having taken Holy Orders, became Minister of *Culham* in *Berkshire*, and Lecturer of *St. Helens* at *Abingdon*, which he at length exchanged for the Lectureship of *St. Mary Overbees* in *Southwark*, where having continued some Time, he was desirous to finish a Work of Charity which he had began, and to that End took a Journey to this his native Place, and there put his Hand to the Finishing of this School which he had began. Having done this, he hastened to *London* again to his Charge, taking Ship at *Newcastle*, but in the Way was with many others cast away, and drowned in

1623. being then not forty Years old. Some of their Bodies were taken up, and among them Dr. Sutton's, as was thought, which was buried at *Aldbrough* in *Suffolk*. Drury, the Jesuit, rejoiced greatly at the Doctor's Death, and the more, because he said it was a Judgment on him for being so zealous against Popery in his Preaching; but Drury's Censure was returned upon his own Head two Months after, for he was killed by the Fall of a Chamber in *Black-Friars*, at an Assembly of Romanists, to whom he was Preaching.

Bampton-Caudale and *Bampton-Patrick*, two Manors belonging to Roger Lord Clifford 4th, of which he died possessed 13 Rich. II. and left them with other great Estates to his Son and Heir Thomas.

Betham, a small Village standing near the River *Can*, famous only for a *Catadupa* or Waterfall, made by the Waters tumbling Headlong from an higher Ground, with an hideous Noise. The Neighbours form a Prognostication of the Weather from it thus: When the Noise of it sounds clear, they are sure of Rain and Mists. There is another Waterfall in this River at *Levens*, a Village lying above this Northward, of which in its Place: The Earl of Derby hath a Seat here, called *Betham-Castle*.

Bibbreke, a Village famous only for the Birth of *Nicholas Close*, one of the original Fellows, whom King Hen. VI. placed in his new erected College at *Cambridge*, which he named *Kings College*. The King had so great Confidence of his Abilities and Fidelity, that he made him Overseer of the Works, which Trust he discharged with singular Honesty. He was afterwards made a Bishop, first of *Carlisle*, and then of *Lichfield*, where he died anno 1453.

Bolton, the Lordship of Roger Lord Clifford 4th, who died possessed of it, and left it, as above.

Bowes, a Castle committed by King John, Reg. 5. to the Custody of Robert de Vipont, from whose Family it passed with the Manor through many Hands

to John de Beaufort, Marquis of Dorset, whose Heire's Margaret, marrying to Edmund of Hadham, Earl of Richmond, was by him Mother of King Henry VII.

The military Port Way tending Southerly leads to this Place, which is thought to be the old Station mentioned by *Antoninus*, which he calls *Lavatra*, which we mention here, because Sir William Dugdale places it in this County, and says, Robert de Vipont, Baron of Appleby, had the Custody of it; but we think it more truly in *Yorkshire*, and shall there speak more largely of it, because there are several Antiquities found there.

Brampton-hill, the Lordship of William Lord Greyfoke, who died possessed of it 32 Edw. III. and left it to Ralph his Son, in whose Posterity it remained.

Brampton, the Lordship of Roger Lord Clifford, who died possessed of it, and left it as is said in other Manors above.

Brougham, the Lordship and Castle of the Viponts, included in the Barony of Appleby and Burgh, given Robert de Vipont by King John, Reg. 4. from whose Family, after a few Descents, it passed by the Heir general to the noble Family of Cliffords, who enjoyed them uninterruptedly divers Successions; for though we find them with other Estates in the Hands of Guy Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and others, 7 Edw. II. yet they held them not in their own Right, but as Guardians to Roger de Clifford, who was then in his Minority, and had them all restored to him, when he became of Age. He was succeeded in his Honour and Estate by Robert his Brother, who being possessed of this Castle of Brougham, entertained Robert de Baliol, King of Scotland, when he came a Hunting in the Woods and Chases of this Robert. How this Manor came to be alienated from the Cliffords, we do not find, but that it was so, appears from hence; That the Lady Anne Clifford, when she endowed her noble Alms-house at Appleby, purchased this Manor to settle upon it. This Place stands upon the Roman military Way, called *The Maiden-Way*,

den-Way, just upon the Confines of *Cumberland*, and is thought to have been the old *Broconiacum* (written in other Copies *Brownacis*, and *Brocovum*, and in the *Notitia*, *Broconiacum*) mentioned in *Antoninus's Itinerary*, which is rendered almost certain, not only by its Distance from *Verteræ*, *Burgh*, but from the several Roman Coins, Altars, and other Antiquities, which have at Times been found here. The Company of the *Defensores* had their Abode here, as the *Notitia* expressly tells us, but Age has consumed the Castle and other Roman Buildings, which might have confirmed what we have said, so that only the Place hath the Name of *Broconiacum*, i. e. *Brougham* stamp'd upon it, being almost the same.

Buley-Castle, situate on the River *Eden*, a little above *Appleby* on the North-West, and belonging to the Bishop of *Carlisle*. It is said to have been erected at two or three Times by the Bishops of that See, several of whom have kept their Ordinations here, as there are still in Being several Registers to testify, if a Proof of it were necessary.

Burgham-Castle, with the Wood of *Quinfell*, and a third Part of the Manor of the Town, the Possessions of *Roger Lord Clifford* 4th, of which he died seized with many other Estates 13 Rich. II. leaving them to *Thomas* his Son and Heir. He had Summons to Parliament from 31 *Edw.* III. to the 12 Rich. II.

Cabergb, a Manor of the same Lord, and left by him to the same Heir, as was also

Clibburn-Talboys, though probably deriving its last Name from *loo de Talbois*, the first Lord of *Kendal*, whose Possession it was, and whose Posterity assumed the Name of *de Lancaster*, and from them it passed to the *Cliffords*, through several intermediate Owner's Hands. And

Clibburn Herry.

Casterton, the Lordship and Estate of *John Marquis of Dorset*, whose sole Heir *Margaret* carried it into the Family of

Edmund of Hadham, &c. as is said in *Bowes* above.

Clifton, the Lordship of *Roger Lord Clifford* 4th, who died possessed of it, as of other Manors above; otherwise of Note only for the Birth of *Christopher Airay*, educated in *Queens College*, *Oxford*, where having taken his Degree of Master of Arts, and entering into Holy Orders, he became Bachelor of Divinity and Vicar of *Milford* in *Hampshire*, in or about the Year 1642. It is said in his Epitaph, that in the Time of the Troubles he kept in the right Path, but we have no Account of his Demecanor then. He wrote some Books, but we find not what, except his *Fasciculus Præceptorum Logicalium*, &c. printed at *London*, 1660. He died on *St. Luke's Day* in 1670, and lies buried in the Chancel of his Church of *Milford*.

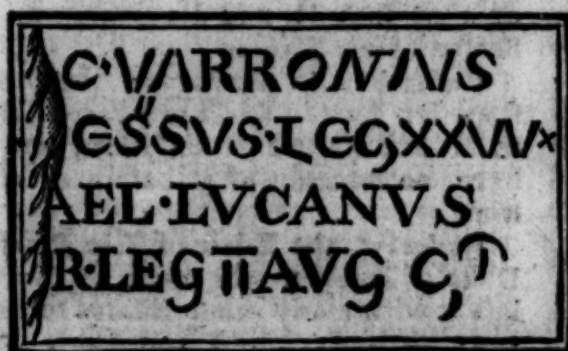
Coleby, the Lordship of the Lords *Clifford*, left as the former Manors.

Crakanthorpe, a Village famous for its Hall, or Manor-house and Moor. The Hall is a pleasant Seat, situate on the East-side of the Town, where the Family of *Machels*, who are Lords of the Manor, and have long been Men of good Note in this Country, have had their Residence from the Conquest downwards to this Day, and perhaps some Years before, if we had any Records to enlighten us in the Things of the preceding Ages. It may seem a little Strange, that Gentlemen of so antient a Family should not be found in the Catalogue of Knights of the Shire for this County; but if we consider that 'tis probable they were of a *Saxon* Descent, 'tis no Wonder that the *Norman* Kings would not trust any of such Descent, supposing them to be irreconcilable Enemies. 2. The Moors over which the *Roman* military Way passeth, called, *The Maiden-way*, and on which there are observable several wonderful Camps, near which other Antiquities have been discovered. To these Things we may add, that the Family of *Crakanthorps*, which hath produced several Persons of Note, may be justly thought

to take their Name from this Place, seeing they are every where in our Histories said to be Natives of this County, but not of what Place certainly, and seem to be more eminent than the *Machels*; for *John de Crakenthorp* was one of the Knights for this Shire, 9 *Rich. II.* and the 13th of the same King; *William de Crakenthorp* was in the same Office, 15, 18, and 21 of the same King, which *John* and *William* held the same Place 1 & 3 *Hen. IV.* and *Robert Crakenthorp* was chosen into the same Post 1 & 3 *Hen. III.* 5 *Hen. VI.* which shews, that the Family was in great Credit in those Kings Reigns. In later Time *Richard Crakenthorp* brought a Reputation to this Family by his singular Virtues and Learning, for which he was made the King's Chaplain, and preferred by Sir *John Leveson* to the Rectory of *Black-Notley* near *Braintree* in *Essex*, but far short of his Deserts, as all that knew him believed; for he was replenished

with all Kinds of Virtue and Learning, being a great Philosopher, a profound Divine, a subtle Canonist, and so well versed in the Fathers, Councils, and Schoolmen, that none in his Time went beyond him, as his Writings sufficiently prove. *K. James I.* used to say, he ought to have been a Bishop, but he never made him one; so that he died Rector of *Black-Notley*, and was buried in the Chancel there *Nov. 25. 1624.* This Manor is placed among the Estates, of which *Roger Lord Clifford* 4th died possessed 13 *Rich. II.* and left to his Heir *Thomas*, which, how it is consistent with what is said before from *Cambden*, is hard to reconcile.

Crawdendale Waith, a Place hard by *Whelp-Castle*, where there appear Dirches, Rampires, and great Mounts of Earth cast up, among which was found this Roman Inscription, cut in a rough Sort of a Rock, but the fore Part worn away with Age.



This *S* is set down in the last Edition of *Cambden*, but *Mr. Burton* on the *Itin. p. 126*, puts a *C* instead of it, which seems more agreeable to the Reading. † *Mr. Burton* gives us this for the whole Inscription.

It is thus read: *Varronius Praefectus Legionis Vicesima Valentis Viſtriciſ, Aelius Lucanus Praefectus Legionis ſecunda Auguſta caſtrametati ſunt.* The Manner of Graving, the one rude and deep, the other in a finer Character, proves them to be different Inſcriptions, of which this may be the Interpretation. The firſt of them imports, That *Varronius*, who with his Legion lay at *Deva*, or *Weſt-Cheſter*; and the other, that *Lucanus*, who was in Garriſon with the ſecond

Auguſtan Legion at *Iſca* or *Carlton* in *Wales*, being both detached againſt the Enemies in thoſe Parts, pitched their Camps for ſome Time in this Place; and 'tis probable that the Officers in Memory thereof might engrave theſe Lines on the Rock. *Mr. Machel*, late Miniſter of *Kirby-Thore*, who made a Collection of the Antiquities of this County, in order to compoſe the Hiſtory of it, found here the following Inſcription, never before obſerved, viz.



but we do not find any that have attempted to read it, and so must leave it to bolder and more experienced Antiquaries to spell out the Meaning of it.

Crosby-Gerard, the Lordship and Estate of *Roger Lord Clifford* 4th, of which he died possessed 13 *Rich. II.* and left it to his Son and Heir *Thomas*, with many large Estates, of which

Crosby-Rundewyth was at the same Time a Part.

Crossetbwaite, an Hamlet, whose Manor was, 30 *Hen. III.* the Possession of *William de Lancaster*, Baron of *Kendal*, who died then possessed of it; but leaving *Agnes de Brus* his Wife surviving, she had for her Dowry an Assignment of this Manor and divers others, which she held for her Life. To whom it passed from this Family, we do not certainly know, but find *Robert de Thweng* dying possessed of it, and other Estates in this County 48 *Edw. III.* He had no Issue, and so his Estates descended to the Heirs of his three Sisters, *Lucy*, *Margaret*, and *Katharine*; but to which of them this Manor fell in the Partition doth not appear; for we observe nothing of it, till *John de Beaufort*, Marquis of *Dorset*, died possessed of it 22 *Hen. VI.* and leaving it to his only Daughter *Margaret*, with his other great Estates, she by Marriage carried them to *Edmund of Hadham*, Earl of *Richmond*, whose Son *Henry* by her became King of England, by the Name of *Henry VII.*

Duston, the Lordship of *John Lord Graystoke*, who having no Issue of his Own, and his Brothers and Uncles being dead without Issue Male, settled this and divers other Estates upon his Nephew *Ralph*, the Son of *William Fitz-Ralph*, Lord of *Grimthorpe* in *Yorkshire*,

and *Joan* his Aunt, and dying 34 *Edward I.* left them to the said *Ralph*. He was summoned to Parliament by the Name of *Ralph Fitz-William*, and dying 9 *Edw. II.* left this Lordship, and his other Lands to his Son *Robert*, who outlived him but one Year, yet left a Son *Ralph* eighteen Years old, Heir of his Estates. *Elizabeth* his Wife survived him, and had for her Dowry an Assignment of this Lordship, and several others. The aforesaid *Ralph* being come to Age assumed the Name of *Graystoke*, and was summoned to Parliament under that Title. He was poisoned at *Gatshead* as he was at Breakfast, and left his Estates to his Son and Heir *William Lord Graystoke*. He was summoned to Parliament from 22 to 31 *Edw. III.* dying 32 *Edw. III.* was found among other Estates to be possessed of this Lordship, which he left to his Son *Ralph Lord Graystoke*, and his Heirs, some of whom it seems alienated it, for we find *Roger Lord Clifford* 4th dying possessed of it 13 *Rich. II.* and leaving it to his Son and Heir *Thomas*.

Flasecoph was another of the Lordships left by the said Lord *Fitz-William* to his Son *Ralph* and his Heirs; but we have no Account of it before or after him.

Frothwayt, the Estate of *John Beaufort*, Duke of *Somerset*, who dying 22 *Hen. VI.* left it with many other Estates to *Margaret* his only Child and Heir. She married to *Edmund of Hadham*, Earl of *Richmond*, Half Brother to King *Hen. VI.* and by him had *Henry*, Duke of *Richmond*, who seated himself on the Throne by the Victory over *Rich. III.* in *Bosworth-Field*.

Gallabar, a Field lying upon the Banks of the River *Birkbeck*, in which there is a red Stone, commonly called *Brandreth-stone*, about an Ell high with two Crosses cut deep on one Side. The Tradition among the Inhabitants is, that antiently it was the Mete-stone between the *English* and *Scots*. How true it may be, we can't affirm, but observing that it is about the same Distance from

from Scotland that *Rere-croft* upon *Stannmore* in *Cumberland* is, we are willing to subscribe to *Hector Boethius*, the *Scotch* Historian's Judgment, who tells us, That that Stone was set for a Boundary between *England* and *Scotland*, when *William I.* gave *Cumberland* to the *Scotts*, upon this Condition, that they should hold it of him by Fealty, and attempt nothing to the Prejudice of the Crown of *England*; and so 'tis probable was this.

Greenholm, an artificial Mount near the Road, which crosses the River *Birkbeck* near it, which was raised to prevent the Incursions of the *Scots*, in the Road to *Penwith*, as another at *Castle how* near *Tebay* was in the Road to *Appleby*, both which have such a Command over the Highway, that an Enemy can't pass for them.

Gillhaughlin, a small Town, to which the Market was removed in the Time of Pestilence from *Appleby*, four or five Miles North-West of it.

Gresmere, the Lordship and Estate of *William de Lancaster*, Baron of *Kendall*, who died possessed of it with divers Estates 26 *Hen. III.* but his Wife *Agnes de Brus* surviving him, she had this Manor with other Estates for her Dowry. He died without Issue, and *Peter de Brus* and *Walter de Lindsey* were his next Heirs; yet *Roger de Lancaster* had, by the Gift of the said *William* his Half Brother, some of the Lands of his Father; and *Margaret de Brus*, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of *Peter*, made over some other Estates of his Ancestors to him, among which was the Common of Pasture for his Cattle in and about this Place, which he procured a Confirmation of from King *Edward I. Reg. 3.* and so settled them all upon his Heirs.

Halested, the Lordship of *William Lord Grey-stoke*, who died possessed of it 32 *Edw. III.* and left it with the Rest of his great Estate to *Ralph* his Son and Heir.

Hamelfet, the Demefne of *John Beaufort*, Duke of *Somerset*, who died seized

of it 22 *Hen. VI.* and left it to his sole Daughter and Heir *Margaret*, who marrying to *Edmund of Hadham*, Earl of *Richmond*, Half-Brother of King *Hen. VI.* was the Mother of King *Hen. VII.* who by the Slaughter of King *Rich. III.* in *Bosworth field*, obtained the Crown.

Harkla-Castle, a Seat of the antient Family of *Musgraves*, Men of great Renown in this County, for *Thomas Musgrave*, Knt. was one of those Gentlemen in these Parts, who, upon that Invasion in the North made by *David Brus*, King of *Scotland*, put himself in Arms, and commanding the Van of the Army, gave him Battle, and having routed the *Scots*, took the King himself and divers of his Nobles Prisoners. He sat in Parliament from 24 *Edw. III.* to the forty-seventh Year of the same King, but he was the only Baron of the Family. His Descendants still kept up their Grandure, for another *Thomas Musgrave* was one of the Knights of the Shire 1 *Hen. IV.* and in the Reign of King *Philip* and Queen *Mary*, Sir *Richard Musgrave* of this House was so considerable for Honour and Wealth, that *Thomas Lord Wharton*, who in the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* had, with the Assistance of Sir *William Musgrave*, put 15000 *Scots* to flight at *Carlisle*, took his Daughter *Anne* to Wife.

Heartley-Castle, another Seat of the *Musgraves*, more antient than the former at *Harkla-Castle*. We find nothing material of the Family relating to their Seat here, but this, That *Thomas Musgrave* of *Queens College, Oxford*, who was created Doctor of Divinity in 1685, *Oct. 10.* was Son of Sir *Philip Musgrave*, Barr. of this Place, who was a Person of signal Loyalty to King *Charles I.* in his Troubles. This Doctor became Archdeacon of *Carlisle* in 1669, was installed Prebendary of *Durham*, *July 12, 1675.* as also Prebendary of *Chichester*, *Nov. 10. 1681.* and at length Dean of *Carlisle* upon the Promotion of Dr. *Thomas Smith* to the Episcopal See in 1684. He died in the Beginning of April 1686. The Manor of *Heartley*, 13 *Rib. II.* was the

the Estate of *Roger Lord Clifford* 4th, who died then possessed of it, and left it his Son and Heir *Thomas*.

Helbeck-Scar by the River *Gelt* hath an Inscription engraven on it, which the *Romans* left behind them, as was usual in other Places, to be Marks, where they had been, but what it was our Author doth not particularly inform us. The Manor of *Helbeck* was the Lord *Clifford's* above-mentioned, 13 *Rich. II.* and left as there.

Helsington, the Lordship and Estate of *Marmaduke Thweng*, a Parliamentary Baron, who sat in Parliament with the Barons from 35 *Edw. I.* to 16 *Edw. II.* He made over this Manor, and some other Estates, to *William* his Son and Heir in his Life-time, and left him many more at his Death, which happened 16 *Edw. II.* *William* his Son and Heir had Summons to Parliament 18 *Edw. II.* but never after. He died without Issue 15 *Edw. III.* and left this and his other Estates to *Robert* his Brother, a Clergyman, as he did for Want of Issue to his Brother *Thomas*, a Clergyman also, and Rector of *Lytbum*, who died possessed of them, and left them all to be divided between the Posterity of his three Sisters, but to which of them this Manor in the Partition came, is not particularly set down in our Author.

Helton-Bacon, the Estate of *Roger Lord Clifford*, of which he died seised 13 *Rich. II.* as above, as he did also of

Helton-Fletham.

Hep, Hepe, or as now 'tis called *Shap*, a small Village, once famous for a small Monastery; of which we shall hereafter in its Place particularly speak, but now of no Note, save for certain great Stones in the Form of Pyramids; (some of them nine Foot high, and fourteen thick) almost in a direct Line, and at equal Distances for a Mile together. They seem intended to be the Memorials of some Action or other, but Distance of Time hath made it impossible for us to find out the Occasion, having no History of this County. *Robert de Vipont*, a Parliamentary Baron, and a

Person much in Favour with King *John*, was Lord of this Town as Part of his Barony of *Appleby*, and it seems upon some Occasion laid up his Arms (for he was a very warlike Person) in the Abbey of *Hep*. He died indebted to King *Hen. III. Reg. 12.* in the Sum of 1997 l. 11 s. 6 d. five great Horses, and five Tan of Wine; whereupon the King, after his Death, sent his Precept to the Abbot of *Hep*, to deliver up all the Arms belonging to the said *Robert*, which were in his Custody, to his Bailiff to be kept in his Castles. *Roger Lord Clifford* 4th died possessed of this Manor 13 *Rich. II.* but how it came into his Family from the *Viponts* we have not discovered as yet.

Hindring, the Lordship and Estate of *William Lord Greystoke*, who sat in Parliament among the Barons from 22 to 31 *Edw. III.* and dying July 20. 32 *Edward III.* left it with his other great Estates to *Ralph Lord Greystoke* his Son and Heir, whose Posterity enjoyed it for divers Successions, till they all became vested in the Heir general, who marrying to *Thomas Lord Dacres*, had Livery of all her Lands, but with Limitation to her and her Heirs, 22 *Hen. VII.* Her Name was *Elizabeth*, sole Heir of *Ralph Lord Greystoke*.

Hosse, the Lordship of *Ranulph de Dacre*, Rector of the Church of *Prestcotes*, descended to him by the Death of *William de Dacre*, his Brother, who left no Issue. He enjoyed the Estates of his Ancestors about fourteen Years or more; was in the Wars with *Scotland*, and was constituted one of the Commissioners for the Guarding of the West Marches; and dying 4 *Edw. III.* left this Manor with his other Estates to his Brother *Hugh*, whose Posterity enjoyed them divers Successions, till *Ranulph de Dacre* adhering to the *Lancastrian* Succession, lost his Life in *Towton-field*, fighting against *Edward Duke of York*, who by that Victory was created King of *England*; and in his first Parliament having caused him, and divers other Nobles who fought against him, to be attainted

attainted, seised on their Estates, and so this Manor fell into that King's Hands. *Humphry* his Brother and Heir behaved himself with that Fidelity and Obsequiousness to King *Edward*, that he was made Chamberlain to *Margaret* the King's Sister; but whether he recovered the Estate of his Family, we do not find. Some Part he did not, for this Manor was found to be in the Possession of the Lord *Cliffords* in the Reign of King *Hen. VII.*

Hoton, the Lordship of *John Beaufort*, Marquis of *Dorset*, of which and divers other great Estates he died possessed, May 27. 22 *Hen. VI.* leaving *Margaret* his only Daughter and Heir, who marrying to *Edmund of Hadham*, Earl of *Richmond*, carried her great Estates into his Family, and by him had *Henry* Earl of *Richmond*, who afterward became King of *England*, by the Stile and Title of *Hen. VII.*

Howgill Castle, situate upon *Burnibek*, a small River at a little Distance from the *Maiden-way* Northward, belonging to the ancient Family of *Sandfords*, who were in their Time of great Repute, for Sir *Walter Sandford* was Knight of the Shire for this County 15 *Edw. II.* and Sir *Robert de Sandford* was Knight of the Shire for this County 16 and 19 Years of King *Edw. II.* His Son *Robert*, as we suppose, was so acceptable to the Men of this County, that he served for them in Parliament many Times in the Reign of King *Edw. III.* viz. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 14, and the 17 and 18 Years of that Reign, and *Thomas de Sandford* and *William de Sandford* 20th.

Hornby, a small Village; famous only for being the native Place of a Divine, Mr. *Simon Birkbeck*, a noted Preacher, both in the University and Country. He was educated in *Queens College, Oxford*, where having taken his Degrees, he entered into Holy Orders, and became Vicar of *Gilling* and Chapel of *Forcet* near *Richmond* in *Yorkshire*. In which Place being settled, and complying with the Powers in Being, from 1642 to his Death, he kept his Living, and was in good E-

steem both with the Clergy and Laity for his exemplary Life. He wrote a Book, which was much valued by Mr. *Selden*, and other learned Men, called, *The Protestants Evidence*, shewing, that for 1500 Years after Christ, the Fathers and Guides of Christ's Church taught, as the Church of *England* now doth, printed at *London* in 1635, and after in 1657, against the Doctrine of the Church of *Rome*. He died in 1656, and was buried at *Forcet* near the Font.

Hugh-Seat-Morvil, or *Hugh Morvil's Hill*, so called from the Family of *Morvils*, one of whom was some Time Lord of *Westmorland*, and 'tis likely had his Seat on or near it. Out of the Hill run two Rivers, viz. *Eure* and *Swale* into *Yorkshire*.

Jeffreys-mount is an Hill standing on the West-side of the River *Lune*, over-against *Rowntbawait*, from which there runs a Ridge of Mountains as far as *Ulles-water*, which is near half cross the County.

Isanparles, a Rock in the northern Parts of this County, much taken Notice of, which Nature hath made of a very difficult Ascent, with several Caverns and Windings, as if she designed it for a Receipt in troublesome Times. The *Eimot* empties it self into the *Eden* near it.

KENDAL, *Candale*, or *Kirkby Candale*, in Latin *Candalia*, signifying a Vale upon the River *Can*, which runs along the Valley near it in a stony Channel. Dr. *Gale* will have it to be the *Broconaca* of *Antoninus*, and *Cambden* himself was once of the Opinion, that it was the old Roman Station, *Concangil*, but it seems he altered his Opinion before he wrote his *Britannia*; yet his Judgment not being infallible, others have taken the Liberty to fix them here rather, than in any other Place, because in the *Notitia* it is placed, as it were in the Middle of the northern Stations; for whereas between *York* and *Derwent*, the *Notitia* speaks of fourteen Stations, the *Concangil* are the Seventh, and the very next that come after it are

are *Lævæ*, which our Antiquaries unanimously place at *Bowes*, a Castle upon the military Way, upon the Edge of this County; *Vertera* at *Burgh-Castle*, and *Bronniacum* at *Brougham*, which are further in it; and they are the more certain of it, because on the other Side of the River is an old Square Fort, of which the Banks and Ditches are still visible, in which are found *Roman* Coins, Altars, and other Antiquities. But after all, Dr. Brady, a very skilful Person in Things of this Nature, will have the *Concangli*, which was the Station of the *Præfectus numeri Vigilum*, to be placed on the northern Side of the Wall, or as others, at least nearer it, than this Town.

It is a fair, large trading Town, but of no great Antiquity, and therefore of Note principally for its Manufactures of Cottons, Cloths, Druggets, Hats, Stockings, &c. in which the Inhabitants have driven a good Trade, as early as King *Rich. II.* and King *Hen. IV.* for in those Reigns we find special Laws enacted for regulating *Kendal* Cloths, viz. 13 *Rich. II.* c. 10. and 9 *Hen. IV.* c. 2. The Cloth Trade was first settled here by King *Edw. III.* who brought certain *Dutchmen* into *England*, Reg. 11. to teach the *English* how to improve their Wool, and placed them in the several Counties for that Purpose, as in *Essex* at *Colchester*, and here, &c. It hath been incorporated but of late Years, for Queen *Elizabeth*, Reg. 18. first erected it into a Corporation by the Name of Aldermen and Burgesses; but King *James I.* by a new Charter incorporated them into a Body subjected to a Mayor, twelve Aldermen, and twenty-four Burgesses or Common Council-Men, who have a Recorder and other Officers subordinate to them: It hath two great Streets crossing one another, and in them a great Market weekly on Saturdays, and two Fairs yearly, viz. on *St. Mark's* Day, April 25. and on *St. Simon* and *St. Jude's* Days, Octob. 28. and between those Fairs a great Beast Market every Fortnight. There are belonging to this

Town seven trading Companies, viz. *Mercers*, *Sheermens*, *Cordwainers*, *Tanners*, *Glovers*, *Tailors*, and *Pewterers*, each of whom have their Hall or Place of Meeting. The Church here is very large, and yet hath twelve Chapels of Ease thereunto belonging. Near the Church is a Free-School well endowed with Exhibitions for such Scholars as having been educated at it, are sent to *Queens College, Oxford*.

The Lordship of this Town was most antiently in *Ivo de Taylbois*, who was from it intitled, Baron of *Kendal*. His Heirs and Successors *Esbred*, *Ketel*, and *Gilbert* inherited it, but we have no Account of them, and so must pass to the next Heir *William*, who being probably Governor of *Lancaster-Castle*, assumed the Surname of *De Lancaster*, which his Posterity ever after bore. He had a Contest with the Abbot of *Furnesse* about the Boundaries of his Barony of *Kendal* from the Territories of the Abbey, which was by an Accord fixed by certain Metes and Limits, yet had *Venison* and *Hawks* allowed him out of the Monks Part. His Posterity for four or five Generations inherited this Barony, till *William*, the third of that Name, leaving no Issue, his two Sisters, *Halowysse* and *Alice* inherited his Estates, of which the Eldest being married to *Peter de Brus* of *Skelton*, brought the Barony into his Family. Her Grandson *Peter de Brus* becoming Baron of *Kendal*, made that Place his capital Seat; but departing this Life without Issue, his four Sisters became his Heirs, of which the Third, *Margaret*, being married to *Robert de Ros*, having this whole Barony allotted for her Share, he, and his Posterity were called, for Distinction sake, *Ros* of *Kendal*. Her Son *William* had the Castle for his Seat, as had also his Descendants, *William*, *Thomas*, and *John*, but the last of these leaving only one Daughter and Heir *Elizabeth*, who married *Sir William Parre*, carried this Barony into his Family, who from it were called *Parres* of *Kendal*, after whom it falling into the King's Hands 4 *Edw. IV.*

it became a Title of Honour, and so the Barony was not reckoned, as before.

The Barons, Earls and Dukes, that have had their Titles from this Town.

John de Lancaster, third Son of King Henry IV. who in his Life-time made him Constable of England, Governor of the Town and Castle of Berwick, and Warden in the East Marches, was by his Brother King Hen. V. created Earl of Kendal and Duke of Bedford. He was in the Minority of King Hen. VI. constituted chief Councillor and Protector of England, Regent of France, which he kept in Subjection to the Crown of England as long as he lived; but after his Death, which happened 14 Hen. VI. it revolted by Degrees to Charles the Dauphin, who called himself all along King of France. He died possessed of many great Estates, and among others of this Town with its Members, and the Forest of Troutbeck, and the three Parks there, Troutbeck-Park, Colt-Park, and Calf-Garth, and was buried in the Church of Nostre Dame at Roan, under a plain marble Tomb. He left no Issue, and so the Honour for a Time became vacant, and this Lordship returned to the Crown.

John Beaufort, descended of *John of Gaunt* by his last Wife, the Lady Katharine Swinford, his Father having in the 20 Rich. II. been created Earl of Somerset and Marquis of Dorset, was 21 Hen. VI. created Duke of Somerset and Earl of Kendal, and by that Title Lieutenant and Captain General of the whole Realm of France. He served that King in his French Wars that Year, but died the next, being then seised of this Barony. He left only one Daughter *Margaret* for his Heir, who marrying to *Edmund of Hadham*, Earl of Richmond, carried this great Estate into his Family, to which King Hen. VII. was Heir; but it seems that the Barony remained in the King's Hands, and was a little after, 24 Hen. VI. conferred on

John de Foix, Son of *Guaaston de Foix*, Earl of Benanges, and Knight of the

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Garter. This *John* having married *Margaret*, Niece of *William de la Pole*, Duke of Suffolk, a powerful Man with King Henry VI. was by the Duke's Procurement made Earl of Kendal, and endowed with great Possessions in England, as well as in his own Nation in Guieu. Some of his Family still remaining in France, call themselves Earls of Longueville and Kendal.

William Parr, Descendant of that Sir *William Parr*, who married *Elizabeth*, the Daughter and Heir of *Thomas Ros*, Baron of Kendal, 14 Rich. II. and Son of Sir *Thomas Parr*, being Squire of the Body to King Hen. VIII. and Ranger of the Bailiwicks of *Brigstock* and *Rockingham*, was in the thirtieth Year of that King created Baron of Kendale; and when that King, five Years after, married his Sister, the Lady *Katharine Parr*, he was created Earl of Essex; and because he was one of those whom the same Prince associated with his Executors for their Assistance in Matters of the greatest Importance, he was by King Edw. VI. further created Marquis of Northampton. He died without Issue, whereupon the *Herberts*, Earls of Pembroke, descended from the Lady *Anne* his Sister, succeeded to his Rights and Interests, and at this Day have the Title of Baron Ros of Kendal and Parr.

Charles Stuart, third Son of his Royal Highness, *James* Duke of York, (afterwards King *James II.*) soon after he was born, was declared Duke of Kendal, anno 1666, but died the next Year after, and the Title lay dormant above twenty Years.

George, Prince of Denmark, having married the Lady *Anne* (afterwards Queen *Anne*) the youngest Daughter of *James*, Duke of York, was created by King *William III.* and Queen *Mary II.* April 9, 1689. Duke of Cumberland, Earl of Kendal, and Baron of *Ockingham*, with Precedency of all Dukes by Act of Parliament; and at the same Time, or soon after, made Lord High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland. He died Octob. 28. 1708. universally lamented, having been eminently instrumental in the Revolution,

tion, and settling King *William* on the Throne, and having shewed on all Occasions an hearty Affection to the Protestant Religion, and true Interest of *Britain*. After his Death the Title was again laid aside for a few Years, till at length

Melufina Erengart Schulanberg, a German Lady, who came over into *England* with his Majesty King *George I.* having been before created Dutchess of *Munster* in *Ireland*, was further honoured by the same King with the Dignity of Baroness of *Glaffenbury*, Countess of *Feverfham*, and Dutchess of *Kendal*. She attended King *George* in his last Journey to *Hanover*, in which he died, and is now living in 1727.

Persons of Note born in, or inhabiting this Town.

Katharine Parr, Daughter of Sir *Thomas Parr*, was born at the Castle of this Town, the prime Seat of this Barony, devolved to her Family from the *Ros's*, as has been shewn above; she was first married to *George Nevil* Lord *Latimer*, and afterwards to King *Hen. VIII.* who chose her for his Wife upon the Account of her great Repute for her Fidelity to her former Husband. She was a great Favourer of the Gospel Doctrines then reviving, and sometimes in Dispute spoke such Things against the King's Opinions (for he held the six Popish Points) as did not a little Displease him; insomuch as we are told by a Jesuit, that the King intended to have beheaded her for an Heretick, had he lived longer, but without Proof; she afterwards married *Thomas Seymer*, Baron *Sudeley*, Lord High Admiral of *England*, and died in Child-bed of a Daughter, *Anno* 1548.

Barnaby Potter, born within this Barony, *Anno* 1578, and having been educated in *Queens College*, *Oxford*, became Scholar, Fellow, and at length Provost thereof, by the unanimous Consent of the Fellows, when he was at his Cure in *Totness* in *Devon*, and never thought of, much less sought it. He

held it about ten Years, and then resigned it (being one of the King's Chaplains) and by his Interest got his Nephew *Christopher Potter* to succeed him. From the University he resorted to the Court, where he at first attended on Prince *Charles*, and was accounted the penitential Preacher there. When the Prince came to the Throne he was made Bishop of *Carlisle*, notwithstanding there were other Suitors for it, and he ne'er sought for it. He was consecrated at *Ely house* in *Holborn*, *London*, and being a constant Preacher, and a devout Man in his Family, was commonly called, *The Puritanical Bishop*. He died in Honour, being the last Bishop that died a Member of Parliament, for soon after the Rest of the Bishops were excluded, viz. in 1642, and was buried in the Parish of *St. Paul's Covent Garden*, *London*. He has some Lectures and Sermons in Print.

Richard Kendal, whose Name points out his Original. He was an excellent Grammarian, and was thought the best Instructor of Youth in his Age. He made a vast Collection of Grammars, that he might by Extracting out of them their Quintessence, be compleat in that Art, in which, as he excelled in Knowledge, he did too much in Conceit; for he publicly boasted, that no Man could make elegant *Latin*, but by his Rules; a proud and pedantick Expression. He flourished in the Reign of King *Hen. VI.*

Christopher Potter, Nephew of the above-mentioned *Barnaby Potter*. He was educated in *Queens College*, *Oxford*, where he became Fellow and Provost. Being a Lecturer at *Abingdon* in *Berkshire*, he was accounted a Puritan, and being in Archbishop *Laud's* Favour, an *Arminian*. He was made King *Charles I.'s* Chaplain in 1635, and soon after was preferred to the Deanery of *Worcester*; he was also nominated to a Canonry of *Windsor* and the Deanery of *Durham*, but never enjoyed them, because the Dissentions between King and Parliament began: He was a very religious and exemplary Person, a learned Man in

in general, and a Champion against Popery, as he shewed in his Writings against *Knot* the Jesuit, whom Mr. *Chillingworth* encountred afterwards. He died in *Queens College*, March 3, 1645-6. and lies buried in the Middle of the inner Chapel.

George Wharton was descended of an ancient and wealthy Family in this Town, and after his School-Education sojourned in *Oxford*, but never became a Member of any College; his Temper not allowing him to digest Logick and Philosophy, but wholly leading him to Astronomy and Mathematicks. From the University he retired to his Patrimony, and following his Genius, published Almanacks under the Name of *George Naworth* of *West-Awkland*. But the Troubles coming on, he grew discontented, and selling his Patrimony, raised a gallant Troop of Horse, and engaged boldly in his Majesty's Cause, but without Success; for joining with Sir *Jacob Astley*, whose Forces were totally routed at *Stow* on the *Wold* in *Glostershire*, he fled to *Oxford*, his Majesty's chief Quarters at that Time, and there in Recompence for his Loss, obtained the Place of Pay-master of the Magazine and Artillery. After *Oxford* was surrendered, he was put to his Shifts, and lived chiefly by writing Pamphlets, which gave such Offence to the Men in Power, that he was often in Prison; but at length the King's Restoration brought him not only Liberty but Preferment, being made Treasurer and Pay-master to his Majesty's Ordinance, in which Office he was so great a Gainer, that he purchased an Estate, and in Consideration of his Losses and Services was created a Baronet Dec. 17, 1677. which Dignity his Posterity enjoy. He died at his House in *Enfield, Middlesex*, Aug. 10, 1681. and was buried in the Chapel of the *Tower, London*.

Kirkby Stephen, a noted Market-Town, situate upon the River *Eden*. The Market is weekly upon Friday, and the Fairs on St. *Mark's* Day, and the Morrow after, and another on St. *Luke's*

Day and the Morrow after. Here is a Free-School founded and endowed by the Family of *Wharton*, of which we shall speak in its Place.

Kings-Meburne, the Lordship of *Roger Lord Clifford*, who being inveigled, or rather forced to join with *Thomas*, Earl of *Lancaster*, 13 *Edw.* II. in his rebellious Attempts, was taken Prisoner by the King's Forces at *Burrough-brigg*, and beheaded at *York*. His Estate becoming thus forfeited, the King bestowed this Lordship on *Anthony de Lucy*, Esq; for Term of Life. But upon the loyal and dutiful Behaviour of his Son and Grandson, both *Rogers* it seems, this Lordship returned to the Family; for the last of them died possessed of it, with other the forfeited Estates of his Ancestors, 13 *Rich.* II. leaving them with his other Lands to *Thomas* his Son and Heir, who was a great Favourite of King *Rich.* II. and sat in Parliament 13, 14 and 15th Years of that King's Reign, but died young in the last of those Years.

Kontmire or *Kentmeire*, a small Village, famous only for the Birth of that eminent Person *Bernard Gilpin*, the Son of *Edwin Gilpin*, Esq; educated in *Queens College, Oxford*, where he proceeded Master of Arts, and was made Fellow thereof, being esteemed a good Disputant, and well skilled in the *Greek* and *Hebrew* Tongues. This his Eminence in Learning recommended him to be chosen one of the Masters of *Christ-Church*, when it was first founded for a Dean, Canons, and Students by King *Hen.* VIII. but he did not continue long there, his Mother's Uncle, *Cuthbert Tunstall*, Bishop of *Durham*, sending him to travel. When he returned, the Bishop gave him the Rectory of *Esfington*, with the Archdeaconry of *Durham* annexed; but he pretending them to be too burdensome for one Man to bear, was presented to *Houghton* in the Spring in the same County, and there settled. Preaching he made his chief Business; and that the Gospel might be both thoroughly believed and practised, he frequently

frequently preached as well in the remote Towns as near, insomuch that he was called, *The Northern Apostle*. His Alms also were so frequent, equal, and constant, that he was called, *The common Father of the Poor*; and because a good Education of poor Children is one of the greatest Charities, he boarded and kept in his own House full four and twenty Scholars, most of them poor Men's Sons, upon whom he bestowed Meat and Drink, Clothes and Learning. His Hospitality was equal to his Almsgiving; for his Parish being very large, viz. consisting of fourteen Villages, he kept a publick Table for his Parishioners every Sunday from *Michaelmas* to *Easter*, which he divided into their several Degrees, of Gentlemen, Husbandmen, and the poorer Sort, and set them at several Tables; and beside treated them all at *Christmas* according to the common Custom. On the Death of *Owen Oglethorp*, Mr. *Gilpin* had a *Conge d'Eslier* to be chosen Bishop of *Carlisle* by Queen *Elizabeth*, but he refused it. A little after he erected a Grammar School at *Houghton*, and bestowed 460 l. besides what was given by *John Heath* of *Kepier*, Esq; to buy Land for a Stipend for the Master, and Usher, which School was settled in 1572, and out of it since, the Church hath been supplied with several learned Men. And as he abounded in good Deeds, so he was careful not only to avoid all Evil, but all Suspicions of it, so that he was accounted a Saint by all that knew him, for Enemies he could have none. He died *March 4*, 1582. in the 66th Year of his Age, and came to his Grave like a Shock of Corn in its Season. He was buried in the Church of *Houghton*, and by his Will dated *Octob. 17*, 1582. he left Half his Goods to the Poor of his Parish, and the other Half for Scholars and Students in *Oxford*. He hath written several Things, but has nothing in print but a Sermon on *St. Luke 2. 41, 48.* preached before the King and Court at *Greenwich* on the first Sunday in *Epiphany* in 1552, and in 1630.

Kirkshead, as the Ruins of an antient round Building standing on the South-side of the River *Can*, or *Kent*, of which some are still to be seen, are called. It is said to have been formerly a Temple dedicated to *Diana*. And not far from it are the Ruins of another Building, which are thought to have belonged to the same Place. The Park adjoining is well stocked with Deer.

Kirk Oswald, the Lordship and Estate of *Roger de Leyburne*, given him by King *Hen. III. Reg. 49.* for his signal Services after that King's Recovery of his Regal Power by the Victory of *Evesham*. It had lately been Part of the Possession of *Thomas de Multon* of *Gillesland*.

Kirkby-Thore, or *Whelp-Castle*, a small Village standing upon the River *Eden*, whose Lordship was in the Lord *Cliffords*, 13 *Rich. II.* below which appear the vast Ruins of an antient Town, where Roman Coins and Urns are now and then dug up, and about the End of the 16th Century, this Inscription was found there, viz.

DEO BELATVCAD
RO LIB VOTV
M. FECIT
IOLVS.

Time has worn out the old Name quite, and the People call it at this Day, *Whelp Castle*. *Cambden* guesses, that it was the *Gallagum* mentioned by *Ptolemy*, and called by *Antoninus* in his *Itinerary*, *Iter X. Gallatum*, and in some Copies *Galacum*, yea, *Calacum*, which Conjecture (he says) is not only favoured by the Distances, but the present Name; for it was usual with the Saxons to turn such British Names as begun with *Gall*, into *Wall*, as is evident from *Galena*, which the Saxons turned into *Wallingford*. It was doubtless a Place of considerable Note, seeing the old military Way, (now commonly called the *Maiden Way*) runs through it almost directly to *Caer Vorrán*, which our Antiquaries will have to be *Walswick*, which stands near the *Pict's Wall*. Dr. *Gale* is of Opinion, that

that *Catguoloph* is the same that is now called *Whelp*, or *Whellop-Castle*, but the Editor of *Cambden* says, 'tis a Man's Name, and not a Place's.

But whether it be the old *Gallagum*, or not, 'tis almost certain, that the old Saxon God *Thor* (from whom our Thursday takes its Name) had a Temple here, and seems implied in the Name. What his Worship was, and how magnificent his Temple, we refer our Reader to Mr. *Verfegan* to be informed, and shall now only take Notice of a curious Coin relating to this Idol, lately discovered here,



It is about the Bigness of a silver Groat, but what it really was, and for what End it was coined, our Antiquaries dispute about several Ways. We can't spare Room to relate them all; that which is best supported, is this: *Stephanus* describing the God *Thor*, in his Notes upon *Saxo Grammaticus* says, That his Head (in his Image) was surrounded with a Flame like the Sun, and in his Hand he held a Scepter, which exactly agrees to the Figure on this Coin. On the Reverse are these Words, as the Learned read them:

Thur gut Luetis, i. e. as some interpret them, *Thoris Dei facies*, or *Effigies*, i. e. The Face or Effigies of the God *Thor*; but Dr. *Hicks* tells us the Meaning of them is, *Thor Deus Patrius*, i. e. *Thor* the God of our Country.

The Figures of the Half-Moon and Stars, which are stamped round the Idol, confirm this Opinion, for the Gothic Nations had the same Notion of their God *Thor*, that the Phœnicians had of the Sun, whom they called, *The God of Heaven*, to whom the Stars were all Subject, and worshipped him as such, above all other Gods; and so did the

Saxons. What is said of it by others, 1. That it was an Amulet; 2. That the Figure is our Saviour's, as King of Kings, and *Thurgut* is the Name of the Mint-Master; 3. That it is a Medal struck in Honour to the Danish Admiral who blocked up London, we pass over, as *Lusus ingenioforum*.

Knockalsock, the Lordship of Roger Lord Clifford 4th, who died possessed of it 13 Rich. II. and left it his Son and Heir *Thomas*, as is above observed in divers other Manors and Towns.

LONSDALE, or *Kirkby Lonsdale*, that is, the Church Town in *Lonsdale*, so called, because it stands in the Tract, which adjoining to the River *Lone*, is called the Vale of the *Lone*, where it is the chief Town, to which the neighbouring Inhabitants resort to Church and Market. The Market is weekly on Tuesday, and Fair yearly on

This Town is chiefly of Note for giving the Title of Viscount to the antient and reputable Family of *Lowther*, of whom Sir *John Lowther*, Vice-Chamberlain to King *William III.* and Queen *Mary*, and one of their Privy Council, was created by their Majesties Baron *Lowther*, and Viscount *Lonsdale*; but because their chief Seat is at *Lowther-Hall* in this County, we shall defer our Account of that noble Family, till we come to speak of that Place.

John de Kirkby, that stout Prelate who vanquished the Scots almost miraculously, was born (as is supposed) in this Town. He was first a Canon, and then Bishop of *Carlisle*, which Place, when the Scots invaded England, and burnt it, with an Army of Thirty thousand Men under the Conduct of *William Douglas*, Anno 1345, he not being able to bear the Insult, stirred up the Gentry of that Country to oppose them, and with the Help of *Thomas Lucy* and *Robert Gage*, Persons of the greatest Interest in those Parts, got such a Company together, that making Use of an advantageous Station, he utterly vanquished and ruined the Scots. If it be said, that this Bishop had more Passion than Piety, and

and that it had better become him to pray than to fight, the Answer is ready, That it was a Kind of Necessity that forced him to act St. Peter's Part in drawing his Sword, for his Own, and the Nation's just Defence, which neither Religion nor Reason forbid. He must want Piety as well as Courage, who will not oppose a publick Enemy; and if a Bishop may not be Plaintiff in a military Case, surely he may be a Defendant.

Langeden, the Lordship of *John Beaufort*, Marquis of *Dorset* and Duke of *Somerset*, who died seised of it 22 Hen. VI. leaving it to *Margaret* his only Daughter and Heir, then but three Years old, but being afterwards married to *Edmund* of *Hadham*, Earl of *Richmond*, became Mother of King *Hen. VII.* who inherited this and her other Estates.

Lang hill, situate upon the River *Lune*, where the learned Dr. *Thomas Barlow*, the late Bishop of *Lincoln*, was born, a Person famous for his great Reading and his Zeal against Popery. He hath written divers metaphysical Exercitations about the Nature of GOD, and some Things against the Popish Doctrines.

Langton, the Lordship of *Roger Lord Clifford* 4th, who died possessed of it, and divers other Lordships and Estates 13 Rich. II. and left them to his Heir *Thomas*, &c.

Levens, where there is another *Catadupa*, or Water-fall of the River *Can*, from which is a Conjecture of fair Weather made, as is said at *Betham*, that doth of Rain and Mists. Here is also a fair Bridge over the River *Can*, or *Kent*.

Leuge-crag, a Rock from whence 'tis probable the Romans dug much of the Stone, with which they built the *Picts* Wall, which is confirmed by the Inscriptions left there, according to their Custom in other Places, as at *Helbeck-Scar* by the River *Gelt*, &c.

Logarig, we suppose now written *Lan-grig*, the Lordship and Estate of *John Beaufort*, Duke of *Somerset*, who died

possessed of it, with many other Estates; 22 Hen. VI. and left them to his only Daughter and Heir *Margaret*, who after married to *Edmund* of *Hadham*, Earl of *Richmond*; and by him had *Henry* Earl of *Richmond*, the Heir of her Estates, who was after the Death of King *Rich. III.* made King of *England* by the Title of *Henry VII.*

Long-briggs, the Manor of *Roger de Lancaster*, which he obtained by his Marriage with *Margaret de Brus*, one of the Sisters and Coheirs of *Peter de Brus*; who having settled it upon him, with the Forest of *Rydale* and Common of Pasture adjoining to it, it was confirmed to him by a Grant from King *Edw. I.* Reg. 3.

Louthber, a Village situate upon the River *Loder*, from whence our Antiquaries believe it took its Name, as *Strickland* doth from the River which runs by it. In the Reign of King *Rich. II.* Reg. 13. it was the Demesne of *Roger Lord Clifford* 4th, who died possessed of it that Year, and left it to his Son and Heir *Thomas*, by whose Heirs general his great Estates passed into divers Families, and among the Rest to the Family of *Louthbers*, who took their Name from it, and have for many Ages had their Seat here, called *Louthber-Hall*. But least we should diminish any Thing from so antient and noble a Family by our Derivation of their Name from the Town, we will not pass over the Conjectures of the Learned concerning it. *Olaus Wormius*, the Danish Antiquary, being consulted by Sir *Henry Spelman*, at the Instigation of Sir *Peter Osborn*, about the Derivation of this, among other English Names, says, he finds it among the antient Danish Names of their Kings, and tells us it is derived from the Words *Loth* and *Er*, which signify Fortune and Honour, and so makes it carry a fortunate Stock of Honour in the very Etymology. Others look upon it as a very honourable Name, because they observe many of the Emperors and Princes of *Germany* to be called *Lotharius*; but since most of

of our *English* Names, and that of the most noble Families are taken from the Towns of which they were Lords, we shall rather prefer our first Opinion.

This Family *Lowther* hath made a great Figure in this County for many Generations, and several of them have born Offices of State; for Sir *Hugh Lowther*, Knt. was Attorney General to King *Edw. I.* and another Sir *Hugh Lowther*, Knt. was one of the Justices of the King's Bench; *Edw. III.* Sir *John Lowther* was Sheriff of *Cumberland* 26, 27, and 28 *Edw. III.* *Hugh Lowther*, Esq; was Knight of the Shire for *Westmorland*, 14, 33, and 46 *Edw. III.* *John Fitz. Hugh de Lowther* was also Knight of the Shire 50 *Edw. III.* and 2 *Rich. II.* Sir *Hugh de Lowther* was made Knight of the Bath at the Marriage of Prince *Arthur*, eldest Son of King *Hen. VII.* Sir *Richard Lowther* was Sheriff of *Cumberland*, and Lord Warden of the West Marches. Sir *Christopher Lowther*, Knt. was one of the Judges of the Court at *York*, and his Son *John* was created a Baronet by King *Charles I.* His Son Sir *John Lowther* being a Person of great Accomplishments, and of a considerable Interest in this County, appeared early for King *William* at the Revolution in 1688, which acceptable Service that Prince having taken Notice of, made him Vice-Chamberlain of his Household soon after he and his Princess were advanced to the Throne, as also one of his Privy Council, Keeper of the Privy Seal, and one of the Lords Justices in that King's Absence; in which Stations having done his Majesty and the Nation good Service, that King was pleased further to advance him to the Honour of Baron *Lowther* and Viscount *Lonsdale*. He much adorned and beautified his Seat here, called *Lowther-Hall*, with curious Paintings and rich Furniture, but it hath lately been burnt down. In his Honour he was succeeded by

Richard his eldest Son and Heir, who came of Age *March 1712-13*, but died of the Small-Pox in *December* following,

and was succeeded in his Honour and Estate by

Henry his Brother, now Lord Viscount *Lonsdale*, then a Minor, and though now of Age, we do not understand that he is married.

Lych, the Lordship of *William de Lancaster*, Baron of *Kendal*, the Third of that Name, who dying 30 *Hen. III.* left *Agnes* his Wife surviving, who had this Manor and divers other Estates assigned for her Dowry; the Rest passed to his Heirs, who were his Sister's Children, of whom *Peter de Brus*, the Son of *Helicwyse*, his Sister, had the Barony of *Kendal*, to which this Manor belonged. From his Family it passed by the female Heir also to *Robert de Ros*, who was on that Account stiled Baron of *Kendal*.

Le Lythe, the Lordship of *Thomas de Thweng*, who died seised of it, and divers other Estates, 48 *Edw. III.* leaving them to the Descendants of his three Sisters, viz. *Lucy*, the Wife of Sir *Robert Lumley*; *Margaret*, to Sir *Robert de Hilton*, and *Katharine* of Sir *Ralph D'aubeny*; but to which of them, upon the Partition, this Manor fell, we cannot discover. It is an Hamlet to *Helsington*.

Maiden-Castle and *Maiden-Way* ought to be treated of together, because the former is denominated from the latter; of both of them we find this Account. The *Maiden-Way* is a *Roman* military Way, which coming out of *Yorkshire*, keeps this Course through this County. In its first Entrance into it, it passeth through a large Camp, where the Stone of King *Marinus* formerly stood; but now there is another erected in the Room called by the Name of *Rere cross* or *Roy-rosse*. From thence it goes to *Maiden-Castle*, a small square Fort, in which has been found *Roman* Mortar. Next it runs quite through *Market-Brough*, over *Brough-Fair-Hill*, on which are some *Tumuli*, Barrows, or antient Burying places; then leaving *Warcop*, (which gave Name to the *Warcops*) on the Left hand it passes along *Sandford-moor*, and so down
a do-

a delicate Horse-Race to *Coupland-beck-brid*, where on the Right are the ruin'd Foundations of a noble round Tower, and near it on the Left *Ormside-Hall*, the Seat of the ancient Family of the *Hiltons*; then by *Appleby* to the Camps on *Crakenthorp-moor*, so through the Down-end of *Kirkby-Thore*, and through *Sawerby*, a Village of the *Dalstons* of *Akern-banke*; then all along by the Side of *Whinfield-Parke* to *Hart-born-tree*, which may seem to give Name to *Hornby Hall*, a Seat of the *Dalstons*, and to have borrowed its own Name from a Stag, which was coursed by a single Greyhound to *Red Kirk* in *Scotland*, and back again to this Place, where, being both spent, the Stag leaped the Pales, but died on the other Side, and the Greyhound attempting to leap, fell, and died on this Side. In Memory of this Fact their

Heads were nailed upon the Tree just by, and (the Dog being named *Hercules*) this Rhyme was made upon them:

*Hercules killed Hart-a-greese
And Hart-a-greese killed Hercules.*

In the Midst of the Park, not far from hence is the *Three-Brother-Tree* (so call'd, because there were three of them, of which this was the least) thirteen Yards and a Quarter in Circumference, a good Way from the Root. From *Hartborn-Tree* the Way goes on directly Westward to the Countess's Pillar, erected by *ANNE*, Countess Dowager of *Pembroke*, and adorned with Coats of Arms, Dials, &c. with an Obelisk on the Top coloured with Black, and this Inscription on Brass, declaring the Occasion and Meaning of it.

This Pillar was erected, Anno 1656.
By the Right Hono. ANN Countesse Dowager of *Pembroke*, and sole Heir of the Right Honourable *GEORGE*, Earl of *Cumberland*, &c.
For a Memorial of her last parting in this Place With her good, and pious Mother the Right Honorable *Margaret*, Countesse Dowager of *Cumberland*, The Second of April, 1616. In Memory whereof She also left an Annuity of four Pounds To be distributed to the Poor within this Parish of *Brougham* every second Day of Aprill For ever upon the Stone Table hereby

LAVS DEO

From this Pillar the Way leads on to *Brougham-Castle* mentioned above, and from thence goes on directly to *Lowther-Bridge*, and so over the River *Eimot* into *Cumberland*, through which it runs up to the Wall.

Mayburg, or *Mayborough*, a great Fort of Stones, heaped up in the Form of an Horse-shoe, so called by some, though by others *King Arthur's Castle*. Near it are very remarkable Remains of Antiquity, if we may believe them to be (as we think we may) Monuments of that Treaty of Peace and Union, which was finished by King *Æthelstan* in the

Year 926, with *Constantine*, King of *Scots*; *Hacval*, King of the western *Britains*, or *Stratcluid-welsh*, &c. of which *St. Dunelmensis* (and from him *R. Hoveden* in the same Words,) gives us this Account. *Hi omnes*, &c. i. e. All these desiring Peace of him, met in the Place called *Eimotum*, now *Mayburgh*, and entered into a League, that was confirmed by Oath. The very Name of *Mayburg* extreamly favours this Opinion; for our *Dr. Hicks* observes upon the Saxon Word *Mago*, *Magu*, &c. that it signifies *Affinitas*, Kindred, and *Furicus* adds, *Ab hoc nexu*, &c. From the Relation of Blood,

Blood, the Word came by Degrees to be transferred to any intimate Union or Friendship among Men, or Societies; and so *Mayburgh* seems to have been (upon the Occasion of the fore-mentioned Treaty) so called; as if one should say, *The Fort of Union or Alliance*.

Merton, and *Mertone*, the Lordship of *Thomas Holland*, Earl of *Kent*, who dying possessed of it, and leaving *Joan* his Wife, who had been parted from *William de Montacute*, Earl of *Salisbury*, surviving, she had allotted her, as Part of her Dowry, this Manor and divers other Estates. She within a Year married to *Edward*, Prince of *Wales*, commonly called the *Black Prince*, and held it to the ninth Year of King *Rich. II.* which was twenty-one Years from her Husband's Death; she died that Year, and it passed to her Son *Thomas Holland*, Earl of *Kent*; but how, or when he alienated it, it doth not appear; yet four Years after, we find *Roger Lord Clifford* 4th died possessed of it, and left it to his Son *Thomas*, and his Heirs, with other Estates.

Milbrop, a Sea-port situate at the Mouth of the River *Can*; it is the only Sea-Town in this County, and the Commodities, which are brought hither, are imported in small Vessels from *Grange* in *Lancashire*.

Musgrave Great and Little, are two small Villages of no Note, but for giving a Name to the warlike Family of the *Musgraves*, which is *Cambden's* Opinion; but our more modern Antiquaries think, and as they add, with greater Probability, that the Towns had their Names from the Family. For the Name of *Musgrave* is to be reckoned among those that are taken from Offices, and civil or military Honours, and is of the like Original as *Landgraff*, *Markgraff*, and *Burggraffe*; and 'tis probable that this Name, and *Markgraffe* (now turned into our English *Marquis*) are much the same. Their Signification is *Dux Limitaneus*, which we call a Lord Warden of the Marches: 'Tis probable that this Family of *Mus-*

graves had a Seat here, because *Thomas Lord Musgrave*, 32 *Edw. III.* obtained a Charter of Free Warren in all his Demesne Lands here, with a Power to impark his Woods called *Hevenings* in these Towns, containing Two hundred Acres. What more is remarkable of this Family, see above in *Herkla-Castle*, and *Hevrtley-Castle*. The Family of *Musgraves*, though none of them noble after the Death of the said *Thomas*, yet have continued almost ever since Men of Note; but these Lordships after his Death must have been some Way alienated from his Posterity, because we find *Roger Lord Clifford* 4th died possessed of these Manors 13 *Rich. II.* and left them to his Son and Heir *Thomas*, &c.

Milburn, or *Milneborn*, the Lordship of the aforesaid Lord *Clifford* 4th, left to his Son *Thomas*, with other his large Estates, as above-mentioned, as was also *Murton* another Village, as also

Nateby, and *New-biggings*, two Lordships of no Note in any other Respect.

ORTON, or *Overton*, a Market-Town, whose Market is weekly on Wednesday, and Fair yearly on *St. Simon* and *St. Jude's* Day. It was the Lordship of *Ranulph de Dacre*, 54 *Hen. III.* when upon the Death of his Father *William de Dacre*, he was constituted Sheriff of *Cumberland*. He had before been ever firm to that King in his Wars with the rebellious Barons, and among other Advantages obtained of him and his Successor, King *Edw. I.* had a Grant from this last, *Reg. 6.* to himself and his Heirs, for a Market every Week upon Tuesday at *Overton*, and likewise for a Fair there yearly upon the Eve, Day, and Morrow of the Apostles *St. Simon* and *St. Jude*, *Octob. 28.* How the Market has since been removed to Wednesday, we do not know. This Manor continued some Successions in this Family of *Dacre*; for *Margaret* the Widow of *William de Dacre*, who died 33 *Edw. III.* had a Moiety of this Lordship for her Dowry, which after her Decese passed to her Son *Ranulph de Dacre*,

E

Rector

Rector of *Prestecotes*, and his Heirs; but it seems not to have continued long in them, because *Roger Lord Clifford* 4th, died possessed of this Lordship 13 *Rich. II.* and left it to his Son *Thomas*, and his Heirs. Upon an Hill a little Distance from this Town, but within the Limits of it, is a Beacon, called by the Name of *Orton Beacon*. *Mr. Adamson* of *Rounthwaite* in this County was a great Benefactor to the Church of *Orton*.

Ormside, or *Ormsbed*, the Lordship and Estate of *Roger Lord Clifford* 4th, of which he died possessed with other great Estates, 13 *Rich. II.* and left it, as is said of them above. It was antiently, viz. in the Reign of King *Edw. I.* the Seat of the *Hiltons*, who were originally of the County of *Durham*, and sat in Parliament among the Barons from the 23 *Edw. I.* to 9 *Edu. III.* after which Time we have no Account of them.

Patterdale, the Lordship of *Roger de Lancaster*, 32 *Hen. III.* who dying 19 *Edw. I.* left it with his other Estates to *John de Lancaster*, his Son and Heir. This *John* was a warlike Man, and was with his King several Times in his Wars with *Scotland*, in which he behaved himself with that Fidelity and Courage, that the King employed him in Guarding the Marches against that Nation. He sat in Parliament among the Barons from 25 *Edw. I.* to the 3 *Edw. II.* He left no Issue, and so his Estate passed to his Sitter's Son *Richard de Plaiz*, then a Minor of twelve Years old, and from that Family to the *Howards*, Ancestors to the Dukes of *Norfolk*, who are spread into so many noble Families.

Pendragon-Castle, antiently the Possession and Seat of the Lords *Clifford*; for *Robert Lord Clifford* died possessed of it 7 *Edward II.* and leaving it to *Roger* his Son, then but fifteen Years old, the Custody of this Castle, and some others, was committed by the King, *Edw. II.* to *Guy de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, *Henry Piercy* and *Barth. de Bedlesmere*. Being of Age, he was drawn into that Conspiracy which *Thomas*, Earl of *Lancaster*, formed against

that King and his Favourites, and being taken Prisoner at *Burrowbrigg*, was beheaded at *York*. His Brother *Robert*, notwithstanding, inherited his Honour and Estate, and left this Castle to his Posterity; for *Roger Lord Clifford* 4th died seised of it 13 *Rich. II.* and left it to his Son *Thomas*. It was, when in its Prime, a very strong Building, the Walls being four Yards in Thickness, with Battlements upon them; but Time, and the Neglect of the Owners had brought it to little better, than a great Heap of Stones; but it continued still in the same Family of *Cliffords*; and about the Year 1660, the most noble Lady *Anne Clifford*, Countess Dowager of *Pembroke*, *Dorset*, and *Montgomery*, repaired this antient Habitation of her Ancestors, with three other Castles which she had in this County; and removing frequently from one to the other, kept Hospitality, and so diffused her Charity all over the Country. The River *Eden* runs close by his Castle on the East-side, and on the other Sides are great Trenches, which look as if the Founder of it had intended to draw the Water into them, and so encompass it with a Moat; but the Attempt proved ineffectual, which gave an Occasion to an old Rhyme used by the People near it.

Let Pendragon do what he can,
Eden will run, where Eden ran.

Querton, a Lordship of *Roger Lord Clifford* the 4th, left by him 13 *Rich. II.* as others before mentioned.

Rissendale, or as it properly ought to be called *Ravingstandale*, is of no Note, but that the River *Lone* or *Lune* rises in the Mountains near it.

Rounthwaite, famous only for the pious Inhabitant *Mr. Adamson*, who founded a School at *Tebay* for the Inhabitants of the Place, that their Children might be taught free; which is all we have of

Tebay, a little Village situate upon the *Lune*, near *Rounthwaite*.

Temple Sowrey, the Lordship of *Robert Lord Clifford*, who being slain at the fatal

tal Battle of Bannock-moor, 7 Edw. II. his Widow, *Maud*, one of the Heirs of *Thomas de Clare*, had a Moiety of this Lordship, and some other of his Estates in Dower, which returned at her Death to Roger her Son; but she was then the Wife of *Robert de Welle*, a great Baron in Lincolnshire.

Troutbeck, with its Forest and Park, were the Possessions of the famous Warrior and Politician, *John*, Duke of Bedford, Uncle to King *Henry VI.* He died possessed of them 14 Hen. VI. leaving that King his Heir, having never been married. They were kept but a small Time in that King's Hands, for we find *John Beaufort*, Duke of Dorset and Somerset, dying possessed of the Manor in the 22d Year of the said King, and leaving his only Daughter, *Margaret*, his Heir, then but three Years old, but growing up, was married to *Edmund of Hadham*, Earl of Richmond, by whom she had *Henry*, Earl of Richmond, who was her Heir, and afterwards King of England, by the Title of Hen. VII.

Sandford, a Lordship of Roger Lord Clifford 4th, who died seized of it 13 Rich. II. with divers other Manors before-mentioned, and left it to his Son and Heir *Thomas*, as above.

Sawerby, a Seat of the *Dalstons* of *A-keenhank*, or *Heppe*. Vide *Heppe* above.

Smerdale, *Soulby*, Two Manors of Roger Lord Clifford 4th, of which he died possessed 13 Rich. II. and left to his Son *Thomas*, as he did several others above-mentioned.

Soureyby, the Lordship of *Robert* Lord Clifford, who being slain in the Wars of Scotland at *Bannockmore*; this Manor with some others, was assigned to *Maud* his Widow for her Dowry, and after her Decease descended to his Heir *Roger* Lord Clifford.

Stoneby, the Estate of *William* de Twenge, a Parliamentary Baron, who 2 Edw. III. obtained a Grant for a Market at this Place every Week upon Friday, and a Fair yearly on the Eve, Day, and Morrow of St. Luke the E-

vangelist, Octob. 18. He left no Issue, and so this Lordship and his other Estates passed to his Brother *Robert*, a Clerk, as it did after his Death, which happened the same Year, viz. 15 Edw. II. to his Brother *Thomas*, who died possessed of it 48 Edw. III. and leaving no Issue, they all passed to his Sister's Children; but to which of them this Manor fell in the Division, we have nothing to inform us.

Strickland, the Lordship and Seat of a Family, that took their Name from it, of whom many were in their Generations Men of great Honour and Reputation; but their Name in our Records is usually written *Stirkland*. Many of this Family were Knights of the Shire for this County, viz. *Robert de Stirkland* 15 Edw. II. *Walter de Stirkland* 1 Edw. II. and both of them together 16 Edw. II. *John de Stirkland* 1 Edw. III. *Walter de Stirkland* 6 Edw. III. and 17 Edw. III. *Thomas de Stirkland* 7 Hen. VI. *Walter de Stirkland* 20 Hen. VI. and *John de Stirkland* 12 Edw. IV. And as this Family produced Men serviceable to the Civil State, so it wants not some of Eminency in the Church in their Time, viz.

William Strickland, born here in 1396, descended of a good Family in this County, was chosen, by joint Consent of the Chapter, Bishop of *Carlisle*; but by the Concurrence of the Pope and King *Richard II.* One *Robert Read* was put into that See. Dr. *Strickland* could not but resent the Disappointment, as both unjust and affronting, but bore it with much Moderation. After some Time *Read* was translated to *Chichester*, and *Thomas Marks* succeeded him, but was not long after removed by the Pope to a Grecian Bishoprick; and *Strickland* being chosen again, was consecrated Bishop of *Carlisle* in the Year 1400. He sat nineteen Years, and besides other Benefactions to his See, he will be ever memorable in the Town of *Pewrith* in *Cumberland* for this extraordinary Work, viz. He caused a Passage to be cut with great Art, Industry, and Expence, from that Town to the River *Petteres*, for the

the Conveyance of Boats into the Irish Sea. He died in the Year of our Lord 1419. and was succeeded by Roger Whelpdale.

John Strickland, educated in *Queens College, Oxford*, after he had taken his Degrees, and entered into Holy Orders, became Chaplain to the Earl of *Hertford*, and being admitted Bachelor of Divinity in 1632, was presented to the Rectory of *Middleton*, alias *Pudimore Milton*, in *Somersetshire*, by Sir *John Horner*, Knt. He was always puritanically inclined, and upon the Change of the Church Government by the House of Commons took the Covenant, and was one of the Assembly of Divines, being then esteemed a Person of Learning and Judgment. He was afterwards Minister of *St. Peter le Poor* in *London*, and *St. Edmund's* in *Salisbury*, at both which Places he shewed great Zeal for the present Establishment, being in Judgment a Presbyterian. He was ejected in 1662, for Non-conformity, and dying in 1670, was buried in the Church of *St. Edmund* in *Salisbury* abovesaid, in which Parish he some Years held a Meeting, and preached.

Sybkland, the Lordship of *John*, Duke of *Somerset* and *Dorset*, who died possessed of it 22 Hen. VI. and left it to his only Daughter and Heir *Margaret*, who by her Marriage with *Edmund* of *Hudham*, Earl of *Richmond*, became Mother of *Henry*, Earl of *Richmond*, who was her Heir, and at length became by the Victory of *Bosworth field* King, by the Title of *Henry VII.*

Warcop, *Warthe-coop*, or *Warthecupp*, a Village famous for giving a Name to an ancient and genteel Family of *Warcops*, who 'tis probable were Lords of it at that Time, but was alienated in After-times; for *Roger Lord Clifford 4th* died possessed of it 13 Rich. II. and left it with his other great Estates to his Son and Heir *Thomas*; yet 'tis probable, that the *Warcops* still continued Men of Estates and Note, because we observe, that *Thomas de Warthe-cupp* was Knight

of this Shire 8 Hen. V. The *Maiden-way* lies near this Village. *Wastelhead*, of Note for being the Birth-place of *Simon Wastell*, who seems to have taken his Name from it; for, Head is put to it only for Distinction; another Village near it being called *Wastell-foot*. This Person, who took his Bachelor's Degree in *Queens College, Oxford*, was soon after made Master of the Free-School at *Northampton*, where, by his great Diligence and Skill he fitted many Youths for the University; for while he was in the University, he was accounted a great Proficient in Classical Learning and Poetry. But his Converse with Heathen Authors, did not make him forget the sacred Writers, for he abridged the Whole Old and New Testament, Chapter by Chapter, and put them into Verse, that they might be better remembered, and read with Delight; and therefore he entitled the first Edition, *The true Christians daily Delight*, printed in 1623; but the next Edition, which had some Notes and Corrections, was entitled, *Microbilion*, or an Epitome of the Bible, &c. and was printed in 1629. When he died we find not; he was alive at *Northampton*, when the first Edition of this Book came out. In 1628, was there one *Samuel Wastel* of *New Inn, Oxford*, probably his Brother.

Wateby, a Moiety of which was the Possession of *Roger Lord Clifford 4th*, of which he died possessed 13 Rich. II. and left it with many other Estates to *Thomas* his Heir.

Water-crooke, a Village a little below *Kendall*, so called from a remarkable Crooking of the River *Ken* there. Near it on the same Side of the River, is an old square Fort, the Banks and Ditches whereof are still visible. That it was Roman, the Discovery of Coins, broken Altars, and other Pieces of Antiquity found there, will not give us the least Leave to doubt; and this seems to some to fix the *Circangis* here rather than in any other Place.

Wharton,

Wharton, whose Manor house, called *Wharton Hall*, hath for many Ages, even before any Records yet discovered, been the Seat of the ancient Family of *Whartons*, and is still their Property. The Family was of great Reputation before it was ennobled; for *Richard de Wharton* was Knight of the Shire for this County, 5 Hen. V. but otherwise it lay in Obscurity, till the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* when *Sir Thomas Wharton*, Knt. being the Governor of the Town and Castle of *Carlisle*, and Warden of the Marches, being assisted by *Sir William Musgrave*, put an Army of Scots of Fifteen thousand to flight, only with Three hundred Men; who appearing on a Sudden upon them, they supposed the Duke of *Norfolk* at hand with a great Army, and fled. This Victory was gained at a Place near *Carlisle*, called *Solem-messe*. King *Henry* was so much pleased with his surprising Conduct, that he made him a Baron (says *Cambden*); but *Dugdale* tells us, that it was King *Edw. VI.* advanced him to that Honour, and for that, and some other signal Services, granted him an Augmentation to his paternal Coat of Arms, viz. a Border engrailed, Or, charged with Legs of Lions in Saltire, Gules, armed, Azure. He was succeeded in his Honour by

Thomas his Son, who being forty-eight Years of Age at his Father's Death, did not survive him long, but left a Son for his Successor, viz.

Philip, Lord *Wharton*, who by *Frances*, the Daughter of *Henry*, Earl of *Cumberland*, had two Sons, *George* and *Thomas*, but both of them dying in his Lifetime, *George* without Heir, and *Thomas* married to *Philadelphina*, the Daughter of *Robert*, Earl of *Monmouth*. He had by her two Sons, *Philip* and *Thomas*, of whom

Philip succeeded his Grandfather, Anno 1625, but was not of Age, till Anno 1634. He had three Wives, but by the Second, *Jane*, Daughter of *Arthur Goding* of *Upper Winchendon* in *Buckinghamshire* had Issue,

Thomas Lord *Wharton*, who being one of the first of the Noblemen that went over to the Prince of *Orange* at the Revolution, was, as soon as the Prince was settled on the Throne, made Comptroller of his Majesty's Household, and sworn of his Privy Council, and after made Lord Lieutenant of this County. In the Reign of Queen *ANNE*, Anno 5. He was created Viscount *Winchendon*, and Earl of *Wharton*; and in 1715, Marquis, by King *George I.* In 1709, he was sent Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*. He had by his second Wife, the Daughter of *Adam Loftus*, named *Lucy*, then Baron *Lisburn* in *Ireland*, his Son and Successor in Honour and Estate,

Philip, whom his Majesty *K. George I.* created Duke of *Wharton*. He hath married the Daughter of Lieutenant General *Holmes*, and is now living, but hath been for some Time in foreign Parts, and is said to have changed his Religion.

Wastmester, a Village in the Barony of *Kendal*, where *Dr. Barnaby Potter*, Bishop of *Carlisle* was born, which coming late to our Knowledge, we have placed him under the Town of *Kendal*, where his Description may be found; yet this may be added to it, That being an holy and good Man, he was much admired for his Preaching by those that called themselves *Puritans*; but when he was made a Bishop, he was slighted as *Luke-warm*, and forsaken as *Popish*. While he was in Favour with the King (*Charles I.*) he interceded so long with him for Liberty of Conscience for the Non-Conformists, that he saw, that neither the King, nor himself, were allowed to enjoy their own Consciences, and therefore said, that he feared, That the Pretences of Religion would overthrow the Reality of it, and that the Divisions of his Age would breed Atheism in the next, which some may think now fulfilled.

Whinfell is eminent for its Park only, of which having spoken in the *Maiden-*

way above, we shall not repeat any Thing, and so have no more to add.

Whelp-Castle. See *Kirkby-Thore*.

Wicker Slack, the native Place of Dr. *John Barwick*, Fellow of St. *John's* College in Cambridge, and Chaplain to Dr. *Thomas Morton*, Bishop of *Durham*, who made him a Prebendary of that Church. In the late Times of Confusion he was turned out of all, and suffered Imprisonment, yet retaining a courageous Loyalty, and having a strong Persuasion of the Restitution of Monarchy and Episcopacy, he was not a little Instrumental in the new Settlement of them. After King *Charles II.*'s Return, he was made his Chaplain, took his Doctor of Divinity's Degree, and was preferred first to the Deanery of *Durham*, and then to that of St. *Paul's*, which having held four Years, he died, and was buried in St. *Paul's* Cathedral, under a sumptuous Monument, demolished in 1666, by the great Conflagration of *London*. He built upon this Manor, a fair parochial Chapel, and endowed it. Dr. *Wilkins*, Bishop of *Chester*, dedicated it, and consecrated it to St. *Paul*. This was a great Piece of Charity, because of the Remoteness of this Village or Hamlet from *Betham*, the parochial Church.

Wynton, a Manor belonging to the Barony of *Appleby*, which was given by King *John*, Reg. 4. to *Robert de Vipont*, at first during Pleasure only, but afterwards to him and his Heirs by *Idonea* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *John de Buesli*, Lord of *Tickhill*. In his Family it continued, till his Descendant, *Robert de Vipont*, joining with *Montfort*, Earl of *Leicester*, took up Arms against King *Henry III.* Reg. 49. and being slain in the Battle of *Evesham*, forfeited his Lands and Estates to the Crown; whereupon that King gave them to *Roger Clifford* and *Roger de Leybourne*, for their laudable Services at that Time performed, together with the Custody of his two Daughters and Coheirs, *Isabel* and *Idonea*; who being after married to the said *Rogers*, the King remitted to

them their Father's Forfeiture, and so their Heirs inherited them. This Lordship, upon the Division, came to *Roger Lord Clifford*, and his Son *Robert* dying possessed of it 7 *Edw. II.* this Manor, with some other Estates, was assigned to *Maud* his Widow for her Dowry, and after her Decease passed to her Son *Roger*, whose Descendants enjoyed it divers Successions; for *Roger Lord Clifford* 4th died possessed of it 13 *Rich. II.* and left it to his Son *Thomas*, &c.

Tanewith, a Lordship of the aforesaid *Lord Clifford*, of which he died possessed, and left as before. Near this Place the Loder joins the *Eimot*, where there is a large round Entrenchment, with a plain Piece of Ground in the Middle, and a Passage into it on either Side. It goes by the Name of *King Arthur's Round Table*; and it is possible enough that it might have been a Justing Place. However, it is clear, it could never have been a Place of Strength, because the Trenches are on the Inside. The Form of it is



Near this is another great Fort of Stones, heaped up in the Form of an Horse-shoe, and opening towards it, called by some *King Arthur's Castle*, and by others *Mayburgh* or *Maybrough*, of which Place see more above.

The

The Lords and Earls of Westmorland.

Robert de Veteri Ponte, or *Vipont*, must be reckoned the first Baron of *Westmorland*, because King *John*, Reg. 4. gave him the whole Bailiwick of this County, together with all the Services of those who held not by military Service, to hold of the Crown, by the Payment of four Knights Fees for all Services. His Arms were, In a Shield, gules, six Annulets, Or. He was succeeded in his Barony by

John, his Son, who, 19 Hen. III. answered to the King's Exchequer as Sheriff of this County. He departed this Life 25 Hen. III. and left his Barony to

Robert de Vipont, his Son and Heir. He let all the Lands and Services of this his Barony to *John Francigena* (or *French*) for ten Years, at nineteen Marks per Annum; and in 46 Hen. III. was one of those Barons, who were summoned to ratify an Agreement between that King and his Barons; but that not succeeding, he fell in with the Malecontents, and being slain in the Battle of *Evesham*, his Lands were seized, and given to *Roger Leybourn*, who married *Idonea*, his Sister, and

Roger Clifford, who married *Isabel* the elder Sister, and with her, besides other Estates, had this Barony. He was called *Roger Lord Clifford* 2. His Posterity held this Barony some Successions, but as it seems, by a Kind of Usurpation; for

Ralph Nevil, Son of *Lord Nevil of Raby*, being a Person of great Abilities, and on that Account not only employed in many Affairs of State, but preferred to several Offices of Trust, as Constable of the Tower of London, and one of the Privy Council, was 21 Rich. II. advanced to the Title of the Earl of *Westmorland*, and as such obtained all those Royalties in that County, which justly belonged to the Crown, and had been wrongfully withheld by the Heirs of *Robert de Vipont*, to enjoy during his Life. By *Margaret* his first Wife he

had two Sons, *John* and *Ralph*; *John* married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Thomas Holland*, Earl of *Kent*, but dying before his Father, left by her

Ralph Nevil, his Son and Heir, who, at his Grandfather's Death, became Earl of *Westmorland*. He, in Right of *Elizabeth* his Mother, became a Coheir of the Estates of *Edmund Holland*, Earl of *Kent*. He married *Elizabeth*, the Daughter of *Henry Lord Piercy*, surnamed *Hosspur*, by whom he had Issue *John*, his Son and Heir, who dying without Issue 27 Hen. VI. his Uncle, Sir *John Nevil*, was his Heir; but he dying also before this Earl,

Ralph Nevill, Son of Sir *John*, his Nephew, was found his Heir, and Successor in his Honour, 2 Rich. III. This Earl was one of the Chief in the Army commanded by *Thomas* Earl of *Surrey*, 9 Hen. VII. which opposed the Scots Invasion of this Kingdom under *James* their King; and having caused the Scots to retreat, ravaged their Borders. He married *Margaret*, Daughter of Sir *Roger Booth* of *Barton*, *Lancashire*, Knt. by whom he had Issue Sir *Ralph Nevil* his Son, who died in his Father's Lifetime; but by *Editha*, the Daughter of Sir *William Sands* of *Hampshire*, Knt. left

Ralph Nevill, his Son and Heir, who became Earl of *Westmorland* after his Grandfather. He was one of those Lords, who 22 Hen. VIII. subscribed the Letter to Pope *Clement VII.* in which they notified to him, That unless he did comply with King *Henry* in the Cause of his Divorce from Queen *Katharine*, the Nation would shake off his Supremacy. He married *Katharine*, Daughter of *Edward Stafford*, Duke of *Buckingham*, and by her had Issue several Sons and Daughters; of whom

Henry Nevill succeeded him in his Honour and Estate. He married *Jane*, the Daughter of *Thomas Maners*, Earl of *Rutland*; and dying August 1563, was buried in the Collegiate Church of *Standrope* in the Bishoprick of *Durham*, leaving by the said *Jane*,

Charles,

Charles, his Son and Heir, who ranking himself with the Earl of *Northumberland*, and other Malecontents of those Times, under a Pretence of Restoring the *Romish* Religion, broke out with them into open Rebellion, which the Lord President of the Marches before suspecting, came upon them with sufficient Force, and dispersed them. Some fled into *Scotland*, the usual Receptacle for *English* Rebels and Malecontents at that Time; but this Earl not thinking himself safe there, fled into the *Netherlands*, where he, being harboured by the *Spaniards*, continued to his Death, which happened in an advanced Age. In his Absence he was attainted by Parliament 13 *Eliz.* and all his Lands confiscated, so that as he had no Son to inherit, so his Daughters did not enjoy any Thing of the Honour or Estate of their Family, but an indelible Blot remained on them. These are the Descendants of *Ralph*, Earl of *Westmorland*, by *Margaret* his first Wife; but his Posterity by *Joan*, the Daughter of *John* of *Gaunt*, his second Wife, were far more numerous and famous; for almost at the same Time, there flourished of his Family by her, *Richard Nevil*, Earl of *Salisbury*; *Richard Nevil*, his Son, Earl of *Warwick*; *William Nevil*, Earl of *Kent*; *John Nevill*, Marquis of *Montacute*; *John Nevill*, Lord *Latimer*; and *Edward Nevill*, Baron *Abergavenny*.

Francis Fane, Son and Heir of *Sir Thomas Fane*, of *Badfell* in the County of *Kent*, Knt. by *Mary* his Wife, only Daughter and Heir of *Sir Henry Nevill*, Knt. Lord *Abergavenny* (afterwards created *Baroness Despensers*) having been made

Knight of the *Bath* at the Coronation of King *James I.* was created by that Prince, Reg. 22. Baron *Berghersh*, and Earl of *Westmorland*, after that Honour had lay dormant near fifty Years. He married *Mary*, the Daughter and Heir of *Anthony Mildmay* of *Apethorp* in *Northamptonshire*, Knt. by whom he had seven Sons; of whom

Mildmay Fane, his Eldest inherited this Honour. He was made Knight of the *Bath* at the Coronation of King *Charles I.* He married to his first Wife, *Grace*, Daughter to *Sir William Thornhurst* of *Kent*, Knt. by whom he had Issue *Charles*, and to his second Wife *Mary*, Daughter of *Horace* Lord *Vere* of *Tilbury*, by whom, he had Issue a Son named *Vere Fane*, who was made Knight of the *Bath* at the Coronation of King *Charles II.* This Earl died in 1663, and

Charles his eldest Son succeeded him. He married successively two Wives, but leaving no Issue by them, his Half-Brother, then a Knight of the *Bath*,

Vere Fane, became Earl of *Westmorland*. He married *Rachel*, the only Daughter and Heir of *John Bence*, Alderman of *London*, by whom he had four Sons; of whom

Vere Fane the Eldest, succeeded him, and died unmarried in 1699, six Weeks after he came of Age, and so the Honour devolved to his next Brother

Thomas, who thereupon became Earl of *Westmorland*. He married *Katharine*, the only Daughter and Heir of *Charles Stringer* of *Charlton* in the County of *York*, Esq; but we do not understand that he hath as yet any Child. He is the present Earl, in 1727.

The BARONETS of this County, are

SIR *Richard Musgrave* of *Hartley Castle*, created May 22, 1611. Bar. 23
Henry Bellingham of *Helsington*, Esq; cr. May 30, 1620. Ext. 132
Thomas Sandford of *Hoxgill-Castle*, Esq; cr. Aug. 12, 1641. 345
George Wharton of *Kirkby-Kendall*, Esq; cr. Decemb. 19, 1677. 840

*Gentlemen of Note born, or inhabiting this County,
at Places unknown.*

SIR Edward Bellingham, Knt. Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to King *Edw. VI.* who sent him over in 1547, to be Deputy of Ireland, as a Person well fitted for so great a Place by his Learning, Wisdom and Valour. He enlarged the *English Pale*, which had not gained one Foot of Ground from King *Edw. III.*'s Days, by subduing the two most rebellious Seats of the *Irish*, the *O-mores* and *O-Connors*; and to secure his new Acquisitions he built two Forts at *Leix* and *Offaly*; and had he not been suddenly recalled into *England*, he would have settled Plantations of *English* in their Room, as the Earl of *Suffex* his Successor did. He by Surprise took the Earl of *Desmond*, an unnurtured Nobleman of the *Irish*, and bringing him up to *Dublin*, so informed and reformed him, that he knew how to behave himself like a Man in his Station, which he was ever after so sensible of, that at every Dinner and Supper he prayed to GOD for good Sir Edward Bellingham. Being arrived in *England*, his Adversaries accused him of many Faults, but he cleared himself of them so fully, that he had been sent into *Ireland* again, had he not pleaded his bodily Indispositions, and died soon after. *O-Connor* and *O-more* were brought into *England*, and had a Pension of an hundred Pounds a Year allowed them, but lived not long to enjoy it.

Richard Mulcaster, educated at *Eaton* School, and from thence removed to *Kings College* in *Cambridge*, but before

he was a Graduate, went to *Oxford*, where shewing a great Proficiency in Learning, he was chosen the first Master of *Merchant-Taylors* School, which prospering much under his Care, he was removed to *St. Paul's* School. He was a meer *Orbilus*, sparing none that were Faulty, which was the better born, because he was impartial, and made many excellent Scholars, of which Bishop *Andrews* was one. Having spent almost all his Life in the wearisome Employ of a School-master, he retired from it, and having got to the rich Parsonage of *Stanford Rivers* in *Essex*, there spent the Rest of his Days in teaching Women and Men, in which it is said he had not so good a Knack as in educating Boys. He died in the Middle of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign.

Robert Langton, Doctor of Laws, who beside his generous Charity to the Town of *Appleby* in contributing to the Building of the School with Dr. *Spenser*, he was a great Benefactor to *Queens College*, *Oxford*, the Place of his Education, for he built the outward Chapel, as it now standeth, Anno 1618, and two Years after paved the eastern Part with Marble, and plaistered it in the Inside, Anno 1631. Again he glazed the Windows new, and adorned them with several Pictures, among which are his Arms, which are a Rebus, a Ton of an unusual Length, for the northern People pronounce long, lang. He lies buried in the inner Chapel, which he built.

The Natural History of this County.

THE very Name of this County is thought by some to be an Epitome of its natural Product, for *Westmorland* signifies a Land of Moors lying West; and the Word, *Moor*, in the northern Parts of *England*, signifieth wild, barren Places, so that *Westmorland* implies an uncultivated Tract lying towards the West, which Character of it is partly true, and partly false. True, as to the Barony of *Kendal*, which is so mountainous, that nothing else is to be found but Hills, except a few Vallies. False, as to the Barony of *Westmorland* (which is commonly called the Bottom of *Westmorland*, from its low Situation) which is a large, open, Champion Country, in Length not less than twenty Miles, and in Breadth about fourteen. And so far is this Part of the County from being uncultivated, that it affords great Plenty of arable Grounds, and many Moors, i. e. Commons of Pasture (as the Word *Moor* signifies here and in other Counties) for here are few or no Mountains (except that Ridge, which bounds the Country like a Bulwark) and the Moors have been formerly ploughed, as the Ridges, which are plainly to be seen, prove. Having given this general Description of the County, we shall proceed to a particular One in our former Method, speaking,

1. Of the Air, which is very sweet, healthful and pleasant, but somewhat sharp in the mountainous Parts. Some have described it to be full of Moors and Marshes, which sending forth filthy and noisome Exhalations, render the Air unwholsome; but this we have shewed to be a Mistake, Moors signifying here, only Pasture Grounds. A small Part of it borders upon the Sea, but with little or no Prejudice to the Air: So that though it be but a small

County, it affords the Inhabitants very convenient Dwellings.

2. The Waters of this County are very plentiful and good. The River *Can*, *Ken*, or *Kent*, rises at *Kentmere*, and being increased with two large Brooks, which join it before it comes to *Kendale*, they make it a large Stream, with which it passeth to the Ocean. This River is remarkable, not only for its Plenty of Fish, but for its Chancel, which is stony, for a Water-crook below *Kendal*, and two *Catadupe* at *Levens* and *Betham*, which we have taken Notice of in those Places. But the greatest River in these southern Parts of the County is the *Lone*, or *Lune*, which rising near *Mallerstang* Forest, not far from *Rissendale*, gives Name to the adjoining Tract, which is called *Lonsdale*, that is, a Vale upon the *Lone*. It appears but small for some Time, but having received some Rivulets, and two Rivers *Birkbeck* and *Burrow* near *Orton*, grows a large Stream, and waters the middle Part of the County, and near Half the Borders towards *Yorkshire*, and at length passeth into *Lancashire*, having received divers Brooks in the Way. In these Parts bordering on *Cumberland*, but wholly in this County, lies among the Mountains *Winander-mere*, said to be the greatest Lake in *England*. It was called by the Saxons *Winyabnemep*, from its winding Banks probably. It is about ten Miles in Length, and paved at the Bottom as it were, with one continued Rock, wonderful deep in some Places (as the Inhabitants believe) and well stored with a Sort of Fish, commonly said to be had no where else, called the *Chare*, which is a Sort of golden Alpine Trout. In it are several Isles or Holmes, and the Fishing belongs to *Apelthwaite*,

Apeltbwaite, an Hamlet in *Winandermere* Parish, whose Rector hath a certain Sum of every Fishing boat in Lieu of Tithe, and a Pleasure-boat upon it. The Rivers *Rathay* and *Brathay*, and the Chain of small Lakes called *Gresmere* run into it. These are the most considerable Waters in the southern Parts of this County.

But the most noble River in this County is the *Eden*, called by *Ptolemy*, *Ituna*. It rises at a Place called *Hugh-Seat-Morvill*, or *Hugh Morvill's Hill*, out of which two other Rivers, *Eure* and *Swale*, run into *Yorkshire*. In its Course, which is long, it receives no less than twelve Rivers and Brooks, and some of them considerable Streams, so that it is a very large River before it comes to join the *Eimot*. This River (says *Cambden*) may be called the *Ticinus* of this County and *Cumberland*, between which it runs, because it falls in a clear and rapid Stream out of *Ulleswater*, as the *Tecin* doth from the *Lago Maggiore*. The *Ulleswater* is a Lake well stocked with Fish, and hath some *Chares*, tho' not so plentiful as *Winandermere*. It is fed with six small Rivers. The River *Loder* or *Lowther*, which rises in the *Broadwater Lake* near *Thornthwaite Forest*, after a long Course falls into the *Eimot* near *Hornby*. The Name of it seems to be taken from the *British* Word *Gladdwr*, which signifies a Water clear, limpid, and without Mud, all very proper Epithets for this River. The noble Family of *Lowthers* take their Name from this River, and have a Seat upon the Banks of it.

Besides these common Waters, we find some others in this County of an extraordinary Nature, viz. 1. In *Betham Park* is a Spring called the *Drooping Well*, that petrifies Moss, Wood, Stones, and Leaves. 2. A small Spring, called *Goudsike*, a little above *Rountbwaite*, on the North-side of *Jeffrey-mount*, which continually casts up small Pieces like silver Spangles; what the Cause is, must be left to the Naturalists to de-

termine. 3. In wet Mosses about *Orton*, are commonly dug up such subterraneous Trees as are met with in other Parts of *England*, and are accounted for above. 4. At *Burgh* upon *Stanmore*, near the Bridge in the upper Borough, hath a Spaw-well been lately discovered. 5. Near the Head of the River *Loder*, at the Town of *Shap*, antiently called *Hepe*, was in *Mr. Cambden's* Time a Well, which like *Euripus*, ebbed and flowed several Times in a Day; but because (as our Naturalists observe) the Breaking out of such Streams is purely fortuitous, the Effect is not always lasting, as it happens here, for there is no such ebbing Fountain at present to be heard of at, or near *Shap*.

3. Earth or Soil, which hath a general Character of Barrenness. *Mr. Speed*, in his Description of this County, speaks thus of it: That it is not commendable, either for Plenty of Corn or Cattle, being neither stored with arable Grounds to bring forth the one, nor Pasturage to bring up the other, so that the principal Profit of this People is by their Trade of Clothing; but this Description is but partial. The mountainous Part of this County, which is called the Barony of *Kendal*, is indeed barren, as almost all Mountains are, yet as they afford good Pasture for Sheep, so have they some of them, a Soil fit for the Plow, and bear good, though not so much Corn as lower Grounds; and between the Mountains there are rich Vallies which produce excellent Pasture, but the Bottom of *Westmorland*, which is a low Country, and hath few Mountains, hath both proper Land for ploughing, and good Pastures, which are as well stocked with Cattle as other Counties, proportionable to their Bigness; as seems plain from their plentiful Markets at *Apleby*, *Kendal*, &c. Among the rocky Mountains in this County there is one called *Manparles*, of great Note in the Neighbourhood, not only for its Height and Difficulty of Ascent, but because Nature hath formed in it several

several Caverns and Windings, as if she designed it for a Retreat in troublesome Times.

4. Fire, which is almost as necessary for Life in those northern Parts, as Food, is well provided for by Plenty of Fuel; for besides Pit-coal, with which they all abound, this County seems to have Plenty of Wood for Firing; for the Barony of Kendal hath Plenty of Wood upon its Mountains; and near them, especially by the Sides of the *Lone* and *Winander-mere*, and in the Barony of *Westmorland*, are divers Forests, as *Whinfield* Forest in the *Peninsula* (which is a good Breadth of Land) between the Rivers *Eimot* and *Eden*; *Martendale* Forest, which extends itself almost the whole Length of *Ulleswater*, which is some Miles; *Thornthwaite* Forest, and *Mallerstang* Forest, *Milbourn* Forest, and *Meldon* Forest, besides divers Parks, which are well stocked with Wood in both Baronies.

Herbs found in this County, and not in others, at least not so commonly and plentifully:

Adiantum perpusillum foliis bifidis, or *trifidis*, small Moss Maiden-hair with two or three Segments; found on *Buzzard-rough-crag* near *Wrenose*.

Allium, seu *Moly Montanum floribus purpureis*, Broad-leaved Mountain Garlick with purple Flowers; in *Troutbeck-holm* by *Great Strickland*.

Bistorta minima, Small Bistort or Snakeweed; in several Places in this County, but more plentifully at *Crosby* and *Ravensworth*.

Cratogeomom foliis brevibus obtusis, Eye-bright Cow-wheat with short blunt Leaves; near *Orton* on the Side of a Brook in the Way to *Crosby*.

Cerasus Avium, Birds-Cherry; among the Mountains in this County.

Cerasus minimus silvestris fructu Cordiformi, The least wild Heart-cherry-tree, commonly called the Merry-tree; about *Rosgill*.

Chamaecissus folio Pilosella, Hoary Dwarf Mountain Cissus, or Holy-Rose with

Cats-foot Leaves; on the Rocks near *Kendal*.

Gentianella Verna, seu *præcox*, Dwarf vernal Gentian; on the Backside of *Hesse-fellnab* near *Kendal*, and in the Parks near *Birkbog* by *Kendal*.

Geranium flore variegato, Crows-foot Cranebill with a party-coloured Flower; in the old Deer Park by *Thornthwaite*, fit for adorning a Garden.

Geranium montanum, Mountain Crows-foot Cranesbill; in the Hedges, and among the Bushes in the mountainous Meadows and Pastures of this County and *Yorksire*.

Filix Saxatilis caule tenui, fragili, Stone-fern with slender brittle Stalks, and finely cut Leaves; on old Stone Walls and Rocks, plentifully.

Filicula petraea crispa, Small flowering stone Fern; at the Bottom of Stone-Walls made up of Earth in *Orton* Parish, and in other Places plentifully.

Filix ramosa minor, The lesser branched Fern; on the Sides of the Mountains in shady Places especially.

Gladiolus lacustris, Water Gladiol; in *Ulleswater* and *Winander-mere* plentifully.

Gramen spica Graminea, Grass upon Grass; in the Isle called *Householm* in *Ulleswater*.

Gramen juncoides cum caudâ Leporina, Hares-tail Rush, or Moss-crops; on Mosses and boggy Places in divers Parts of the County.

Helleborine minor flore albo, The lesser white flowered bastard Hellebore; in the Lord *Lonsdale's* Wood, directly against *Askham-Hall*.

Hieracium fruticosum latifolium glabrum; The smooth, broad-leaved bushy Hawkweed; by the Lake of *Ulleswater*.

Hieracium macrocaulon birsutum folio rotundiore, Round-leaved rough Hawkweed with a long Stalk; by *Buckbarrow-well* in *Long Sledale*.

Hieracium leptocaulum birsutum, f. rot. Small-leaved Hawkweed, &c. on the Rocks by the Rivulet, between *Shap* and *Anna-Well*.

Funcus parvus scapo supra paniculam compactam longius producto, Small Rush with

with the Shafr, produced to a great Length above its compact Panicle; near Ambleside.

Juniperus Alpina, Mountain dwarf Juniper, called by the Inhabitants *Savine*, as well here as in *Wales*; upon the Tops of the Mountains.

Lilium Convallium angustifolium, Narrow-leaved Lilly of the Vallies; by *Waterfall Bridge*, and in other Places of this County.

Men, or *Meum vulgare*, Common Spig-nell, or *Meu*; in the Way from *Sedberg* to *Orton* abundantly in the Meadows and Pastures: The People call it, *Bawd-money*.

Oxalis, seu *Acetosa Retundifolia*, Round-leaved Mountain Sorrel; on the Moun-tains of this County, and at *Long Sche-dale* near *Buckburrow-Well*, &c.

Persecaria filiquosa, Coddled Arsmart, or Touch me not; on the Banks of the

Winander-mere plentifully, and in many other Places.

Rubia erecta quadrifolia, Cross-wort Madder; near *Orton*, *Winander-mere*, and in other Places of the County.

Salix folio laureo, odorato, Bay-leaved Sweet-William; frequently found by the River Sides among the Mountains.

Tormentilla Argentea quinquifolia, Cinque-foil Ladies-mantle; on the Rock by the Side of the Lake called *Ulfeswater*.

Lunaria minor Ramosa, Branched cut-leaved Moon-wort; at *Great Strickland*.

Vitis Idea Magna, The great Bilberry Bush in the Forest of *Whinfield*.

Viola lutea grandiflora montana, The yellow Mountain Violet with a large Flower; commonly mixed with the mountainous Pastures in this County, which the Cattle feeding on in *May* and *June*, it gilds, as it were, their Teeth with a golden Colour.

The Ecclesiastical History of this County.

THIS County has no Bishop of its own, but is divided between the Bishops of *Carlisle* and *Chester*, the Barony of *Westmorland* being under the Jurisdiction of the former, and the Barony of *Kendal* of the latter; and according to this Division, the Barony of *Westmorland* is made a Deanery under

the Archdeacon of *Carlisle*, and *Kendal* under the Archdeacon of *Richmond* in *Yorkshire*; *Kirkby Lonsdale* is a Deanery under the same Archdeacon, though only the Town so called belongs to it in this County; the other Towns in it are Parts of *Yorkshire* and *Lancashire*.

The

The Monasteries of this County are,

APPLEBY, a Priory of Carmelite or White Friars, founded and endowed by the Lords Vesci, Piercy, and Clifford, and by them dedicated to the Virgin Mary, Anno 1281. 10 Edw. I. This is all the Account we find of this Monastery; Dugdale mentions it not.

Heppe, or Shap, (Mr. Speed calls it by Mistake Sharpe) a Monastery of the Monks called Præmonstratenses. It was first founded in Honour of St. Mary Magdalen at Preston, by Thomas the Son of Gospatrick, and by him endowed with divers Lands; and among other Things he gave the Canons here as much Wood as they would take out of his Woods, and to grind at his Mill Toll free. The said Thomas gave them also Pasture in and about Swindale for sixty Cows, twenty Mares, and five hundred Sheep, with other Possessions in the Territory of the Town of Heppes, where he erected this Convent a-new.

Robert de Vipont, Lord of Westmorland, confirmed all his Gifts, which, with the Benefactions of others afterwards, so much enriched it, that at the Dissolution it was valued at 154 l. 17 s. 7 d. $\frac{1}{2}$. per Annum. Dugd. 166 l. 10 s. 6 d. $\frac{1}{2}$. per Ann. Speed ex Let.

Here are all the Monasteries which we can find in this County, and 'tis probable there was no more, the Monks chusing a Gosben, and not such a barren Country as this for their Habitation; but we may not suppose that the People of those Parts wanted Devotion, because they did not build Monasteries, as was usual in other Countries; for we may observe, that their chief Towns are named from their Churches, as Kirkby-Stephans, Kirkby-Lonsdale, and Kirkby-Kendal; which shews, that tho' they had no great Respect for Lazy Monks, they had a judicious Regard to the Honour and Worship of GOD.

Martyrs this County had none, and but few Sufferers in the late Times.

HENRY HUTTON, Prebendary of Carlisle, and Son of Judge Hutton, was deprived of his Prebend, and the Living of Long-Marston; but he outlived the Usurpation, and 'tis probable was restored to both his Preferments. He was a very Reverend and Learned Man.

George Buchanan, a Scotchman, Minister of Kirkby-Lonsdale, suffered in an high Degree, being persecuted by two of his Parishioners, who were Captains in the Parliament Army, who got him not only sequestred, but taken several Times, and hurried to Lancaster Gaol, at the last of which he suffered near

three Years Imprisonment. Being at length released, he fled into Yorkshire, and was patronized by Sir Wentworth, who gave him the Vicarage of Royston of about 20 l. per Annum Value, where he lived securely and comfortably, with some Contributions of such Royalists, who came to join in the Church Service with him, to the Restoration, when he was repossessed of his Living of Lonsdale, which yet he kept but a little while, because being made a Prebendary of Carlisle, he removed to that City, and exchanged it for a Living near it. He died in 1665, and

and was universally lamented by the Citizens. One of the Captains who persecuted him died in Gaol; and while he was there was relieved by one of Mr. Buchanan's Sons, and his Son afterwards.

by one of his Grandsons. Other Clergymen, tho' not many, - were sequestred in this County, but their Sufferings we find not.

Charity-Schools in this County.

K Endal, where there is one School Contributions, or a settled Revenue, for sixteen Boys and ten Girls, we know not. all clothed and taught, but whether by

Divines of Eminency born, or inhabiting this Country, at Places unknown.

T*hamas Vipont*, descended of the ancient Barons of that Name, who were the hereditary Lords of this County. His Merit, together with the Interests of his potent Relations, was the Cause, that being elected Bishop of *Carlisle* by the Chapter, though King *Henry III.* recommended *John Prior of Newbury*, his Counsellor, to their Choice, they would not recede from it, and so he was consecrated, but sat but one Year, dying in 1256.

Hugh Goren, or Curwen, made by Queen Mary, Archbishop of Dublin, so moderate a Papist, that none was persecuted in Ireland in her Days, which must be in a great Measure imputed to him. He conformed to the Reformation at Queen Elizabeth's Accession, and left his Archbishoprick for the See of Oxford, being old, and desiring a quiet Repose. He died in the Year 1567. full of Age.

[illegible]

THE TABLE

Of this County of

WESTMORLAND.

N. B. The large Index Villaris having followed the Division of this County into two Baronies, viz. of Kendal, which is subdivided into two Wards, Kendal and Lonsdale; and of Westmorland, which is subdivided into East Ward and West Ward, tho' we could not conform to it in our Description, we shall in this TABLE.

Towns Names.	Wards.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
A ldelathes	Kendal Ward			
AM bleside				
AP leby	East Ward	V. Westmorland	20 12 9ob.	40 0 0
St. Michaels.				
St. Laurence				
Aplethwaite				
Armside	East Ward	V. Westmorland	9 5 2ob.	

Arnwith

WESTMORLAND.

41

Towns Names.	Wards.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Arnwith	West Ward			
Ashby Cotesford	East Ward	R. Westmorland	23 13	4
Ashby magna	East Ward			
Ashby parva	East Ward			
Ashby Wyander-waith	East Ward			
Ashthwaite, or Ashton	Kendal Ward			
Askham, or Ascome	West Ward	V. Westmorland	6 0	0
Aylescoghe				
Bampton Candale	West Ward	V. Westmorland	7 13	0
Banck	West Ward			
Banton	West Ward	V. Westmorland	7 1	4
Barnside	Kendale Ward			
Barobon	Lonsdale Ward			
Barton	West Ward	V. Westmorland	11 1	0ob.
Betham	Kendale Ward	V. Kendale	13 7	6
Bibreck				
Bletarn	East Ward			
Bolton in the Sands	Kendal W.	V. Kendale	4 15	0
Bondgate	East Ward			
Bowes				
Brederdale Head	East Ward			
Brederdale Foot	East Ward			
Brigflter	Kendale W.			
BURGH, or Brough	East Ward	V. Westmorland	6 18	7
Brougham, or Bourgham	West Ward	R. Westmorland	16 10	7ob.
Brougham Castle	West Ward			
Burgh under Stanmore	East Ward	V. Westmorland	8 18	9
Buly-Castle	West Ward			
Burrels	East Ward			
BURTON	Lonsdale W.	V. Kendale	13 17	3ob.
Cabergh				
Calgarth	Kendale W.			
Camswick	Kendale W.			
Casterton	Lonsdale W.			
Cleborne	West Ward	R. Westmorland	9 1	5ob.
Cleborne Herny	West Ward			
Cleborne Talboys	West Ward			
Clifton	West Ward	R. Westmorland	8 3	4
Collingfield	Kendale W.			
Coulby	West Ward			
Cowgarth	Kendale W.			
Crakenthorp	East Ward			
Crundundale				
Croke	Kendale W.			

Towns Names.	Wards.	Deaneries.	King's Books.	Valuation. Real.
Crosby Ravensworth, or Rundewith	W. Ward	V. Westmorland	7 13 4	35 12 7
Crosby Garret, or Garrard	East Ward	R. Westmorland	19 14 406	47 2 6
Croscrake	Kendale W.			
Crostermond	West Ward			
Crosthwaite	Kendale W.			
Depedale	West Ward			
Dillaker	Lonsdale W.			
Duffon	East Ward	R. Westmorland	19 2 6	44 18 10
Fairbank	Kendale Ward			
Farlton	Kendale Ward			
Fellside	Kendale Ward			
Firbanke	Lonsdale W.			
Flassecogh				
Frothwaite				
Gallaban				
Gilshaughlin				
Glenkwen				
Graveship				
Greenholm				
Gresmere				
Hackthorp	West Ward			
Halton	Kendale W.	R. Kendale	20 0 706	
Halsted				
Hamelfet				
Hackthorp	West Ward			
Harberwen				
Hardingale	West Ward			
Harkla Castle				
Hartley	East Ward			
Hartley-Castle	East Ward			
Hartshop	West Ward			
Haysham	Kendale W.	R. Kendal	8 9 2	
Helbeck	East Ward			
Helington	Kendal W.			
Helton	West Ward			
Helton Bacon	West Ward			
Helton Fletham	West Ward			
Heversham, or Eversham	Kendale W.	R. Kendale	36 13 4	
Hep, or Heppe alias Shap	West Ward	See Shap the Modern Name.		
Hincafter	Kendales W.			
Hindring				
Hoffe upper	East Ward			
Hoffe nether	East Ward			

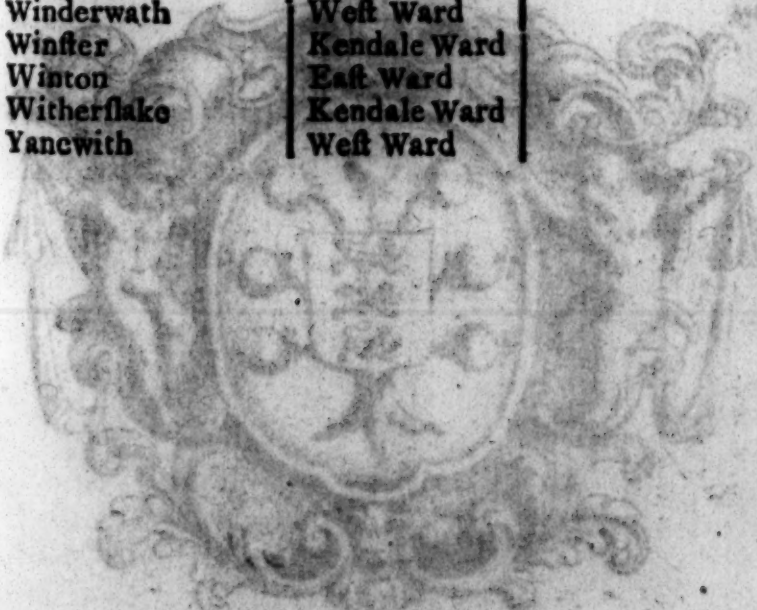
Towns Names.	Wards.	Deaneries.	King's Books.	Valuation.	Real.
Holme	Lonsdale W.				
Holmeskakes	Kendal W.				
Horley	East Ward				
Hornby	West Ward				
Hospital for Lepers	Kendale W.	H. Kendale	6 4 40b.		
Howgill-Castle	East Ward				
Hudfoot	West Ward				
Hugh-Seat-Morvill	East Ward				
Hugils	Kendale Ward				
Hutton in the Hay	Kendale Ward				
Hutton Old	Kendale W.				
Hutton Roofe	Lonsdale W.				
Jeffreys Mount					
Isanparles					
St. Katharines	Kendale W.				
Kellath	East Ward				
KENDALL	Kendale W.	V. Kendall	92 5 0		
Kentmere	Kendale W.				
Killington	Lonsdale W.				
Kings-Meburn	West Ward				
KIRKBY Lonsdall	Lonsdale W.	V. Lonsdale	20 15 5	49 13 8	
KIRKBY Stephan	East Ward	V. Westmorland	48 19 2		
KIRKBY-Thure	East Ward	R. Westmorland	37 17 11		
Kirkshead	East Ward				
Kirk-Oswald	Kendale W.				
Knocklesock	East Ward				
Langdene	East Ward				
Langhill					
Langton	East Ward				
Levens	Kendale Ward				
Leug-craig					
Logarig					
Long-Brigg	Kendale Ward				
Lowther, or Low- thier	West Ward	R. Westmorland	25 7 30b.		
Lupton	Lonsdale Ward				
Lyche	Kendale Ward				
Le Lythe					
Maiden-castle					
Malmsden	West Ward				
Manfergh	Lonsdale Ward				
Marion	East Ward	R. Westmorland	21 15 70b.		
Mayburgh-Castle	West Ward				
Meborn	West Ward				
Merton					
Middleton	Lonsdale Ward				
Milborn	East Ward				
Milthorp	Kendale Ward				

Towns Names.	Wards.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Morland	West Ward	V. Westmorland	11 18 1ob.	45 0 0
Morton	East Ward			
Mulgrave Magna	East Ward	R. Westmorland	16 8 11	48 0 0
Mulgrave Parva	East Ward			
Naceby	East Ward			
Natland	Kendal Ward			
New-biggin	East Ward	R. Westmorland	4 14 4	22 0 0
Newby Stanes	West Ward			
Oddleden	West Ward			
Orald	Kendale Ward			
Ormshead, or } Ormside Magna }	East Ward	R. Westmorland	17 17 3ob.	40 0 0
Ormshead parva	East Ward			
ORTON, or O- } verton }	East Ward	V. Westmorland	16 17 3ob.	
Oxenholme	Kendale W.			
Paterdale	West Ward			
Pendragon-Castle	East Ward			
Powley	West Ward			
Preston Patrick	Kendale Ward			
Preston Richard	Kendale Ward			
Rasbeck	East Ward			
Rasgill	West Ward			
Ravingstone dale	East Ward			
Regill	West Ward			
Rigmadon	Lonsdale W.			
Riffendale				
Rounthwaite	East Ward			
Rydall	Kendale W.			
Sandford	East Ward			
Seggeswick	Kendale Ward			
Selvide	Kendale Ward			
Shap, or Heppe	West Ward	V. Westmorland	8 15 7ob.	6 0 0
Siserge	Kendale Ward			
Sawerby Castle	East Ward			
Temple	East Ward			
Skattergate	East Ward			
Skelsmore	Kendale W.			
Sleddale	West Ward			
Slegil	West Ward			
Smardale	East Ward			
Soulby	East Ward			
Spittle	Kendale W.			
Stainmore	East Ward			
Stainton	Kendale W.			
Stanley, or Stoneley	Kendale W.			
Stavely	Kendale W.			
Strickland mag.	West Ward			
				Strickland

WESTMORLAND:

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Towns Names.	Wards.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Strickland parva	West Ward			
Strickland Kettle	Kendale W.			
Strickland Roger	Kendale W.			
Sunbiggin	East Ward			
Sykeland				
Tebay	East Ward			
Thornthwate	Kendal Ward			
Thurnby	West Ward			
Trantram	West Ward			
Troutbeck	Kendale Ward			
Ubarrow	Kendale Ward			
Ulva	Kendale Ward			
Underley	Lonsdale Ward			
Waitby	East Ward			
Warcop	East Ward	R. Westmorland	9 5 2ob.	45 0 0
Wastall Foot	West Ward			
Wastall Head	West Ward			
Wateby				
Watercroke	Kendale Ward			
Watland	Kendale Ward			
Wellop	West Ward			
Westmester	Kendale Ward			
Wharton alias } Warton }	East Ward	R. Westmorland	74 10 2ob.	
Whelp-Castle	West Ward			
Whinfield	Kendale Ward			
Whitwell	Kendale Ward			
Witherslack	West Ward			
Winander, or Win- } der mere }	Kendale Ward	R. Kendale	24 6 8	
Winder	West Ward			
Winderwath	West Ward			
Winster	Kendale Ward			
Winton	East Ward			
Witherslake	Kendale Ward			
Yancewith	West Ward			



WESTMER LAND

	Kendall	Kirkby Land	Pendragon	Kirkby Steven	Great Musgrau	Burgh Castle	Nelton	Appleby	Crosby Raven	Stricklandes	Brongham	Croftormonde	Banton	Harteshope	Gresmere	Hankeside	Ambleside	New bridge	Bethan	Lewens bridge	Fawcettwood	Londale	Orton	Firbankes	Middleton
Temple Sowerb.	20	26	14	12	10	10	8	5	6	4	4	8	7	13	18	21	17	25	26	15	10	12	10	14	11
Kirkland N	22	27	15	12	10	10	7	5	8	6	6	11	10	16	21	23	20	27	29	27	17	14	12	10	21
Middleton E	7	14	11	14	15	17	18	17	15	19	22	10	16	17	19	16	16	15	9	9	9	8	11	4	18
Firbankes E	6	12	10	12	13	15	15	14	11	15	19	16	13	13	16	14	13	13	10	9	5	6	8	107	
Orton N	10	15	9	5	8	10	9	7	4	8	11	10	6	10	14	14	12	17	17	15	5	3	104		
Langdale N	10	13	6	7	8	10	10	9	6	10	14	13	9	12	16	16	13	17	16	14	6	103			
Fawcettwood	6	12	12	12	13	15	14	12	8	11	14	11	8	8	11	10	8	12	12	10	10	10	10	10	10
Lewens bridge	5	7	19	21	22	24	24	22	19	22	25	20	18	20	25	12	12	7	2	189					
Bethan S	6	7	20	22	23	25	25	24	20	23	26	22	20	27	17	13	14	8	188						
New bridge	8	14	23	24	25	26	26	24	20	21	24	18	17	13	10	6	8	190							
Ambleside N	9	17	20	20	20	21	20	17	13	13	16	10	10	3	3	3	189								
Hankeside W	9	18	21	23	23	24	23	21	17	17	19	13	13	8	4	190									
Gresmere N	12	20	22	22	22	24	22	19	15	14	16	10	11	5	191										
Harteshope N	12	19	18	22	17	19	17	10	10	9	11	6	6	197											
Banton N	13	20	14	13	12	13	12	8	5	4	7	3	3	195											
Croftormonde	16	23	18	16	15	16	14	10	8	5	6	196													
Brongham	20	26	17	15	13	14	11	8	8	3	24														
Stricklandes N	17	23	14	12	11	12	9	6	5	108															
Crosby Raven	14	18	10	8	7	8	7	4	199																
Appleby N	18	22	10	7	5	6	4																		
Nelton N	20	22	8	5	3	3	205																		
Burgh Castle	20	22	6	4	2	203																			
Great Musgrau	18	19	6	2	200																				
Kirkby Steven	17	28	3	199																					
Pendragon Cast	15	15	192																						
Kirkby Land	8	190																							



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Wiltshire.

WILTSHIRE, called by the Saxons *Wil-jetta*, and the Latin Historians *Wiltonia*, from its once chief Town *Wilton*, is an inland County bordering upon *Berkshire* and *Hampshire* on the East, *Dorsetshire* on the South, *Somersetshire* and *Glostershire* on the West, which last bounds it on the North. It is all in the Diocese of *Salisbury*, and is in Length from North to South thirty-nine Miles, and in Breadth about thirty, which makes the Circumference 140 Miles, or thereabouts. It contains 876000 Acres of Land, on which are 304 Parishes, twenty-three Market-Towns, besides the City of *Salisbury*, and the Liberties thereof, and 27093 Houses well inhabited.

In the Times of the Romans and Britains this County was Part of the Country inhabited by the *Belgae*, as Mr. *Cambden* places it in his *Britannia*; and we following his Steps have accordingly described them in *Hampshire*: But our latter Antiquaries charge him with a Mistake thus far, viz. That though he may be allowed rightly to have placed the South Part of this County, yet the North Part may be more fairly bestowed upon the *Cangi*, a People mentioned by *Tacitus*, as is the Opinion of the Learned Dr. *Tanner*, Chancellor of *Norwich*, who has made a strict Search into the Antiquities of this County particularly, in Order to publish an Account of them, though we do not find he has yet done it. The Arguments he useth

to strengthen his Opinion we have laid down in our History of *Somersetshire*, and therefore shall repeat no more, than what concerns the Northern Part of this County, which he judges to be the Country of the *Cangi*, from the Resemblance that many Towns thereof bear to their Name, as the Village which is called *Cannings*, and in old Writings is named *Caningas*: *Alcannings*, or *Old Cannings*, and *Caln* a Market-Town in this Shire, which gives Name to the Hundred, in which it is; for in *Domesday-Book* it is written *Cauna*, as it is at this Day called *Caun*, which (as he saith) bears some Likeness to their Name.

We find nothing more of this County memorable in those antient Times. Our Histories mention no more of them, till the Saxons, being invited by the Britains, to defend them against the Invasions of the *Scots* and *Picts*, made an Advantage of the Weakness of the Britains, to establish themselves in their Country; which by Degrees they cantoned out into seven Kingdoms, and then this County, with some others, was allotted to *Cherdick*, and was named the Kingdom of the *West-Saxons*. He was no sooner settled in his Kingdom, tho' one of the biggest of the seven, but he was eager to enlarge it; and as he added the *Isle of Wight* to his Dominions, so his Successors were never quiet, till after many Battles, some unsuccessful, they had subdued the other Six, and *Egbert* became sole Monarch of England.

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Ber.

Bernulf, King of *Mercia*, attempted to stop the Progress of *Egbert's* Arms, plainly seeing his ambitious Design to subdue the rest of the Heptarchy to his Government, and came to a Battle with him near *Wilton* in this Shire; but being conquered, he was forced to fly and leave his Kingdom to *Egbert*, who made it tributary to him; and soon after became Master of *Kent*, to which his Victory over the *Mercians* had made an easy Access.

Egbert established the *Saxon* Monarchy, and his Posterity enjoyed it many Successions, but not without many Disturbances from the *Danes*; who in the 32d Year of *Egbert's* Reign began their Depredations, and continued them more or less, till they had set up a King of their own, with an Interruption of his Line for a Time. Wherein this County was a particular Sufferer by the *Danish* Ravages, we shall shew in a few Instances, viz. King *Alfred* was no sooner settled upon the Throne by the Death of his Brother *Ethelred*, who, as we find it in his Epitaph upon his Tomb at *Winburne*, received his Death's Wound from the *Danes* Anno 872. but the *Danes* were ravaging this County of *Wiltshire*, of which when this valiant King had Notice, he drew as large a Force together, as the Time would give him Leave, which was but small; but being inspired with Courage by their Leader, the King himself, encounter'd their whole Army near *Wilton*, and after a long Fight put great Part of their Army to flight; but unwarily following the Chace, gave many of them an Opportunity to rally; who returning upon him weary, became Masters of the Field: However, King *Alfred* did not quietly suffer them to enjoy the Fruits of their Victory, but gathering a bigger Army so worried them with set Battles, and innumerable Skirmishes; wherein he killed them one King, nine Earls, and other Leaders; that he obliged them to conclude a Truce or Peace, to which he made them swear upon certain Reliques, and promise that they should forthwith depart his Kingdom.

But notwithstanding their Oaths and Promises, the *Danes* retired no farther than *Northumberland*; and abiding there the Winter, enter'd in an hostile Manner into *Mercia* in the Spring, and so passed into this County about *Chippenham*, where they depopulated the Country round about, dispossessing the Inhabitants of their Estates and Goods, and forcing others beyond Sea. *Alfred* himself being unprepared to encounter them, was forced with a small Company to keep himself in the Woods and Fenny Places, till he could get together a Body of Men sufficient to oppose them. Seven Weeks he remained in this Retirement, but at length having discovered himself at a little Town by *Selwood* Forest, so many resorted to him out of this County, *Somerset* and *Hampshire*, that he resolved to give them Battle; and accordingly marching forth, met them near *Edindon* in this County, where he fought their whole Power, and put them to Flight with so great Loss, that they submitted to any Terms. *Gotheum* their King received Baptism with thirty of his Friends; and having renewed their Oaths, gave Hostages to the King, and so departed the Realm for a Time; and tho' they again returned in the following Reigns, yet this Country escaped their Depredations, till

King *Ethelred* arrived at the Throne in the Year One Thousand, or thereabouts. He was a sluggish and vicious Prince, which when the *Danes* were acquainted with, they began again to renew their hostile Invasions; and plundering diverse Parts of his Kingdom, returned loaden with Spoils. *Ethelred* and his Nobles being averse to War, accepted the Advice of *Siric*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, to buy their Peace of the *Danes*, and gave them Ten thousand Pounds to cease their Ravages, which prevailed for a Time: But the *Danes* finding it a speedy Way to procure Money, within two Years came again, pillaged the Coasts, and required twenty-four thousand Pounds to desist from their Enterprizes; which, the King and Nobles,

Nobles, not being able to resist them, paid them, and they departed. But *Ethelred* weary of the intolerable Insults of the *Danes*, whom the largest Sums could not pacify, resolved to get rid of them some other Way, and accordingly caused them to be massacred all over *England* in one Day, viz. July 9, 1002. *Gunhildis*, the Sister of King *Swane*, with her Husband Earl *Palingus*, and their Son, were then slain; which so enraged *Swane* her Brother, that he breathing Revenge, invaded *England* with a great Host the next Year; and among many other Places, laid Waste this County of *Wiltshire*, plundering the chief Towns of it, *Salisbury* and *Wilton*, and carrying the Spoils of them to his Ships, returned home. This was done Anno 1003. The following Years, he with his Navy invaded *Hampshire*, *Berkshire*, *Northamptonshire*, &c. and in the Year 1011. returned to this Shire again, where they stript the People that had escaped their former Ravages, of every Thing valuable. King *Swane* died soon after this, and his Son *Canute*, or *Knute*, succeeded him. He with the same Resentments pursues the War with the *English*, and in 1015. lands an huge Army, but with little Success. *Ethelred* having gathered an Army ready to encounter him, which falling upon them forced him to fly to his Ships. The next Year he returned with stronger Forces, and gave the King's Army Battle at *Scorastan*, where he was at first beaten back; but by the Treachery of *Turkill*, King *Ethelred's* General, became at length Victor; which the *English* never could recover, tho' brave King *Edmund*, surnamed *Ironside*, made diverse Attempts to do it, till *Canute* was settled on the Throne, in Part at first; but after King *Edmund's* Death, entirely.

The Inhabitants of this County, having been long enured to Wars, viz. in the Times of the *Britains* against the *Saxons* of *Mercia*, and afterwards in the Wars between the *Mericians* and *West-Saxons*, who having subdued the *Hep-tarchy*, were terribly vexed with the

Danish Invasions in this County, were grown into such Reputation for valiant and good Soldiers, that as *Joannes Sarisburiensis* tells us, they challenged to themselves the Rear of the Army, in all the King's Battles.

Under the *Saxon* Monarchy from King *Egbert*, the Counties of *England* were entrusted to the Government of Officiary Earls, who were a Kind of Count Palatines, and had a Power of determining all Matters of Controversy relating to Right and Wrong, happening within their Jurisdiction. Many of these Earls are not mentioned in our Histories, and therefore we can give but an imperfect Account of them, as we have done in *Somersetshire*. We find only the Names of two of these Earls of this County, viz.

Wickstan, or *Werstan*, who was Earl of this County about the Year 800. the same Year, that upon the Death of *Brithric*, the *West-Saxon* King, *Egbert* was chosen in his Room; and being a warlike and ambitious Prince, subdued the other six *Saxon* Kingdoms, and set himself up an absolute Monarch. This Earl happening to have a Quarrel with *Ethelmund*, a great Man in *Worcestershire*, met him with his *Wiltshire* Men at a Place called *Kinnersford*, *Ethelmund* being well attended with his Countrymen, and there came to a Battle. The *Wiltshire* Men overcame, but both the Earls were slain. What the Cause of the Quarrel was, our Historians do not assign, no more than many others; nor do we find whether he had any Successor in his Earldom before Ann. 886. when

Ethelhelm is said to be the Officiary Earl of this County. He was sent with a great Sum of Money to *Rome*, which he had collected of the People in several Dioceses of *England*; but on what Account is not said. Afterwards, in the Reign of King *Ethelwolf*, he was sent with that King's Army to encounter the *Danes* at *Port* in *Hampshire*, and was slain in Battle; whether he had any Successor we find not.

In the Reigns of the succeeding Kings, we observe nothing that relates to this County, till *William the Norman* being possessed of the Crown, in rewarding his great Generals and Captains,

by whose Help and Conduct he won the Battle of *Hastings*, divided the Estates of the Saxons in this County to them, as he did in most others, in this Manner, viz.

To <i>Hugh de Montgomery</i> , whom he made Earl of <i>Arundel</i> , &c. he gave 3 Manors.	
To <i>Hugh de Abrincis</i> , whom he made Earl of <i>Chester</i> .	6
To <i>Walter Giffard</i> , Earl of <i>Bucks</i> .	1
To <i>Robert</i> , Earl of <i>Moreton</i> and <i>Cornwall</i> .	5
To <i>Robert</i> , Earl of <i>Mellent</i> and <i>Leicester</i> .	7
To <i>William</i> , Earl of <i>Ewe</i> and Lord <i>Hastings</i> .	16
To <i>Ralph de Mortimer</i> .	10
To <i>Richard de Tonebrugge</i> .	1
To <i>Edward de Saresbury</i> .	33
To <i>Alberic de Vere</i> .	10
To <i>Henry de Ferrers</i> .	3
To <i>Drogo de Clifford</i> .	3
To <i>Roger Lord Berkley</i> .	3
To <i>Robert Fitz-gerald</i> .	9
To <i>Milo Crispin</i> .	12
To <i>William Fitz-Ausculph</i> .	1
To <i>William Peverel</i> .	2
To <i>Richard de Curci</i> .	3
To <i>Hugh de Bolebee</i> .	1
To <i>Robert D'Oily</i> , besides 42 Houses.	28
To <i>Obert Giffard</i> .	10

The Doctrine of *Wickliffe* spread very early in this Diocese; for in the Reign of King *Hen. VI.* the Populace rose against their Bishop and murdered him, as we shall shew more largely in our Ecclesiastical History.

The Men of this County, in the Quarrel between the *York* and *Lancaster* Families, joined heartily with Queen *Margaret* and her Son *Edward*, against *Edward IV.* before the Battle of *Tewksbury*.

This is all the General History of this County, that is come under our Observation, and therefore we shall proceed to a particular Survey of it in our former Method.

This County for the Reasons above-mentioned is divided into twenty-nine Hundreds, viz.

1. *Alderbury.*
2. *Amesbury.*
3. *Bradford.*

4. *Branche and Dole.*
5. *Calne, or Cannings.*
6. *Cawden and Cadworib.*
7. *Chalke.*
8. *Chippenham.*
9. *Damerham North.*
10. *Damerham South.*
11. *Darworth.*
12. *Downton.*
13. *Elstub and Everley.*
14. *Frustfield.*
15. *Haresbury.*
16. *Highworth.*
17. *Kingsbridge.*
18. *Kinwarston.*
19. *Malmsbury.*
20. *Melksham.*
21. *Mere.*
22. *Pottern.*
23. *Ramsbury.*
24. *Selkeley.*
25. *Swanborne.*
26. *Underditch.*
27. *Warmister.*

28. *Westbury.*

29. *Whorwellsdon.*

I. *The Hundred of Alderbury.*

This Hundred on the East borders on *Hampshire*, as also on the South, which is an obtuse Point; on the West, on Part of the Hundred of *Frostfield*, and the River *Avon*, which divides it from the Hundred of *Underditch*, and on the North on the Hundred of *Amesbury*. It takes its Name from the Town of *Alderbury*, once a very considerable Place, as we judge from its giving Name to the Hundred, but now so mean, that we meet with no other Account of it. The Fee of the Hundred we suppose to be in the Crown, and the Government in the Sheriff and his Officers. There is no Market-Town in it; the Villages which afford us any Thing remarkable are,

Birtford, or *Berford*, the Lordship and Estate of Sir *John Tiptot*, who having been summoned to Parliament from the 4th to the 15th of King *Henry VI.* died possessed of this Manor and divers other Estates, 21st of the same King. His Son and Heir *John Lord Tiptot* was advanced by the same King, *Reg. 27.* to the Title of the Earl of *Worcester*.

Clarendon, a Place once graced with two Royal Palaces, called the *King's Manor*, and the *Queen's Manor*, of which there now remain some Pieces of Foundations. They were situate in a large Park, which is still kept up, and is very commodious for breeding and keeping Deer. It is famous for twenty Groves, each of them a Mile in Compass, and for the Neighbourhood of the City of *Salisbury*, but perhaps deserveth our Observation most, for two Parliaments met there, and enobling the Family of *Hyde*, now Earls of *Clarendon*; of both which we think it necessary to give the best Account that is come to our Hands.

The first Council of *Clarendon* was called to make an End of a Controversy between the Crown and the Mitre, or

the Civil and Church Power, which had much troubled the Realm. The Case was this: Through the Neglect of Church Discipline the inferior Clergy was grown very insolent and outrageous, insomuch, that it was made to appear to the King by Way of Complaint (as *Neuburgensis* tells us) that the Clergy had committed above an hundred Murders in the nine Years he had reigned, and that few, or none of them were punished, as they ought to have been. King *Hen. II.* then reigned, and being a Person zealous for Justice, and the good Order of the Nation, contrived to have it settled by Parliament, That all such of the Clergy as were found guilty of any Robberies, Murders, Felonies, Burning Houses, or the like, should be tried in his Temporal Courts, as Laymen were. *Becket* was at this Time Archbishop of *Canterbury*; and he with his Suffragans refused to agree with the King any otherwise than thus: That the Clergy and Church-men that so offended should be tried only in the Spiritual Courts, and by Men of their own Coat; and if they were convicted, should at first be deprived of their Office and Benefice; but if they should be found guilty again of the like Crimes, they should then be adjudged at the King's Pleasure, and by his Courts.

The King being highly offended at these Exceptions, urged the Matter farther, and said, that he would be obeyed without Exceptions, and required them to take an Oath so to do; which when they resolutely refused, he departed from them in great Displeasure, and immediately deprived *Becket* of his Chancellorship, and all the Offices and Dignities which he then enjoyed, but notwithstanding resolved not to put any Thing in Execution, but by the full and free Consent of his Parliament. In the mean Time, before a Parliament could meet, the Bishops relenting for their Opposition to the King's Desire, promised to submit; and when the Archbishop only stood out, they, by much Importunity, and with the

the Assistance of two of Pope *Alexander's* Legates, the Bishop of *Baion* and the Pope's Almoner, prevailed with him to yield, and accordingly he went with them to the King at *Woodstock*, and there promised him to observe his Laws *bona fide*, i. e. faithfully, and without any Reserves and Exceptions.

The King now supposing all Contradiction at an End, because he would not suspect the least Deceit in his Bishops, called a Council at this Place to have the Articles of their Submission confirmed, and enacted into a Law, and to that End had them drawn up under these six Heads, which he called *Acite*, i. e. the Customs of his Grandfather, and other his Predecessors, and were these: 1. That there should be no Appeals to *Rome*, without the King's License. 2. That no Bishop, tho' summoned by the Pope, should go to him without the King's Leave. 3. That no Bishop should excommunicate any of the King's Tenants *in Capite*, or interdict any other of his Officers, without the King's Permission. 4. That Clergymen guilty of Crimes should be tried before secular Judges. 5. That Bishops should not punish for Perjury. 6. That the King, or other Laymen should hold Pleas for Churches and Tithes. These Articles being proposed, the Archbishop seemed averse to confirm them as he had promised; but the other Bishops and some Lords foreseeing what Danger they were in (the King's Guards shaking their bright Battle-Axes, as if ready to do Execution upon them) prevailed with him to declare, *in verbo Sacerdotis*, that he would observe them without any Equivocation or Reservation, as did also all the Bishops, Abbots, Priors, and the other Clergy, then present with the Earls, Barons, and other Nobility; but the King not being fully satisfied with verbal Engagements, required their Seals to an Instrument in which those Laws were comprehended; which all the Rest of the Bishops and Nobles were contented to do; but the Archbishop ab-

solutely refused; which so provoked the King, that he sought all Ways to incommode him, which at length wrought his Ruin, but that concerns not this Place to relate.

King *Edw. II.* *Reg. 10.* called another great Council or Parliament in this Place; but the Barons and Commoners had taken such Distaste at the King's Behaviour towards them, in Favour of his Minions, the *Spensers* and *Gaveston*, that they would not appear there, fearing some Snares laid for them, so that nothing of Moment could be transacted. Our Historians give this Account of this Parliament, though 'tis probable, that the Plague and a Famine then raging might at least be some Reason, that the Nobles and Commoners might not think it safe to meet, and so forbore it.

This Place is further of Note, for giving the honourable Title of Earl to Sir *Edward Hyde*, Knt. He was descended of an ancient Family of *Hydes* of *Hyde* in *Cheshire*, and having been trained up in the Study of the Laws in the *Middle Temple*, was a very accomplished Gentleman, and much renowned for his Learning and Knowledge, who on that Account was chosen a Burgess in Parliament for *Wotton-Basset* in *Wiltshire*, in 1640, and for *Salisbury* in 1641. In this last Parliament he signalized his Loyalty, not without great Danger to his Person; for when the disaffected Part of the House had prepared a Remonstrance, containing a Representation of all the illegal Things (as they termed them) that had been done in the King's Reign, and having caused it to be read in the House of Commons, obtained a Majority of Votes, that it should be printed; Mr. *Hyde*, and some others, protested against it, without the Concurrence of the Lords, which so angered the Party, that they resolved to prosecute him for causing a Disorder in their House by his unprecedented Protest; but Sir *John Holt*, and some others, remembering the Service he had done in removing the Court of *York*, rescued him

him from their Hands, and so they imprisoned *Jeffrey Palmer*, his fellow Protester, a few Days in the *Tower*, and then releasing him, restored him to his Place in the House. *Sir Edward* continued after this to do the King all the Services he could, in Conjunction with the Lord *Falkland* and *Sir John Culpeper*, till King and Parliament came to an open Rupture, and then he left the House, and went with his Master to *York*, and then to *Oxford*, where he was made a Knight, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and a Privy Councillor.

After the Death of King *Charles I.* he adhered firmly to his Son *K. Charles II.* and lived in Exile with him in *France* and other Parts, till his Restoration in 1660, when that King having a full Experience of his Judgment, Prudence and Integrity, as well as his unshaken Loyalty, employed him in the most important Matters of State, sending him his Ambassador into *Spain*, and making him one of the Principal Secretaries of State, and at length Lord High Chancellor of *England*, in which great Office being settled, that King Nov. 3. in the same Year, first raised him to the Honour of Baron *Hyde of Hindon* in this County, to him and the Heirs Male of his Body, and further, April 20, in the next Year created him Viscount *Cornbury* in *Oxfordshire*, and Earl of *Clarendon*. In the Chancellorship he remained seven Years, viz. till the Year 1667, when some Disgust being taken against him, the Great Seal was taken from him, and given to *Sir Orlando Bridgman*. Being under this Cloud, his Enemies took the Advantage of Articling against him as guilty of high Mismanagement, which he, being conscious to himself of his Innocency, was once resolved to answer, by undergoing his Trial; but being overpersuaded by his Friends, to avoid his impending Fate (as they thought) he retired into *France*, where he lived seven Years, and died at *Roan* in *Normandy*, Dec. 9, 1674, from whence his Body was soon after brought over, and buried in *Westminster-Abbey*. He was the Author

of many Books, of which the Chief are, His View of *Hobbes's Leviathan*, and History of the Rebellion, which last he is said to have written by the Command of King *Charles II.* His Honour, and his Estate was inherited by

Henry his Son and Heir. He having a particular Relation to King *James II.* who had his Sister, the Lady *Anne*, for his first Wife, while Duke of *York*, and by her had the two Princesses, *Mary* and *Anne*, both of them Queens of *England*, was made by the said King, Reg. 1. Lord Privy Seal; and in the latter End of the same Year, Deputy of *Ireland*; but being firmly attached to the Protestant Interest, so that he could not be made an Instrument to carry on the Popish Designs; he was removed from that Place within a Year, to make Way for the Earl of *Tyrconnel*, a Person every Way qualified for the present Politicks. He returned into *England*, and found that he was deprived of the Privy Seal, and so remained without any State Preferment till the Revolution, when he declining to act in the Government, lived privately to his Death, which happened Octob. 31, 1709, and was succeeded in his Honour and Estate by

Edward, Lord *Cornbury*, his only Child and Heir, who is the present Earl of *Clarendon*; he married *Katharine*, the Daughter of *Henry Lord O Brian*, and had by her a Son *Edward*, an hopeful Youth; but dying just as he came to Age, Anno 1712, he hath now no Child alive, but *Theodosia*, Lady *Clifton*, and Wife of *John Bligh, Esq.*

Dean-East, a small Village situate on the Borders of this County next *Hampshire*, given by *Walter de Waleran* to the Community of the Church of *Salisbury*.

Dean-West, or *West-Dean*, the Lordship and Estate of *Olicer de Ingbam*, who died seised of it with several other Lands. 10 Edw. I. His Son *John* inherited all his Estates, and left them to his Son and Heir *Olicer*, who being a Person of great Action in his Time, and having done many good Services for the

the King in his Wars with *Scotland*, was entrusted by King *Edw. II.* with the Government of the Castles of *Ellesmere* in *Shropshire*, and of the *Devizes* in this County. He was summon'd to Parliament among the Barons, 1, 6, and 14 of King *Edw. III.* and departed this Life the 18th of the same King, leaving *Mary*, the Daughter of *John Carson*, by *Elizabeth* his eldest Daughter, and *Joan* the Wife of *Roger le Strange* of *Knockin*, his youngest Daughter, his next Heirs. Upon the Partition *Roger le Strange* had this Manor assigned to him in Right of his said Wife *Joan*, and left it to their Posterity. How long it continued in that Family we can't discover, nor any Thing more of this Manor, till we find it in the Possession of Sir *John Evelin*, who had his Seat here; but leaving one Daughter and Heir, *Elizabeth*, who married *Robert Pierpont*, Earl of *Kingston*, by whom she had *Evelin Pierpont*, created Marquis of *Dorchester* and Duke of *Kingston*, it is descended to him and his Heirs by her, who are as yet only three Daughters, *Mary*, *Evelin*, and *Frances*.

Farley, a Village joining to *Clarendon Park*, the Lordship of *Humphry de Bohun*, surnamed the Great, who having a special Regard to the *Cluniac* Monks of *Lewes* in *Sussex*, gave them the Church of *Bishopstreet* in this County; yet upon Condition that if he should grant this his Church of *Farley* in this County to the said Monks of *Lewes*, and the Prior of *Lewes* should place some of his Convent at *Farley*, then those of *Farley* should wholly enjoy it. His Son *Humphry*, who was Steward and Sewer to King *Henry I.* with the Consent of *Margery* his Wife, founded the Priory here, and from it it took the Name of *Monketon Farley*, and annexed it as a Cell to the Priory of *Lewes*. But the Manor still remaining in the Family of *Bohuns*, passed after divers Successions to the Family of *Hungerfords*, who enjoyed it, till *Thomas Lord Hungerford* endeavouring to restore King *Henry VI.* to his Throne, was condemned for the Treason, and beheaded 8 *Edw. IV.* *Richard*,

Duke of *Glocester* (afterwards King *Richard III.*) had this Manor and some other of his forfeited Lands bestowed on him, though the entailed Estates passed to *Walter Lord Hungerford* as the next lineal Heir; but he also forfeited them in the Reign of King *Hen. VIII.*

This Village was the native Place of Sir *Stephen Fox*, Knt. who having accompanied King *Charles II.* in his Exile, and executing then the Office of a Steward, kept up much the Grandeur of a Court with a small Revenue, by his wise Management. At the Restoration of the said King, or soon after, he was made one of the Commissioners for managing the King's Treasury, by which, being honestly enriched, he was a great Benefactor to this Place; for he built a Church new from the Ground in the Room of an old ruined Chapel, and procured it to be made Parochial; and that it might be supplied by a Person to perform Divine Service therein, he founded an Hospital for six old Men, and as many old Women, over whom he placed a Master, who is to teach a Free-School and officiate in the Church.

Greensted, or *Grinsted East*, the Lordship and Estate of *Oliver de Ingham*, of which he died seised 10 *Edw. I.* leaving *Oliver* his Son and Heir to inherit this and his other Estates. He was a Person of great Action, by which he merited the Favour of King *Edw. II.* and was made by him his Seneschal in *Aquitain*, which Place was confirmed to him by King *Edw. III.* with an Addition of 500 Marks *Sterling* to support him in that Service, and afterwards of seventy-seven Sacks of Wool and an Half, out of the King's Wool in *Hampshire*. He was summoned to Parliament among the Barons, 1, 6, and 14 Years of King *Edward III.* in whose 18th Year he died seised of this Manor and many other Estates, which being divided between his three Daughters and Heirs, *Joan* the Youngest, who married *Roger le Strange* of *Knockin*, had this Manor for Part of her Inheritance, and left it to her Heirs.

Laverstoke,

Laverstoke, or *Laverkstone*, the Demefne of *Humphry*, Duke of *Glocester*, the Fourth and youngest Son of King *Hen. IV.* who was, for his brave and heroick Actions for the Honour and Advantage of the Nation, generally called, *The good Duke of Glocester*; but his Goodness to many stirred up Envy and Hatred in some, of whom Queen *Margaret*, and the Dukes of *Suffolk* and *Buckingham* were the Chief: These artticed against him first; but tho' his Answers were clear, and evidently shewed his Innocency, yet his Enemies having resolved upon his Destruction, kept him in Prison, where he was of a sudden found dead. An Inquisition was soon after taken, and he was found possessed of this Lordship, and several other great Estates, of which King *Hen. VI.* his Nephew, was his next Heir. He was buried at *St. Albans*, and *Bale* says, he was the Author of several Books.

Pitton, or *Piriton*, the Lordship of *Humphry de Bohun*, the Conqueror's Kinsman, from whom were descended the Earls of *Hereford*, and Lords *Midbury*, but became his by his Marriage with *Maud*, the Daughter of *Edward de Sarisbury*, who gave her for her Portion all his purchased Lands, among which was this of *Pitton* or *Piriton*. The three and thirty Manors given him by the Conqueror, as is above-mentioned, he left to his Son and Heir *Walter de Sarisbury*, in whose Posterity they long continued. He was made Earl of *Salisbury* by *Maud* the Empress, with whom he joined against King *Stephen*.

White-Parish, the native Place of Mr. *William Eyre*, who having been educated till he was Master of Arts, under a severe Discipline in *Magdalen Hall*, *Oxford*, was appointed a Tutor in that House, and much about the same Time entered into Holy Orders. He was Minister of *St. Edmund's Church* in *Salisbury*, and while he was there strenuously maintained the Doctrine of Justification, without Conditions, against Mr. *Baxter* and others. He was silenced for Non-conformity, and lived at *Miltham*

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in this County upon his own Estate, where he died in 1669, and was buried in the Church there.

Winterborn, the Lordship of *Alexander Frevile*, in Right of *Joan* his Wife, one of the Cousins and Heirs of *Isabel*, the Wife of *William Walsard*. In his Family it continued, till Issue Male failing, it passed with other Estates by *Elizabeth*, the eldest Daughter and Coheir to *Baldwin de Frevile*, to *Thomas de Ferrers*, second Son to *William Ferrers*, Baron of *Groby*, and from him in the same Manner to *Reginald Lord Cobham*, who died possessed of it, with many great Estates, 6 *Hen. IV.* but it seems not to have remained long in his Family; for 14 *Hen. VI.* *John*, Duke of *Bedford*, Uncle of the said King, died possessed of it in *France*, and was buried at *Roan* in *Normandy*, in the great Church of *Nostre Dame*, where his Monument still remains. Soon after his Decease it came into the Possession of the Family of *Hungerfords*, for *Robert Lord Hungerford* died seised of it 27 *Hen. VI.* and *Margaret* his Relict, having founded a Chapel and Chantry in *Salisbury Cathedral*, endowed it with three Messuages, 200 Acres of Land, 300 Acres of Pasture, eight Acres of Meadow, and 30s. a Year Rent in this Place and *Immor.*

This is no Market-Town, but is remarkable for its Fairs on the second Thursday in *May*, and on the second Thursday in *August*. *Elias Giffard* of *Brimfield* 2d, gave to the Abbey of *St. Peter* at *Glocester*, among other Things, the Chapel of *St. Andrew* in this Place, with the Lands and Tithes thereunto belonging; and *Walter* his Son confirmed them to the Monks there. These are all the Villages of this Hundred, in which we observe any Thing memorable, and therefore we shall proceed to

H. The Hundred of Amesbury.

This Hundred is bounded on the East by *Hampshire*, on the South by the Hundreds of *Alderbury* and *Underditch*, on the

the West with the Hundred of *Branche* and *Dole*, and on the North with the Hundred of *Elstub* and *Everly*. The Fee of this Hundred was 20 Rich. II. the Estate of *William Montacute*, Earl of *Salisbury*, and by him was left to his Heirs; but now we suppose it to be in the Crown, and the Government in the High Sheriff and his Officers. The chief Town of it is

Ambersbury, or *Amesbury*, a considerable Market-Town, whose Market is weekly on Fridays, and Fairs four Times a Year, viz. on the Feast of *John Portlatin*, May 6.

It is thought to take its Name from *Aurel Ambrose*, a British King, who being slain near this Place, and interred under that everlasting Monument, now called *Stonehenge*, gave Name to this adjacent Town, to be a Mark of that valiant Prince's Burial-place, being called from him, *Ambrose's Town*; and by *Matth. of Westminster*, *Pagus Ambri*. The Account we have of this great Man is this: In the Decay of the Roman Empire he took upon him the Government of *Britain*, and succoured his sinking Country; and by the Assistance of the valiant *Arthur*, repelled the Assaults of his Enemies, the Saxons, who brought Armies against him out of *Germany*; but at length was slain in a set Battle upon these Plains. *Gildas* and *Bede* say his Ancestors were Emperors; from whence our Historians infer, that he was descended of that *Constantine*, who in the fourth Consulship of *Theodosius*, was elected Emperor of *Britain*, and was afterwards murdered at *Arles*. It is an indifferent large Town, standing on the East side of the River *Avon*, and having several good Inns for the Entertainment of Travellers. It hath been a Place of great Antiquity and Fame, as appears from the Relations of our Historians in many Particulars, viz. In King *Edgar's* Reign, which began in 959, a Synod met here; and in 995 *Elfric* was chosen Archbishop of *Canterbury* in this Town. At the Time of the Norman Conquest it enjoyed great Privileges; for in Domel-

day-book we find, *Ambersbury nunquam geldavit, nec bidata fuit, i. e. Ambersbury never paid any Taxes, nor was divided into Hides*: As to the Lordship of this Town, it is almost certain, that it was one of those Lordships given by the Conqueror to *Edward de Sarisbury* in this County, of which this may be an Evidence, That *Walter* his Son having founded a Priory for Canons Regular of *St. Augustine* at *Bradensfoka* in this County, *William* his Great Grandson, to *Hen. III.* gave one Yard-Land in *Ambersbury* to it. This *William* left *William* surnamed *Longespe* his Heir, whose Daughter and Heir *Margaret* being married to *Henry de Lacy*, carried the large Estate of her Ancestors into that Family, of which this Manor was a Part. She left only one Daughter and Heir, *Alice*, who married *Thomas*, Earl of *Lancaster*, Son of *Edmund*, Earl of *Lancaster*, Brother to King *Edw. I.* He was slain in the Battle at *Borough-brig* in *Yorkshire*, leaving his Lady *Alice* surviving, who having been endowed largely at the Church-door at her Marriage, quitted all her Right and Title to this Manor and some others, that were of her Inheritance, to King *Edw. II. Reg. 16.* Others say, That *Thomas*, Earl of *Lancaster*, Husband of the said *Alice*, being outlawed, King *Edw. II.* seized her Lands, which she had made over to her Husband, some of which, viz. this of *Ambersbury*, and others, King *Edw. III.* gave to *William de Montacute*, in as ample a Manner as ever the Progenitors of *Margaret*, Countess of *Sarum*, Mother of the said *Alice*, had held them; and at the same Time made him the said *William*, Earl of *Sarum*, by Girding on a Sword, by which the said Earldom was vested in him and his Heirs for ever; yet in the Reign of the same King *Edward III. Anno 21*, *John*, Earl of *Warren*, *Surrey* and *Strasbarn*, died possessed of this Lordship, as appears from an Inquisition taken of his Estate immediately after his Death; but it was his only for Life. To whom it passed after his Death we can't discover, but find it in

in the Reign of King Rich^d II. Anno 3. in the Possession of William Zouche, Lord Harringworth, whose Heirs alienated two Parts of it; for John Duke of Bedford, Uncle of King Henry VI. died possessed of them in the 14th Year of that King's Reign, who was the next Heir to all his Estates.

Alton, or *Aulton*, the Lordship and Estate of John Lord Sturton, who died seised of it and several other Estates, upon the Festival of St. Katharine 2 Edw. IV. leaving them to his Son and Heir Sir John Sturton, Knt. whose Posterity inherited them. There are diverse other Villages bearing the Name of *Alton*, or *Alston*, in this County, as *Alton North* and *South*, *Alton Barnes*, and *Alton Dangeus*, in one of which was a Priory, of which Places and House we meet with no Account. In one of these Parishes was a Farm held of the Abbey of Winchester, by the Family of Buttons (of which Sir William Button was, and lived about the Year 1670) about five hundred Years; it was held by Lease, and was as good as Fee-simple to them. In this Town was born William Gould, of genteel Parents, who then inhabited *Parham* Farm, in this Parish. He was enter'd a Commoner in *Oriel College*, *Oxford*; but being extravagant in his Behaviour, was expelled from thence; but at length reforming obtained the Chancellor's Letters (in which he had the Character, that he was a Man of good Parts and Learning, and well qualified to do Service in the Church) for accumulating his Degrees in Arts, and soon after entering into Holy Orders, became Rector of *Kenn* near *Exeter*, where he shewed himself a most Loyal, Orthodox, and good Preacher. He has several Sermons in Print, and died in October 1686. and lies buried in his Parish Church of *Kenn*, where he hath a Monument and Epitaph over his Grave.

Ablington, the Lordship of John Lord Sturton, who died possessed of it, as is said of *Alton* immediately foregoing. He left it with other his Estates to William Lord Sturton his Son, who accom-

panied King Edward IV. in leading his Army against the Lancastrians, who were beginning to make Head against him in *Northumberland*. He departed this Life 17 Edward IV. seised of this and many other Estates, which he left to his Son Sir John Sturton and his Heirs.

Boscombe, or *Boscumbe*, the Demesne of William Earl of Ewe, one of the chief Counsellors of William the Conqueror, who heaped upon him, and his Son William, very large Estates in this County, as we find in Domesday-Book recorded at large, and among them this of *Boscombe*; but he rebelling against William Rufus, and joining with Odo, Bishop of *Baleux*, and Robert Earl of *Moreton*, to advance Robert Curthose to the Crown, it is uncertain whether his Posterity inherited them. He was severely punished in his Body, if his Estates were not seised, which is scarcely credible.

This Village may be justly honoured for its Minister, Mr. Richard Hooker, who deserves to be remember'd with Admiration in all Places, where he was concerned. He had many other Preferments, but seems to have resided here for some Time; for 'tis said, That he continued here till he had finished four Books of his Ecclesiastical Policy, which were enter'd in the Register in Stationers Hall, March 9, 1592. and printed by themselves in *Folio* at London, in 1594. under the Title of *The Laws of Ecclesiastical Policy*: He added a fifth Book larger than the first Four in his Lifetime, which was printed in London, Anno 1594. He composed three other Books in his Lifetime, and had them written out fair; but that Copy was parted with by his Widow to some Puritan Ministers, who either burnt it, or so disposed of it, that it could never be found; so that there nothing remained of them but the foul Copy, from which Dr. *Gariden* published them, by him said to be genuine, and from his own MSS. but containing such poisonous Affections, as render them unworthy of the great Author; with them also are printed some of his Sermons, and other Discourses. He died

died Nov. 2, 1600. and lies buried in the Chancel of *Bishopsbourne* in *Kent*, where he was sometime Minister; and thirty-five Years after a Monument was erected over him by *Will. Cowper, Esq*; with his Statue to the Waist.

Brigmillston, or *Brightmerston*, the Lordship of *George Lord Cantilupe*, who dying young, left his Estates, of which this Manor was a Part, to his two Sisters, *Milisent* who was married to *John de Montalt*, and afterwards to *Ivo de Zouch*, and *Joan* married to *Henry de Hastings*. This Lordship upon the Division fell to *Ivo de Zouch* and *Milisent* his Wife, who left their Son *William de Zouch* Heir of it and other their Estates; which continuing in his Family diverse Successions, was at length forfeited by *John Lord Zouch*, by joining with King *Rich. III.* in *Bosworth Field*, to King *Henry VII.* who by his Victory there gained the Crown; whereupon this Manor, which had for some small Time been in the Possession of *Sir William Berkley*, was, upon his Attainder, given to *Jasper Duke of Bedford*, who had been so firm to the *Lancastrian Line*, that no Reward could prevail with him to resign the Duke of *Richmond* to King *Edward IV.* or King *Richard III.* his Brother; with many other Estates. He was the Son of *Owen Tudor*, by *Katharine* the King of *France's* Daughter, and Relict of King *Hen. V.* He died without Issue, and so we suppose, all his Estates returned to the Crown: His Widow married *Sir Richard Wingfield*, Knight of the Garter.

Chelderton, or *Celdreton*, the Lordship of *William Earl of Ewe*, of which he was possessed at the Time, when the general Survey of *England*, called *Domesday-Book*, was taken; for it is therein particularly mentioned, as is *Boscomb*, which see.

Fighilton, or *Fibelden*, the Lordship of *Jeffrey de Hoe*, of whose Posterity we find nothing; and therefore *Henry de Hoe*, a distant Relation, by giving a Fine of fifty Marks and two Palfreys as a Relief, obtained this Manor, and *Stapleford*, which had been *Jeffrey's* E-

state, and to which he appeared to be the next Heir: His Heir was *Matthew de Hoe*, whose Posterity continued many Successions.

Lutgershall, or *Lutgarbill*, the Castle of *Jeffrey Fitz-Piers*, Chief Justice of *England*, and in Right of *Beatrix* his Wife, one of the Coheirs of *William de Mandevill*, Earl of *Essex*. In his Family the Lordship and Castle remained, till the Reign of King *Henry III.* Anno 10. when *Jollan de Nevill*, the principal Warden of all the King's Forests in *England*, was constituted Governor of this Castle: How long he continued in that Place doth not appear; but we observe that in the 44th Year of the same King, *Robert de Waleran* had that Government, but was soon after removed from it, to give Place to *Roger Lord Clifford* 2d. He was seduced by the rebellious Barons, of whom *Montfort Earl of Leicester* was the Leader, under the specious Pretences of asserting the Laws and the Peoples Liberties, to take up Arms against the King, whom they overcame at the Battle of *Lowes*; but he being much grieved at the inhumane Usage of the King, whom they kept in Prison, revolted to *Mortimer* and the Loyal Barons, who with his Help raised such a Force, as overthrew the King's Enemies at the Battle of *Evesham*.

In the Reign of King *Edw. III.* Anno 14. this Manor was invested in *John Lord Molins*, who obtained at that Time a Grant of that Prince to impark his Woods here, with one hundred Acres of Land, and Pasture adjoining thereto, for the better Support of himself, in the State and Degree of a Banneret.

Castles being made about this Time the Nurseries of Rebels, 'tis very probable the King kept many of them in his own Hands, and this among others; for we find no Mention of the Governors of this Castle for several Reigns after this; and though *Edmund of Hadham*, Earl of *Richmond*, held this Manor of *Ludgaresbale* in Fee-tail, and died possessed of it 35 *Henry VI.* and *George Duke of Clarence* had a Grant of it in
Special

Special Tail 16 *Edw.* IV. with all the Knights Fees thereunto belonging; we meet with no Mention of the Castle; which renders it probable, that it was either dismantled, or that the Kings would trust no Subjects with the Government of it.

Newton-tony, the Lordship and Estate of *Thomas de West*, Lord de la Warre, who died possessed of it 10 *Richard* II. and left it with his other Estates to *Thomas* his Son and Heir, who left them all 6 *Hen.* IV. to his Son and Heir *Thomas*; who dying 3 *Henry* V. left them to his Son *Reginald*, whose Heir *Richard* espousing the Interests of the House of *Lancaster*, was obliged to live in Exile, when King *Edward* IV. obtained the Throne, to his Death; but his Heir *Thomas* obtained the Livery of his Lands, and became in Favour with King *Henry* VII. who gave him several Lands of the Duke of *Norfolk* attainted, for his Service done in gaining the Victory of *Bosworth* Field.

Southbury Hill, one of the highest Hills in *Wiltshire*, in the Way to *Lurgehall*. On it is a vast Fortification, encompassed with two deep Ditches, and of an oval Figure: All a long the Declivity of it there runs a deep Trench ditched on both Sides, made probably to secure their Communication with a Water-place in the neighbouring Bourn. It plainly appears to have been a *Danish* Camp, whereby they seem to have commanded all this Part of the Country; and six or seven Barrows in the Plain beneath, may be thought to preserve the Memory of a Battle here.

Tidworth or *Tuddeuworth*, the Demefn of *Henry* Lord *Hoe*, who died possessed of it 18 *Edw.* I. and left it with his other Estates to *Henry* his Son. He had Summons to the Parliament among the Barons of the Realm, from 23 *Edward* I. all that King's Reign, and that of King *Edward* II. his Son. He died 6 *Edw.* III. leaving *Isabell* his Wife surviving, who had for her Dowry an Assignment of the third Part of this Manor, and diverse others in this, and o-

ther Counties; and the rest of his Estate he left to his Son *Henry*, who having upon the Marriage of his Son *Henry* to *Elizabeth* the Daughter of *John de Bohun*, settled his Estate on him and her, and for Want of Issue of their Bodies, on his younger Son and Daughter, held this Manor, and the Advowson of the Chapel for Life only; Remainder to his Son *Henry*, to whom it came by his Death 23 *Edw.* III. and the Heirs of his Body.

John Panke, Minister of this Town, may here claim a Remembrance justly. At which of the Universities he was educated, we are not informed; our first Knowledge of him is, That he was a very frequent and noted Preacher in his Time, and well read in Theological Authors. He lived in the later End of King *James* I.'s Reign, when the Papists found such Favour upon the Account of a Match for King *Charles*, sought with a Daughter of *France*, and offered by *Spain*, that they began to entertain Hopes of establishing their Religion again in *England*. Mr. *Panke* could not patiently bear with such Proceedings, and therefore set himself both by Preaching and Writing, to render the Popish Doctrines as odious, as they were false, notwithstanding the Glosses the Jesuits and other Emissaries put upon them. The Books he wrote against them are, *The Fall of Babel*, shewing the confused Notions of Papists about the Sacrifice of the Mass, Transubstantiation, &c. and *Collectanea*, i. e. Collections of *S. S. Gregory* the Great and *Bernard*, shewing them contradicting the Doctrines of the present Church of *Rome*. Lond. 1618.

Wellow, or *Wellelew*, the Lordship and Estate of *John* Lord *Howard*; who having in the Wars between the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, stood firm to the former, both in King *Edw.* IV.'s Reign, and King *Richard* III. was, in Requital of the Hazards he ran, and Troubles he underwent, made by this last King, Earl Marshal of *England*, and Duke of *Norfolk*, at the same Time giving him a Grant.

Grant in Special Tail, in this and diverse other Counties, of this and many other Manors, to hold by the same Services they had been held before they came to the Crown; but these Honours and vast Possessions he enjoyed but a very little Time, being the next Year slain in *Bosworth Field*, fighting with and for his Benefactor and Master King *Richard III.* His Son *Thomas*, Earl of *Surrey*, was engaged at the same Time in *Bosworth Field* for King *Richard*, and was taken Prisoner, but afterwards obtained such Favour with King *Hen. VII.* that he was made one of his Privy Council, (being a Man of great Prudence, Gravity and Constancy) and in the 4th Year of that King's Reign, restored to his Title of Earl of *Surrey*. He served that Prince all his Reign with great Fidelity, and obtained Livery of his Father's Lands 22 *Henry VII.* after whose Death continuing his Service to King *Henry VIII.* he was constituted Earl Marshal of *England*; and having overcome the *Scots*, and slain their King in *Flodden Field*, he was again restored to his Father's Honour, and created Duke of *Norfolk*.

Winterslow, *Winterslaw* or *Winterslay*, the Lordship of *Richard Fitz-John Fitz-Jeffrey*, who having been summoned to Parliament 23 *Edw. I.* died two Years after seised of this and diverse other Manors, without Heirs Male; whereupon his Estate was divided among his four Sisters, of which upon the Partition this Manor, fell to *Robert de Clifford*, Son of *Idonea*, the second Sister. How long it continued in his Family we cannot discover; nor do we find it in the Possession of any Person, till the Reign of King *Henry VI.* when *Edward Duke of York* and *Albemarle*, Son of *Edmund of Langley*, Earl of *Cambridge*, died possessed of it Anno 13. but having no Issue of his own, left it with his other great Estates to *Richard Earl of Cambridge*, his younger Brother; but this Manor remained not long in his Family; for in the 27th Year of the same King we find, that *William de Beauchamp*, Lord

St. Amand, died possessed of this Lordship, and others in this County. How or when it was alienated from his Natural Son *Anthony St. Amand*, to whom he gave it with other Estates, we know not; but read, that *Giles D'Aubeny*, who had been very instrumental in bringing King *Henry VII.* to the Throne, and preserving him on it by his Victory over the Rebels at *Blackheath* in *Kent*, and *Tanton* in *Somersetshire*, having made his Will 23 *Henry VII.* bequeathed his Body to be buried in *Westminster Abbey*; and appointed certain Feoffees should stand seised of, and in this Manor of *Winterslow*, and *Grychel-gover* in *Dorsetshire*, of the yearly Value of 26 l. 13 s. 4 d. to the Intent, that with the Issues of the same, there should be three Priests sustained perpetually to sing for his Soul, and the Souls of his Father and Mother, viz. Two in the Church where he was buried, and the Third in the Parish-Church of *South Pederton* in *Somersetshire*, where many of his Ancestors lay interred; each of them to have for his Salary ten Marks Sterling. These are all the Places which afford us any Thing remarkable in this Hundred of *Antisbury*, and therefore we pass to

III. The Hundred of Bradford.

This Hundred is situate on the Western Border of the County next *Gloucestershire*, from which it is divided by the River *Avon*, which circling round this Hundred almost divides it on the East from the Hundred of *Melksham*; and on the South passing by *Bradford*, leaves the Hundred of *Whorwellsdon* at a little Distance, which bounds it on that Side, as the Hundred of *Chippenham* doth on the North. The Fee of this Hundred is in the Crown, and the Government in the Sheriff and his Officers. The chief Town is

Bradford, called antiently *Bradenford*, so named from a broad Ford there, where now it hath a Bridge over the River *Avon*, which washeth it. It hath a Market

Market weekly on *Monday*, and Fair yearly.

The Situation of the Town is on the Side of an Hill, and the Houses are all built with Stone. Here was a bloody Battle fought in the Civil Wars between *Kenilworth*, King of the *West-Saxons*, and his Kinsman *Cuthred*. It was likewise famous in the Saxon Times for a Monastery built here by *Alhelm*, and utterly destroyed in the Danish Wars; so that we have no Account of it in later Times. It is also said, that here was a Synod held in 964. (or rather 954.) in which *St. Dunstan* was elected Bishop of *Worcester*. The Lordship of this Town was most antiently in the Family of *Hungerfords*, who flourished in this County in the Reign of King *Henry II.* in whose Reign *Everard Hungerford* was Sheriff of it. They had a very great Estate, which at length descending to *Mary* the sole Daughter and Heir of *Thomas* Lord *Hungerford*, (who was married to *Edward* Lord *Hastings*;) this Lordship was valued 7 *Edw.* IV. at 56*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* How it was alienated from her Family afterwards, we cannot discover; but that it was so, appears from hence, That *John* Duke of *Norfolk*, when he was so created by King *Richard III.* had a Grant in special Tail of this and many other Manors from that King, which he is said to have obtained out of the *Hungerford's* Estate, when he was Duke of *Gloucester*; but by what Title is not known.

Broughton, *Brodeton* or *Brocton*, the Lordship of the *Giffards* of *Brimsfield*, for which *John* Lord *Giffard* obtained a Charter of Free Warren 9 *Edward I.* He left it to his Son and Heir *John*, with his other Estates; but he dying 1 *Edw.* III. without Issue, *John* *Caillieu* was found his Heir of the whole Blood, and so inherited some of them; but it seems that *Ralph de Wilington* had procured a Grant of this Lordship of King *Edw. I.* after the Death of *Margaret*, the Relict of the said *John*, who had it in Dower, and so it came not to *John de Caillieu*. In the Reign of King *Henry IV.* *Gilbert*

Talbot came into the Possession of one Moiety of this Manor, by the Death of *Anchevet* his Mother; and died possessed of the same 7 *Henry V.* leaving *Anchevet* his only Daughter his Heir. *John* *Tuchet* Lord *Audley*, was at the same Time seized of a fourth Part of this Manor; but it continued not long thus divided; for we find *Edward* Duke of *York* and *Albemarle* dying seized of the whole Lordship 13 *Henry VI.* he left no Issue; and so *Richard* the Son of *Richard* Earl of *Cambridge*, his younger Brother, was found to be his Heir, but doth not seem to have possessed it long; for in the Reign of King *Edward IV.* the great Earl of *Warwick*, commonly stiled, *Make-King*, died possessed of it, being slain in *Barnet* Field, fighting against King *Edward IV.* who therefore seized his Estate, and put his Lady to very great Straits, till King *Henry VII.* came to the Throne, and restored her to her Husband's Estate; but upon Condition, that it should remain to the Issue Male of his Body after her Decease, which we have no certain Account of.

Fairley Castle, which though the Castle it self be in *Somersetshire*; yet Part of the Park belonging to it lies in this County, and 'tis of that Part we now take Notice, for this Reason, that not many Years ago was dug up in it a Roman Pavement of Chequer-Work; a Piece of which was sent to *Asmole's Museum* at *Oxford*.

Margaret Plantagenet, Daughter of *George* Duke of *Clarence*, Brother of King *Edward IV.* was born in this Castle. She married *Sir Richard Pole*, a Knight of *Wales*, and Cousin German to King *Henry*, and by him had diverse Children, of whom *Reginald Pole*, the Romish Cardinal, was one; but *Henry* was the eldest. He was made Lord *Montague* by King *Henry VIII.* and being accused of Treason, this Lady his Mother was charged to be privy thereto, and accordingly was condemned to be beheaded; being brought to the Scaffold to suffer her Punishment, she would not bow down her Body for the Executioner to do his

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Office upon her, insisting upon her Innocency, and disdaining to suffer such an infamous Death, as deserving it. She was condemned by some, and excused by others, for the Fact, though certainly indiscreet, because her Fate was unavoidable, and brought this Hardship upon her; That the Executioner dragging her by the Grey Hairs, took off her Head with an unbecoming Violence; and so she died, neither giving nor forgiving. The Line of the Plantagenets ended in her. She died possessed of a very great Estate, which was not seized by the King; and so descended to her Son *Henry Lord Montague*. She was stiled in her Life-time Countess of *Salisbury*, as Heir to her Brother *Edward Earl of Warwick*, and her Grandfather *Richard Nevil*, late Earl of *Salisbury*.

Lands-down, a Plain in this Hundred lying between *Monkton-Fawley* and *Bath*, where was a smart Fight between the King's and Parliament Forces, *July 13, 1643*. The former were led by diverse Persons of Quality, viz. *Prince Maurice*, *Sir Ralph Hopton*, and *Sir Bevil Greenwill*, who were beaten back by the other five Times in great Disorder, *Sir Bevil* being slain at the Head of his Pikes, and *Major Loure* in the Head of his Party of Horse; yet the King's Party alledged it for a Demonstration of a Conquest, that *Prince Maurice* and *Sir Ralph* remained in the Head of their Troops all Night, and next Morning found themselves possessed of the Field, and of the Dead; as also of three hundred Arms, and nine Barrels of Powder, which the Enemy had left behind.

Mownton, or *Menton*, the Lordship of *John Lord Lovell*, out of which he gave *9 Hen. IV.* certain Lands to the Canons of *Marlborough*.

Rowley, or *Roele*, the Lordship of *George de Cantilupe Baron Bergavenny*, who dying without Issue, left his Estate to his Sisters; one of which marrying *Eudo de Zouche*, brought his Estate into his Family, of which this Manor was a Part. Her Name was *Milisent*. She died before her Husband, and left her Estate

to *William de Zouche* her Son. He settled at *Havingworth* in *Northamptonshire*, one of the Lordships of his Mother's Inheritance, and his Posterity were called by the Name of *Zouche of Havingworth*, to distinguish them from the *Zouches of Asby* in *Leicestershire*.

Trowle, or *Trow*, the Lordship of *William Lord Molins*, who died possessed of it *July 8, 3 Henry VI.* and left it to *William* his Son, who was slain four Years after at the Siege of *Orleans*, seized of this Manor, and left *Eleanor* his only Daughter and Heir; who marrying *Robert Hungerford, Esq;* carried this and his other Estates into that Family, where it continued many Successions; In it they seem to have had a Manor called *Orwell*, which, in the Schedule of *Mary Lady Hungerford's* Estate, is valued at 4*l.*

Winterbourn-stoke, or *Stocke*, the Lordship of *Mary Countess of Hungerford*, who inherited a vast Estate from her Ancestors, of which this Manor was a Part. She married *Edward Lord Hastings*, and carried them all into his Family; but it seems, that *Richard Duke of Gloucester* found some Way to get into a good Part of them; and when he was King, granted this Manor and diverse other Estates in Special Tail to *John Howard*, his firm Adherent, at the same Time when he made him Duke of *Norfolk*, and Earl Marshal of *England*.

Wroxall, another Part of the said *Lady Hungerford's* Estate, which passed as other Lordships before-mentioned.

IV. *The Hundred of Branche and Dole.*

This Hundred is bounded on the East by the Hundreds of *Amesbury* and *Underditch*; and on the South by the River *Willey*, which divides it from the Hundred of *Downton*; and on the West by the Hundreds of *Dauworth*, *Haresbury* and *Westbury*; and on the North by the Hundreds of *Pottern* and *Swanborough*. The Fee of it is in the Crown, and Government

ment in the High Sheriff and his Officers. The chief Town of it, as it was once of the County, is

Wilton, situate upon the River *Willey*, which seems to have given it the Name of *Willey-town*, or a Town on the *Willey*, which by Contraction is now called *Wilton*, and from it the County is denominated *Wiltshire*. It was antiently called *Ellandunum*, as appears from some old Charters, in which Mention is made of *Weolsthan*, Earl of *Ellandunum*, i. e. *Wilton*, who built a little Monastery at *Ellandunum* or *Wilton*, which is repeated in the *Monasticon Anglicanum*. At this Place *Egbert*, King of the *West-Saxons*, fought successfully with *Beorwulf*, King of the *Mercians*, Anno 821. and the Battle was so bloody on both Sides, that the River was deeply stained by the Blood of the Slain. By this Victory *Egbert* not only secured himself from any Attempts of the *Mercians* against him for the Future, but laid a Way open for himself to the Conquest of *Kent*. Here King *Ethelwulf* was when he made the Grant of the Tithes of his whole Kingdom to the Clergy Anno 854. but some deny this Charter to be genuine. Here also King *Ælfred*, A. D. 871. fighting against the *Danes*, had the Advantage at the Beginning; but the Fortune of the Battle changing, he was driven out of the Field; yet with such a Loss to the *Danes*, that fearing he should return upon them with fresh Recruits, they petition'd him for a Truce; which he accepted, not being willing to hazard another Battle, upon their Promise, that they would depart the Kingdom, and on Condition, that he should not molest their Brethren in their other Settlements. This Town suffered much by these Armies; but notwithstanding the Losses they sustained by these Plunderings, their City, during the Rest of the *Saxon* Times, was very flourishing and populous, till the Bishops of *Salisbury* turned the Road into the Western Counties another Way; and then it fell into Decay apace, and is now a poor and mean Place; and from having (as *Leland* as-

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ures us) twelve Churches hath now but one; yet it hath still the Honour of a Mayor for its chief Magistrate, and of sending two Burgesses to Parliament, and the Advantage of a Weekly Market on *Wednesday*, and four Fairs yearly, viz. On *St. George's Day*, April 23. on *St. James's Day*, July, 25. on *S. S. Simon and Jude's Day*, Octob. 28. and all *Soul's Day*, Nov. 2. The County-Courts are usually kept here, and the Knights of the Shire chosen. Of the Lordship of the Town we meet with no Account, till the Death of *John Duke of Bedford* 14 *Henry VI.* when he is said to have been seized of it, with other great Estates, of which King *Hen. VI.* was Heir.

The Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery* hath a noble Palace here, the Admiration of the whole World almost; and therefore we cannot pass it over without some Description of it, as to its Rarities. It stands in the Vale, which is extremely well watered and planted, and has a Canal before it, about Half the Breadth and Length of that in *St. James's Park*, with a Row of Trees on each Side. It is enter'd by two Courts, in the Inmost of which is a fine Porphyry Pillar brought from *Egypt*, above thirty Foot high, with a Marble Statue of *Venus* on the Top. On the left Side of this Court is a Banqueting House, with a Row of antique Bustos on the Top, and Statues of Marble in the Niches. In the Hall is a Marble Shuffle-board, and two Marble Tables. In one of the Parlours (which are both on the right Hand) are two noble Pictures, one of our Saviour's washing his Disciples Feet, and the other of Shepherds, &c. By the Hall is a great Stair-case, which besides a *Grecian* Statue of *Bacchus* eating Grapes, cut out of White Marble standing at the Foot, is so crowded with good Pictures of both *Italian* and *Flemish* Masters, as would fill a Volume to describe; as is a Room or two on the Top of the Stairs. Amongst the Chambers these are the most observable, viz. Three crowded with *Greek* and *Roman* antique Bustos, where is a fine gilt Gladiator, exactly

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like that of the *Vatican* at *Rome*, and a very fine *Busto* in *Bas-Relief* of *Marcus Aurelius Caricalla*, scarcely to be matched, as also a fine *Granat Table*, on which is the Statue of the *Egyptian God Isis*; one of thirty Foot in Length, and a proportionable Height, adorned with the Family Pictures, most of them drawn by *Sir Peter Lilly*; another of thirty Foot broad and sixty in Length, furnished with Pictures of *Sir Anthony Vandyke's* Drawing. These may be esteemed the richest Rooms in *England*, perhaps in *Europe*, for there is one large Family Piece drawn by *Vandyke* so admirable, that the late King of *France* is said to have offered for it as many *Lewes d'Ors* as would cover it; but it is really invaluable, and it can't be thought that the Family will part with it. The other Stair-Case is also full of Pictures, and at the Foot of it is a fine marble Statue of *Flora*; this leads into a Parlour adorned with Stags Heads and Horns of a prodigious Size, as also are some Antelopes Horns. All the Chimney-pieces in these Rooms are of white Marble curiously wrought, all or most of them by *Sir Inigo Jones*, and in a black marble Stone on the Chimney of one of the Garrets, *Salisbury Church* and Steeple may be seen, as in a Looking glass. Behind the Palace is a Garden, from whence an Avenue runs to the Top of an Hill in the Park, where is a Statue of the Emperor *Marcus Aurelius*, like that in the Capitol at *Rome*. The Park is well stocked with Deer, and enclosed with a stone Wall three Miles in Circumference.

This Place and House is rendered famous by the Birth of

William Herbert, Son and Heir of *Henry*, Earl of *Pembroke*, who, after his Education in the University of *Oxford*, in Quality of a Nobleman, became Earl himself, by the Death of his Father, in 1601. He honoured that University by Taking his Degree of Master of Arts with other Noblemen in 1605. He was the very Picture and *Viva Effigies* of Nobility, a Person truly generous, a Lover of Learning and learned Men,

and therefore elected Chancellor of that University in 1626. His Person was rather Majestick than Elegant, his Mind heroick and stout, but never disloyal. As he was a Courtier, and preferred by his Prince to be Governor of *Portsmouth* and Knight of the Garter, and a Privy Councillor, he was faithful and free, always in King *James I's* Reign opposing the *Spanish Match*; and in King *Charles I's* being true hearted to his Majesty. As Chancellor of the University, he encouraged Learned and Ingenious Men, being himself endowed to Admiration with a poetical Genius; amorous indeed, but not unelegant. Some of his Poems are in Print, with Notes set to them. He died suddenly in *Baynard's Castle*, *London*, and was buried in the Cathedral at *Salisbury*, Anno 1630.

Philip Herbert, Earl of *Montgomery*, was the Brother of the aforesaid *William*, Earl of *Pembroke*, and succeeded him in his Earldom and Chancellorship of *Oxford*, but was of a clear different Temper, an illiterate and choleric Person, a great Swearer, false to his Prince and Trust, and therefore nothing can be said of him, either to the Honour of his Family, or this Place. Others of inferior Degree, which may be thought a Grace to this Place, are

John of *Wilton*, Senior, who was bred an *Augustine* Monk, and that he might be fully accomplished in Learning, after he had studied at home some Years, he went into *France*, and improved himself at *Paris*; here he became a subtile Disputant, insomuch, that *John Baconthorp*, that eminent Schoolman, not only highly praiseth him, but useth his Authority in his Arguments. He had a wonderful Stock of Sermons for the Age he lived in, viz. Some for all Occasions, for Summer, Winter, Lent, and all Holy-Days. He flourished in the Reign of King *Edw. II.* about the Year of Christ 1310.

John of *Wilton*, Junior, bred a *Benedictine* Monk in the Abbey of *Westminster*. He was elegant in the *Latin* Tongue

Tongue (as *Bale* speaks) *præter ejus ætatis sortem*, i. e. above the Attainments of his Time. He wrote Meditations in Verse in Imitation of St. Bernard, and especially one Book, much esteemed by many, intitled, *Horologium Sapientie*, i. e. Wisdom's Clock or Dial. He dealt much in Allegories, and was very dextrous in such figurative Inventions. He flourished in King *Edw. III.*'s Reign, about fifty Years after his Name-sake.

The Villages which afford us any Thing remarkable are,

Elstou, or *Eliston*, the Lordship of *John Lord Maltravers*, who being attainted, it was seized into the Hands of King *Edw. I.* who granted it with some other Estates to *Ralph de Willington*, Reg. 11. in whose Family it continued one Succession, and then was passed to the Family of *Cobhams*, of whom *Reginald Lord Cobham* died possessed of it, 4 Hen. IV.

Fisherton, a small Village situate upon the River *Willey*, whose Demesne was the Estate of *Mary Lady Hungerford*, &c. the Heiress of that noble Family of *Hungerfords*, who carried their large Estate into the Family of *Hastings*, by her Marriage of *Edward Hastings*, the Son of *William Lord Hastings*, Lord Great Chamberlain to King *Edw. IV.*

Langford Little, the Lordship of *John Lord Stourton* of *Stourton* in this County, who died seized of it 2 *Edw. IV.* He was an active Man in the Service of the York Family, and left his Estate to his Son and Heir *William*, who shewed the same Zeal for that King in opposing the *Lancastrians*, who then were stirring in *Northumberland*. He died possessed of this Manor 17 *Edw. IV.* and left it to his Son Sir *John Stourton*, and his Posterity. In this Parish is another Manor or Hamlet, called *Alton-Dangeous*, which belonged to *William Lord Stourton* at his Death, 17 *Edw. IV.*

Mr. *Lambert Morehouse*, a Learned Man, and good Mathematician, who was preferred to this Rectory by Dr. *Hinchman*, then Bishop of *Salisbury*, is

an Honour to this Place. He wrote against Mr. *Potter's* Interpretation of the Number 666, and was angry with that Author, that he would not believe the Number 25 to be the true and propinque Root, but it was never printed; Mr. *Potter* saw it, and answered it with some Sharpness. *Morehouse* gave the MS. to Dr. *Seth Ward*, when he was Bishop of *Sarum*.

Langford Steeple, or *Steeple*, the Lordship of *Oliver Ingham*, who died 18 *Edward III.* seized of this Manor and divers other Lands, leaving his two Daughters, *Elizabeth* and *Joan*, his Heirs, but *Elizabeth* his Wife surviving, she had allotted for her Dowry this Lordship and some other Estates, which after her Death came to *Joan* the younger Daughter, and her Son *Roger le Strange* of *Knokin*.

Thomas Merriot's Birth in this Town may be a Reputation to it. He was educated in *Wickham's* School near *Winchester*, and having taken one Degree in the Civil Law, was admitted true and perpetual Fellow of *New College* in 1610. He taught a while in the School adjoining to the Cloyster of the College; but being afterwards presented to the Vicarage of *Swacliffe* near *Banbury* in *Oxfordshire*, by the Warden and Society of his College, he officiated there, and taught Grammar to the Time of his Death, which happened July 19, 1662. He wrote two Books for the Use of Schools, *Vulgaria*, or common Phrases, to be used in Prose; and *Adagia selectissima*, or Choice Proverbs. He lies buried in *Swacliffe* Church.

Maddenton, or *Madington*, the Lordship and Estate of *John Lord Stourton*, who died seized of it 2 *Edw. IV.* leaving it with many other Estates to his Son and Heir, Sir *William Stourton*, Knt. who soon after had the Livery of them.

Newton, the Lordship of *John Lord Molins*, who for his many and great Services done for his Country, obtained of K. *Edw. III.* Reg. 14. to himself and his right Heirs in general Tail, throughout this and several other of his Lordships,

ships, Return of Writs, Summons of Exchequer, and Executions thereon, with Infangthef and Outfangthef, Felons Goods, Waif, Stray, Gallows, and Trial of Malefactors, and to be quit of Pontage, Pavage and Murage, which Lands so privileged, and many others, he left to his Son *William Lord Molins*, and his Heirs.

Orcheston, or *Orten St. Mary*, the Lordship of *John Maltravers*, who being attainted, his Lands, and among them this Manor was seised by King *Edw. I.* and given soon after to *John Giffard of Brimsfield*, who jointured his Wife *Margaret* in it. She held it for Life, but the Reversion was obtained of that King by *John de Wilington*, who after her Death came into the Possession of it for himself and his Heirs. To whom it passed after them we discover not, nor any more of it, till we find it in the Possession of *Edmund Lord Stafford*, who died possessed of it 4 *Hen. IV.* and left it with his other great Estates to *Humphry Lord Stafford* his Son and Heir. There is another Village of this Name in *Haresbury Hundred*, distinguished in our *Villares* by the Addition of *St. George*, but not being so in our Histories, we shall supply what is wanting of these Places there.

Sherington, the Lordship of *John Lord Giffard of Brimsfield*, called *Johannes Giffard le Rych*. He was a Person much respected, and employed in King *Edward I.*'s Reign, and Part of King *Edward II.*'s his Son; but adhering to *Thomas*, Earl of *Lancaster*, and other Nobles, who put themselves in Arms in Opposition to the *Spensers*, he was taken with that Earl at the Battle of *Borough-brigg* by the King's Army; and being condemned to suffer Death, was drawn and hanged at *Glocester*: By an Inquisition taken immediately after his Death, he was found possessed of this Lordship among other Estates, which being seised by the King, he was so transported with the Success, that he created *Hugh de Spenser* the Elder, Earl of *Winchester*,

and gave him the Castle and Manor of *Brimsfield*, this Lordship and divers other Estates of the said Lord *Giffard*'s attainted; but he enjoyed them not long, for both he and his Son being accused of misleading the King, *Edw. II.* by their Counsels, and oppressing the People, were executed in the most exemplary Manner, the one at *Bristol*, and the other at *Hereford*; the Father's Head being set up at *Winchester*, and the Son's on *London-Bridge*, after they were hanged and quartered.

Stapleford, the Lordship of *Henry de Hoese*, 3 *Hen. III.* and after him of *John Lord Giffard*, which was forfeited to the Crown for his Treason, and given with *Sherington* to the *Spensers*, as is there said; but returning again to the Crown by the Execution of the *Spensers*, King *Edw. III. Reg. 11.* granted the Inheritance of this Manor, and divers others of *John Lord Giffard*'s Lands, to *Maurice Lord Berkley*, who possessed them not long; for in the same Reign, *Anno 49*, we observe *Reginald Lord Cobham* of *Stereborough* possessed of it; and so dying 1 *Hen. IV.* leaving it to *Reginald* his Son and his Heirs.

Stapleford Matravers, most antiently a Lordship of the Family of *Maltravers*, Persons of great Note and Estates in this County, though none of them were Barons, from whom it took the Distinction of *Maltravers*; but we do not find them possessed of it, nor any else, till the Reign of King *Hen. VI.* when *John Fitz-alan*, Earl of *Arundel*, died possessed of it, and left it to *Humphry Fitz-alan* his Son and Heir, with his Honour.

Wocksey, or *Wokesey*, the Lordship of *John de Bobun*, Earl of *Hereford*, of which, with many other Estates, he died possessed 9 *Edw. III. Anno Dom. 1335*, but having no Issue, his Honour and Estate passed to *Humphry de Bobun* his next Brother. He obtained a License of that King, *Reg. 20.* to fortify and embattle several of his Manor-houses, of which this was one. He never was married, and so his Honour and Estate descended

to *Humphry de Bohun*, his Nephew, Son of *William de Bohun*, Earl of *Northampton*, his Brother and his Heirs.

West-Rodford, the Lordship and Estate of *John Lord Giffard* of *Brimfield*, which being forfeited as *Sherington* was, was disposed of as that to the *Spensers*, and from them so taken away. These are all the Villages of which we find any Thing of Note, and so we pass to

V. The Hundred of Calne or Cannings.

This Hundred, which is almost of an oval Figure, is bounded on the East by the Hundreds of *Swanborow* and *Selkley*; on the South with the South Part of the Hundred of *Poterne*; on the West by the Hundred of *Chippenham*, and on the North, by the North Part of the Hundred of *Poterne*. The Fee of this Hundred was antiently, viz. 26 *Edw. III.* in the Family of the *Zouches* of *Haringworth*, of whom *William Lord Zouch* 2d died possessed of it that Year, and left it to *William* his Son and Heir, in whose Posterity it continued, till *John Lord Zouch* taking Part with King *Rich. III.* and fighting on his Side in *Bosworthfield* against King *Hen. VII.* was attainted in the first Parliament of this last King, and his Estates seized by him; and though his Son *John* was restored to his Honour, he never recovered any more than his Mother's Lands, who was one of the Heirs of Sir *John Lynham*, Knt. and so this Hundred, with his Father's Estates, remained in the Crown, as we suppose this Hundred doth to this Day, and so under the Government of the Sheriff and his Officers. The chief Town of this Hundred is

Calne, from whence the Hundred took its Name: It is a small Town situate on a stony Soil, but antient, and endowed with divers Privileges both then and now, as that it never gelded, i. e. paid Taxes; for thus it is set down in *Domesday-book*, *Caune never gelded*, and therefore it is not known how many

Hides of Land are in it. It is supposed to have risen out of the Ruins of the old Roman Colony on the other Side of the Water near *Studley*, where Roman Coins are frequently found. It was once one of the Palaces of the *West-Saxon Kings*. It is very probable, that there was a Castle here antiently, tho' now there are not the least Footsteps of it to be seen, because there is a Street in the Town called *Castle-street*, and a common Field adjoining to it, called *Castle-field*, which 'tis not reasonable to suppose, could have those Names from any Thing but a Castle, to which the former lead, and on which the Castle stood. It now elects two Burgesses to Parliament, and hath so done from the 26 *Edw. I.* and hath a Market weekly on Tuesday, and a Fair yearly on the Feast of St. *Mark* the Evangelist, April 25. It hath also a very neat Church. It abounds with Poor, for the Rates in 1663, amounted to 500 *l. per Annum*. Other Antiquities related of this Place are, That during the Contests between the Monks and Secular Priests about the Celibacy of the Clergy, and the Monks holding Benefices, which the Priests looked upon as an Usurpation of their Right; a great Synod was commenced here, A. D. 977. The King and Nobility were present as well as the Bishops. The Synods at *Winchester*, and *Canterbury* in *Cambridgeshire*, had before met about the same Matter, but had done nothing. This Synod was intended to put an End to the Controversy. The Priests had a powerful Champion, one *Beornhelm*, a Scotch Bishop, who with no less Eloquence, than Strength of Scripture and Reason pleaded their Cause, which, while he was doing, behold, on a sudden the Beams and whole Timber Frame of the Room, in which the Bishops and Nobility of the Kingdom were assembled, broke and fell to the Ground; many of the Chiefs were wounded, or hurt, and some killed; but as to the Secular Priests they were most of them slain, and buried under the Ruins; but the Place or Seat where *Dunstan* sat remained

mained firm; and he being the chief Advocate for the Monks, as well as President of the Synod, his miraculous Preservation (as it was then esteemed) was thus interpreted, *viz.* That Heaven had appeared in Defence of the Monks, and confirmed their Cause, intimating by the Preservation of their Patron, that their Order should be upheld; and thereupon the Secular Priests were every one outed in *Dunstan's* Province, and Monks put in their Room. But some of our Historians make this Accident a Judgment upon the Nobility, who had a little before betrayed and murdered the young King *Edward*, who indeed got the Name of a Saint by his Death, but King *Ethelred* got his Throne.

The Lordship of this Town was 1 *Edw. I.* in *George Lord Cantilupe*, who dying without Heirs, left his Estate to his two Sisters and their Heirs. *Ivo*, or *Eudo de Zouch* married *Milissent* the Eldest, and upon the Partition of his Lands, had in her Right, for her Part, this Manor of *Calne* and several others, which she left at her Death to *William Lord Zouche*, or *Zusche*, her Son and Heir, whose Posterity enjoyed it many Successions, till *John Lord Zouche* taking Part with King *Rich. III.* was attainted by the first Parliament of King *Hen. VII.* whereby his Estates became forfeited to the Crown, from which they were never recovered.

About *Novemb. 20, 1725*, there fell such great Quantities of Rain hereabout, which raised the Waters so suddenly and so high, that the whole Town was justly alarmed by them; a great many Goods were spoiled, and two Men drowned in the very Streets in the Sight of their Neighbours, who durst not assist them, the Current was so deep and strong. A Cask of Oil of 110 Gall. was carried away with the Waters, and not found of many Days, if ever.

Calston, the Lordship of *George Lord Cantilupe*, who dying without Issue, left

this Lordship and his other Estates to his Sisters and Heirs; of whom *Milissent* the Eldest, who married *Eudo de Zouche*, had this for her Purparty, and left it to her Son *William Lord Zouche*; but it seems that this *William* some Way alienated this Manor; for we find that 4 *Edw. II.* *John Lord Wilington* obtained a Charter of Free-Warren in all his Demefne Lands here, and some other of his Estates, who left them so privileged to his Son and Heir *Ralph Lord Wilington*.

Commerford; a Village a little Distance from *Calne*, which is probably conjectured to be the *Cynemæneford*, mentioned in the *Saxon Chronicle*, called by *Florence of Worcester*, *Kimeresford*, where *Ethelmund*, Earl of *Mercia*, making an Inroad into the Country of the *West-Saxons*, was met by *Westan*, Earl of *Wiltshire*, between whom there happened a bloody Battle, wherein both the Commanders lost their Lives, but the Victory fell to the *Wiltshire* Men. Some have thought that *Kempsford* in *Glostershire* was the Place, where that Battle was fought; but upon a more serious Consideration of Circumstances, that Action seems to agree more exactly to this Place; for setting aside this Argument, That the *Saxon* Name is more easily melted into *Commerford* than *Kempsford*; *Higden* tells us that it was out of the Bounds of *Mercia*; for, says he, *Ethelmund* marching out of his own Territories, advanced as far as the *Ford*, *Chimeresford*; and if so, it cannot be in *Glostershire*. There are also the Remains of a large Entrenchment near this *Commerford*, which sets this Matter so much the more beyond Dispute.

Cherrol, or *Chiriel*, the Estate of *Richard Fitz-John*, who died in the Wars with *France*, 25 *Edw. I.* and having no Issue, left his Estate to his four Sisters, and their Heirs, of which *Maud* the Eldest, who was married to *William de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, had this Manor and other Estates of his for her Purparty. *Thomas de Beauchamp*, Earl

of *Warwick*, being attainted in King *Rich. II.*'s Reign, his Estate was confiscated, and this Manor with some others, given to *John de Beaufort*, Marquis of *Dorset*; but at the Settlement of King *Hen. IV.* upon the Throne, his Son and Heir *Richard* was restored to his Father's Honour and Estate, of which this Manor was a Part; and in his Family it remained, till *Richard Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, being slain in *Barnet-field*, fighting on the Part of King *Hen. VI.* his Estate was seized by King *Edw. IV.* who procured his Attainder in his first Parliament, and his Wife was put to great Hardships, till King *Hen. VII.* arrived at the Throne. He restored her to her Husband's Estate for Life, but effectually secured the Whole to himself and his Heirs, after her, and among the Rest this of *Kirriell*.

Compton-Basset, most antiently the Estate of the Family of *Basset*s, from whom this and several other Towns received an additional Distinction, as *Colston-Basset*, *Drayton-Basset*, *Wotton-Basset*, &c. but coming to the Crown, it was with many other forfeited Estates given to *Edmund of Langley*, fifth Son of King *Edw. III.* Earl of *Cambridge* and Duke of *York*, who died possessed of it, and other great Estates, Aug. 1. 3 *Hen. IV.* His Son *Edward*, Earl of *Rutland*, succeeded him in his Estate, but not in the Honour of Duke of *York*; for he was not restored to that Dignity till 7 *Hen. IV.* and that by the Parliament then sitting. In King *Hen. V.*'s Reign, Anno 2, he was made Justice of *Wales*, and about that Time began the Building of *Fotheringhay* Collegiate Church, and endowed it; but being taken off from his Design by the King, who obliged him to attend him in his Expedition into *France* the next Year, he obtained a License of that Prince to enfeoff *Henry Beaufort*, Bishop of *Winchester*, and some others, with this and some other Lordships and Advowsons, to enable them to have that good Work accomplished, as they did, but not till after his Death; for he never

returned, being slain in the great Battle at *Agincourt*, and was brought over and buried at *Fotheringhay*, in the Choir. He was possessed at his Death of this Manor, &c. but having no Issue, his Estates fell to *Richard* his Nephew, Son of *Richard*, Earl of *Cambridge*, his younger Brother; but this Lordship and some others were after his Death assigned to *Philippa* his Relict, in Part of her Dowry, and so came not to the said Earl till after her Decease.

Edindon, antiently called *Eathandune*, and now *Heddington*, was without Doubt a Roman Colony, as is evident from the Foundations of Houses that have been dug up there for a Mile together, and the Finding of silver and copper Coins of several Roman Emperors, some of which have been given to the Royal Society, and others to *Ashmole's Museum* in *Oxford*. These Circumstances, and the Situation of the Town exactly on the Road between *Bath* and *Marlborough*, made the Learned Commentator of King *Alfred's* Life conclude it to be the *Verlucio* of *Antoninus*, placed by him, (*Iter 14.*) fifteen Miles from *Aquasolis*, and twenty from *Canutio*; but *Heddington* not being above twelve Miles from *Bath*, and but ten from *Marlborough*, we must look for *Verlucio* in some other Place, (*viz.* at *Warmister* below). Here King *Alfred* won the most glorious Victory that ever was attained against the ravaging *Danes*, and by it drove them to that Extremity, that they took a solemn Oath to depart the Land without Delay, and gave Hostages for the Performance of it; which being done, the Nation was quiet from them three Years.

At this Place *William de Edindon*, Bishop of *Winchester*, who was much in the Favour of *K. Edw. III.* because he had his Birth here, and took his Surname from it, founded a College of Canons, called *Bon-komms*, of which in its proper Place, *Studley*, near which was the Roman Colony, out of the Ruins of which the Town of *Calne* is supposed to have risen, as is said above in *Calne*.

Zatesbury,

Yatesbury, the Lordship of *Alexander de Freville*, who in Right of his Wife, one of the Cousins of *Isabel*, the Daughter of *William de Longespée* Earl of *Salisbury*, had, upon the Partition of her Inheritance, this and some other Manors for her Part. *Baldwin*, his Son and Heir by the said *Joan*, inherited his Estates after his Death, which happened 2 *Edward III.* This *Sir Baldwin* had a Controversy 1 *Richard II.* with *Sir John Dimock*, about being the King's Champion at his Coronation, pretending that that Office belonged to him, upon Account of the Manor and Castle of *Tamworth* in *Warwickshire*, which the *Marmions* had performed always as Lords of that Castle; but *Sir John Dimock* pleaded, that the *Marmions* held that Office upon the Title of the Lordship of *Scriveley* in *Lincolnshire*, descended to him by the Heir of *Joan*, the youngest Daughter of *Sir Philip Marmion*. The Case was referred to the Judgment of the Constable and Marshal of *England*, who upon Search determined for *Dimock*, whose Family have held the Office ever since; and one of the Family rode Champion at the Coronation of King *George II.* this Year, *Octob. 11, 1727.* He left this Manor to his Son 11 *Ric. II.* and his Heirs; but Issue Male failing in *Baldwin*, who died a Minor 6 *Hen. V.* to his Sisters, *Elizabeth*, *Margaret* and *Joyce*, who was married to *Roger Aston*, Esq; this Manor upon the Partition fell to him in her Right, with some other Estates of the *Frevels*. These are all the Places of this Hundred, in which we find any Thing memorable; and therefore proceed to

VI. The Hundred of Cawden and Cadworth.

This Hundred is situate on the outmost Bounds of the County Southward, and borders on the East on *Hampshire*, on the South on *Dorsetshire*, on the West upon the Hundred of *Chalks*, and on the North upon the Hundred of *Downton*.

The Fee, we suppose to be in the Crown, and the Government in the High Sheriff and his Officers. There is no Market-Town in this Hundred, it being but a little Distance from *Salisbury*. The Villages of Note are

Britford or *Bereford*, the Lordship of Earl *Harold*, (who was afterwards King) in *Edward the Confessor's* Reign, as appears from the Conqueror's Survey, taken *Reg. 14.* 'Tis probable his Estates were after his Death seized by the Conqueror, and with other Lordships were after given by him to his Captains, who by their Valour had seated him on the *English* Throne; but whom we find not, nor any more of it, till we observe it in the Hands of *Sir John Tiptot*, Father of *John Tiptot*, created Earl of *Worcester* 27 *Hen. VI.* who left it to him at his Death, which happened 21 *Henry VI.* At this Place, called by our Author *Bethford*, was found in the Year 1663. a Grotto paved with *Mosaick* Work, some of which *Mr. Aubery* had.

Comb, the Estate of *John Lord Molins*, who being a Gentleman of King *Edward III.*'s Privy Chamber, and one that had done many laudable Services for that Prince, particularly in being one of them, who had surprised *William de Mortimer* Earl of *March*, in the Castle of *Nottingham*, was much in Favour with that King, and obtained many Grants and Privileges of him, and some particularly relating to this Manor, viz. A Grant for Life to himself and to his right Heirs for Return of Writs, Summons of the Exchequer, and Execution thereon, within the Precincts of this Manor, with *Infangthef* and *Outfangthef*, *Felons* Goods, *Waifs* and *Strays*, *Gallows* and Trial of Malefactors, and to be quit of *Pontage*, *Murage*, &c. and left it so privileged to his Son and Heir *William* and his Heirs; and for Want of such, to *John* his second Son in special Tail, and so to his own right Heirs.

Compton or *Contone*, the Lordship of *Harold* (who was afterwards King of *England*) in the Reign of King *Edward the Confessor*, as appears from *Domesday-Book*;

day-Book ; which also shewing us, that after the Conquest it was the Demesne of *William de Auco* or *Ewe*, the Son of *Robert* Earl of *Ewe*, one of the chief Counsellors of *William* Duke of *Normandy*, who had been instrumental in his Settlement on the Throne ; it is next to a Demonstration that the Conqueror gave *Harold's* Lands to his Followers, and particularly some of them to this *Robert*, of which this of *Compton* was one.

Humyngton or *Homington*, the Estate of *Walter* Lord *Hungerford*, who died possessed of it 27 *Henry* VI. and left it to Sir *Robert* his Son and Heir ; who having married *Eleanor* the Daughter and Heir of *William* Lord *Molins*, was commonly called Lord *Molins*. *Margaret* his Widow was yet living ; and because her Husband had ordained by his last Will to have a Chapel for his Sepulture builded, adjoining to our Lady's Chapel, in the Cathedral Church of *Salisbury*, and two Priests there to officiate, to keep his and her Obit solemnly ; and to that End a competent Livelihood should be amortized for them ; she accordingly erected such a Chapel ; and having removed his Body thither into a Vault of Marble, obtained a Licence to amortize this Manor, and some other Lands to the Dean and Chapter of *Salisbury*, for a Maintenance for the said two Priests, and keeping the said Obit for ever.

Harnham-East, the Lordship of *Walter* Lord *Hungerford*, of which he died possessed 27 *Henry* VI. and left it to Sir *Robert* *Hungerford* his Heir. Adjoining to it is

Harnham-West, the Lordship of *Robert* *Walron*, which he granted 56 *Hen.* III. in Fee-farm to his Nephew *Alan* *Plugenet* ; who at his Uncle's Death, being his Heir, came into the Inheritance of it. He obtained 18 *Edward* I. a Charter for Free Warren in all his Demesne Lands here ; and having sat in Parliament among the Barons from the 23 *Edw.* I. to the 25th, departed this Life 27th of that King, leaving *Alan* his Son

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his Heir ; but he leaving no Issue, nor his Sister and Heir *Joan*, who was married to

Bobun, the Lands of their Inheritance resorted to Sir *Richard de la Bere*, Nephew to *Alan* *Plugenet*.

Fovant is famous for its Minister Dr. *John* *Priault*, who, though he accepted of this Living in the Times of the Commonwealth of *England*, and was in the Commission for ejecting ignorant and scandalous Ministers and School masters ; yet never discovering any Forwardness in complying with the Powers in Being, or the Designs then on Foot, he was upon King *Charles* II.'s Restoration received as a Friend of the Monarchy and Church, and accordingly preferred ; for he was soon after made a Prebendary of *Netherbury* in *Terra*, in the Church of *Salisbury* ; and being esteemed an excellent Divine, was offered the King's Professorship of Divinity at *Oxford*, upon the Promotion of Dr. *Sanderson* to the See of *Lincoln* ; but he modestly refused it, and contented himself with the Archdeaconry of *Salisbury*, which he held to his Death, which happened in that City, *June* 1674. and was buried in the Cathedral Church there. He hath only one Sermon in Print, entitled, *Confirmation confirmed, and recommended from Scripture, Antiquity and Reason* ; preached at the Visitation of Dr. *Humphrey* *Hinchman*, then Bishop of *Salisbury*, in the Cathedral there, in 1662.

Sutton Mansfield, or rather *Mandevile* ; for we find that in the Reign of King *Henry* III. the Family of *Mandeviles* of *Marshwood* were Lords of it ; and tho' *Jeffrey* de *Mandevile* sold it to *Dru* de *Barentine*, yet his Son *John* de *Mandevile* marrying *Dru* de *Barentine's* Daughter, had it given to her in Frank-marriage ; and so it continued in the Family, by which Means it contracted the Name of *Sutton Mandevile* ; and by vulgar Pronunciation is now called *Sutton Mansfield*. How long it remained in his Family we cannot discover, nor any Thing more of this Manor till 10 *Richard* II. when *Thomas* Lord de la *Ware* died possessed of it, and left it to his Son *Thomas* in

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whose Posterity it remained diverse Successions.

Uxford or *Ugford*, whose Lordship being purchased by Mr. *Sutton*, was by him *fac. Reg.* settled on his Foundation of Charter-house.

Welton or *Walton*, the Lordship of *Edward de Saresbury*, Progenitor of the Earls of *Sarum*, which he gave with his Daughter *Maud*, beside other Lands, to *Humphrey de Bohun*, surnamed *The Great*, in Frank marriage; which was so ordered by the Appointment of King *William Rufus*. These are all the Places in which we observe any Thing memorable in this Hundred; wherefore we go on to the next.

VII. The Hundred of Chalke.

This Hundred lies parrallel with the former, upon the utmost South Bounds of the County, and borders on the East upon the Hundred of *Cawden*; on the South on *Dorsetshire*, on the West on Part of the same Shire, and the Hundred of *Mere*; and on the North on the Hundred of *Dauworth*. The Fee is in the Crown, and Government in the Sheriff. There is no Market-Town in this Hundred. The Villages which afford us any Thing observable, are

Aston or *Eston juxta Berwick*, the Lordship of Sir *Thomas West*, who died seised of it 10 *Richard II.* and left it with many other Estates to his Son *Thomas*; who having married *Joan* the Sister and Heir of *Thomas Lord de la Warr*, his youngest Son *Reginald* (*Thomas* the Elder dying without Issue) became Lord *de la Warr*, and sat in Parliament among the Barons as such, from 5th to the 28th Year of King *Henry VI.* He left this Lordship with his Honour and Estate to his Son *Richard* 29 *Hen. VI.* when he died, and his Posterity enjoyed them some Successions.

Berwick St. John's, *St. James's* and *St. Leonard's*, are all in this Hundred; but we meet with nothing of them, unless any of them may have anciently born

the Name of *Berwick-Basset*; which having been the Lordship of the ancient Family of *Bassets*, was brought into the Family of *Despencers*, by the Marriage of *Hugh de Spenser*, with *Alice* the Daughter and Heir of *Philip Basset*. He forfeited his Estates by taking up Arms against *Henry III.* but this Manor being his Wife's Inheritance, passed to their Son *Hugh Despenser*. He obtained a Charter of Free Warren for all the Lands in this Lordship and diverse others, and enlarged his Demesne here by obtaining of King *Edward II.* certain Lands in this Parish, which had belonged to *Gilbert Berwick*; but were by his Attainder in that King's Hands. The *Despensers*, after this, were by the disaffected Barons of that Time brought to miserable Ends, and their Estates being confiscated, were dispersed among the King's Favourites, of which this came into the Hands of the *Beauchamps*; for *William de Beauchamp*, Lord *St. Amand*, died seised of it 36 *Henry VI.* leaving it and other Estates to *Richard* his Son and Heir, who had no lawful Issue.

Knighton, the Lordship and Estate of *Thomas Fitz-Alan* Earl of *Arundel*, who died possessed of it 3 *Henry V.* but leaving no Issue, his three Sisters, *Elizabeth* Dutcheß of *Norfolk*, *Joan* Lady *Bergavenny*, and *Margaret* the Wife of Sir *Rowland Lenthale*, Knt. were the Heirs of his Lands; but the Right of the Earldom, by Reason of the Entail of the Castle, and the Lands thereunto belonging, made by *Richard* Earl of *Arundel* 21 *Edward III.* passed to Sir *John Fitz-Alan* alias *Arundel*, his Cousin, and the next Heir Male to the said *Thomas*.

Norrynton or *Notbinkton*, the Lordship of *Roger Huse* or *Hoeße*, who died seised of it 35 *Edw. III.* and left it to his Son *John* and his Heirs.

Tollard, the Lordship of *William* Earl of *Ewe*; who being possessed of the Honour of *Hastings*, had this and many other Lordships in this County, which he left to his Son *Henry*.

Semley or *Semeley* hath nothing more of Note, than that it was the native Place

Place of *William Thorn*, a famous Linguist and Rabbi in his Time; for which Learning he was much respected by that noted Critick *John Drusus*, who dedicates his *Opuscula Grammaticalia* to him. He was bred at *Wickham's School* and College, where he became perpetual Fellow in 1587. Having taken his Degrees in Arts, and yet continuing his Studies in the Oriental Learning, he was constituted Hebrew Professor in that University in 1593. Afterwards he was promoted to the Deanery of *Chichester*, and then he took his Doctor's Degree; at which Time, he shewed himself to be eminent, not only in the Eastern Languages, but for other Learning: He wrote several Books and Sermons, some of which are in Print; and died Feb. 13, 1629. and lies buried in the Cathedral Church of *Chichester*.

Stoke-Verdon, vulgarly called *Stoke-Vereine*, the Lordship of the Family of *Verdons*; who having been Lords of it many Successions, gave it the Name of *Stoke-Verdon*, to distinguish it from other Villages of the Name of *Stoke* in this County. *Theobald de Vernon* is the first we meet with, who died possessed of this Manor to *Edw. II.* leaving three Daughters his Heirs, among whom his Estate was divided; but *Elizabeth* his second Wife surviving him, this Manor with some other Estates was assign'd for her Dowry, which afterwards came to them; but how it was parted, and to whom it came, we are not informed. These are all the Villages of this Hundred, which we find any Thing remarkable of, and so pass to

VIII. The Hundred of Chippenham.

This Hundred is situate on the Western Border of the County, having *Glostershire* for its Boundary on that Side, and on the North the Hundred of *Malmesbury*, on the East the Hundred of *Caln*, and on the South the Hundred of *Bradford*. The Fee of it was 27 Hen. VI.

in *Thomas Lord Hungerford*, and 'tis probable remained to his Heirs; but how long we know not; and do suppose, that Family being extinct, it is in the Crown, and is governed by the Sheriff, as other Counties are. The only Market-Town in this Hundred is

Chipnam or *Chippenham*, by Saxon called *Cyppanham*, by *Brompton*, *Urbs Chipenham*, of old one of the chief Towns in the Kingdom of the *West-Saxons*, and as such is very often mentioned in the Histories of those Times. Here was one of the Country-houses of the *West-Saxon* Kings, which King *Alfred* by Will bequeathed to his younger Daughter *Elfleda*, the Wife of *Baldwin* Earl of *Flanders*. Here *Budred*, the last of the *Mercian* Kings, married the Lady *Ethelswith*, Daughter of the *West-Saxon* King, to *Ethelwolf* the *Mercian*, with whose Assistance he engaged the *Britains* with Success. He also joining with King *Alfred*, dislodged the *Danes* from *Nottingham*, and caused them to depart his Kingdom; but they possessed themselves of this Place, and having received fresh Supplies under *Gurmund* their Captain, King *Alfred* was forced to let them winter there, it being not a Season for a Siege; but in the Spring he so terrified them with his Preparations, that they removed their Camp from hence, and wasted over many of them into *France*. After this Conquest we have no Account of this Place, till we meet with it among the Lands of the *Hungerfords*, and valued, when the Lady *Mary Hungerford* married *Edward Lord Hastings*, at 50 l. 12 s. 11 d. per Annum. It is very probable, that in the Wars between the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, the *Hungerfords* siding with King *Henry VI.* might forfeit their Estates to the Crown; for we find that this Manor, and diverse others of the *Hungerfords* Estates, were given by King *Richard III.* to *John Howard* Duke of *Norfolk*; but King *Henry VII.* so quickly restoring the Estates of the *Lancastrians*, we can see no Reason to look upon this Manor as any other's but the *Hunger-*
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fords, whose it was in the Reign of King Henry VIII. Of Chippenham Forest, see Melkesham in that Hundred.

The present State of this Town is: It is situate upon the River *Avon*, over which it hath a fair Bridge of sixteen Arches. It is a good Market-Town, and hath had a Market from the first Building of it, as the Name imports; for *Cyppan* in the *Saxon* Language signifies Traffick by cheapening and bargaining, as our Word *Cypman* or *Chapman*, which is in common Use, may inform us, signifying a Man that is bargaining and cheapening. The Market here is weekly on *Saturday*, and the Fair yearly on the Invention of the Cross, *May 3.* Queen *Mary I.* in the Beginning of her Reign, granted her Charter to this Corporation, which consists of a Bailiff and twelve Burgesses. It sends Members to Parliament, and hath so done ever since 26 *Edw. I.* which is as long as we have any Account of the Boroughs sending Burgesses to Parliament, and has had as few Intermissions as any. Here is a numerous Poor, which costs little less than 500*l.* a Year to relieve.

The Church is a noble Building, and worthy our Observation. The general Opinion is, that it was erected by the *Hungerfords*, for which Opinion they produce no other Argument than that the Coats of Arms of the *Hungerfords* appear in many Places of the Walls and Windows; but others will not allow this Argument, because the Church seems much older than that Family were Lords of it. It is more probable, say these, that the Church was adorned and beautified by the *Hungerfords*, when they built the Chapel, which is at this Day called *Hungerford's Chapel*; for *Walter Lord Hungerford* obtained a Licence 21 *Hen. VI.* for the founding of a Chantry in the Chapel of our Lady, within the Parish-Church of this Place, or elsewhere in this Parish, for one Priest to pray for his good Estate and his Sons, during this Life; and afterwards for the Health of their Souls,

King *Hen. V.'s* and *Katharine's* his Wife; and 'tis probable, that he might then put up his Arms in the Church, not as the Founder, but a considerable Benefactor. In his last Will also he ordered, that if any Thing were deficient either in the Foundation, Endowment, or Statutes of this Chantry, or any Ornaments were wanting, his Executors should supply them with all Speed.

Alderton or *Aldwington*, a small Village situate on the Fosse-Way (of which we shall speak hereafter in the Hundred of *Malmshury*, where it enters this County) having nothing worthy our Notice, but that *Thomas Gore*, Gent. a Learned Person, especially in Antiquities and Heraldry, was born here. His Family was as antient and genteel as almost any in this County, and had their Seat here near 300 Years. His School Education was at *Tetbury* in *Glocestershire*, and his University at *Magdalen College* in *Oxford*, where he was a Commoner; and having taken his Degree of Bachelor in Arts, he removed to *Lincoln's Inn*, and spent some Time in the Study of our Common Law; but his Genius leading him most to the Study of Antiquities and Heraldry, he receded to his Patrimony here, and became such a Proficient in those Arts, that he published diverse useful Books in Heraldry and Geography. In his Retirement he was thought to have grown very rich, and was thereupon made High Sheriff of this County in 1680. but it seems his Behaviour in that Office gave some Offence to the neighbouring Gentry, who spake disrespectfully of him; whereupon he wrote and published in his own Defence, a Treatise, entitled, *Loyalty displayed, and Falsehood unmasked*, Lond. 1681. He lived three Years after this, and dying at his Estate here, was buried by his Ancestors in the Church, leaving behind him several Pieces of Heraldry, and some large Collections of his own Composure, besides a choice Collection of Books of Heraldry in diverse Languages, as *Latin, Italian, &c.*

Bidston,

Bidston, a Lordship of the same Sir *Walter Hungerford*, of which he died possessed 27 *Henry VI.* and left it with many other Estates to Sir *Robert Hungerford*, Knt. his Son, who was a Person of great Renown in his Father's Life-time; and was after his Death summoned to Parliament from the 29th to the 33d of King *Henry VI.*

Box, the Lordship of Sir *William Molins*, who died seised of it 3 *Henry VI.* leaving it to his Son *William*, who died four Years after seised of it, leaving only a Daughter for his Heir, named *Alice*; who marrying *Robert Hungerford*, Esq; carried it and other Estates into his Family 19 *Hen. VI.* which being left to *Mary*, the Daughter and Heir of *Thomas Lord Hungerford*, is reckoned up in the Schedule of her great Estate, when she married *Edward Lord Hastings*, at 12 l. per Ann. 7 *Edw. IV.* Near this Village of *Box* was an House built, called, *The Chapel of Plaister*. The Design of it was to entertain Pilgrims in their Way to visit the Shrines of Saints, particularly that of *Josaph of Arimathea* in his Chapel at *Glastonbury*.

Burywood, where there is a double Entrenchment, believed probably to be a Camp of the *Danes*; who, according to a constant Tradition among the Inhabitants, underwent a great Slaughter at a Place near it, called *Slaughtensford*.

Castlecomb is marked in our Maps and Villages, as a Market-Town; but if it ever was so, we have no Account of it in our modern Histories, it hath been so long disused. Indeed, in the Reign of King *Edward II.* Sir *William Dugdale* tells us, (*Bar. Part 2. pag. 58.*) that *Bartholomew Lord Badlesmere* had so highly merited in the *Scotch Wars*, that among other advantageous Grants, he obtained a Charter for a Market every Week upon *Monday* at this Town, and a Fair yearly on the Eve, Day and Morrow of *St. George the Martyr*, which Fair is still kept; but the Market is not now, if ever it were; for sometimes such Grants did not prove successful. The Family of *Dunstanvills* were the most an-

tient Lords of it. It was then called *Cumbe* only; but after *Walter Dunstanvill* had built a Castle, or made his Mansion-house a Castle here, it had the Name of *Castlecombe* given it, perhaps to distinguish it from another Village of that Name in *Cawden Hundred*, of which we have spoken above. Mr. *Cambden* tells us, that the *Wriothesleys* or *Wrythes*, Earls of *Southampton*, derive their Pedigree from this antient Family of *Dunstanvills*; but we don't find that Sir *William Dugdale* could make their Pedigree from them out.

The Family of *Dunstanvills*, after a short Succession of five Persons, three of them *Walters*, ended in the Heir General *Petronilla*, who married *Robert de Montfort*, who by her had a Son *William*, who sold this Lordship to *Bartholomew Lord Badlesmere*, who procured a Market and Fair for it, as is above said. He also obtained for this, and several others of his Manors, a Charter of Free Warren; and being thus in Favour, was Steward to the King's Household, and employed in diverse Offices of Trust; but happening to be drawn in to join with *Thomas Earl of Lancaster*, and the discontented Barons, who opposed the *Spencers*, he was taken at the Battle of *Burrough-brigg* by the King's Army, and drawn and hanged. He died seised of this Manor and diverse other great Estates; but his Son *Giles* being a Minor, they were not seised to the King's Use; but *Margaret* his Widow had this and some other Lordships in Dowry; which after her Death passed to her Son *Giles*. He found Favour with King *Edward III.* and was employed by him in the *Scotch* and *French Wars*; and having been summoned to Parliament from the 9th to the 12th Year of King *Edward III.* died seised of this and diverse other Lordships the same Year, but left no Issue; and therefore his four Sisters, *Maud*, *Elizabeth*, *Margery* and *Margaret* were his Heirs, of whom in the Partition this Manor fell to *Margaret*, who was then married to *John Tibetot*, who accompanied King *Edward III.* in his Wars

Wars in *Flanders* and *France*; and having been summoned to Parliament from the 9th to the 39th Year of King *Edw. III.* died seised of this Lordship and diverse others in Right of his Wife, leaving all his Estates and Honour to *Robert* his Son, who inherited this Manor and hers, as well as his Lands, and died possessed of this Lordship; but having no Issue Male, left his Estates to his three Daughters, all Minors, viz. *Margaret* six Years of Age, *Milisent* four, and *Elizabeth* two. *Richard* Lord *Scroop*, soon after his Death, obtained the Wardship of the two youngest, and married his eldest Son *Roger* to *Margaret* the Eldest of them, whereby their whole Estate came into his Family; for he married the youngest Daughters, at a fit Age, to his youngest Sons *Stephen* and *Richard*, whose Posterity have held their Lands, of which this Manor was a Part, ever since. We indeed observe, that upon the Death of *Barth. Lord Badlesmere* (as is above-mentioned) the King seised upon some of his Lands, and particularly this Manor, and gave them to *Hugh de Spenser* the Elder; but they were restored again to his Family so soon by King *Edw. III.* that it was not worth our while to mention that Alienation, as if it were settled in any Family but the *Badlesmeres*.

Colern, another Village situate on the Fosse, whose Lordship *Richard I.* was the Estate of *Walter Dunstanwill* 1. and descended by his Posterity two other *Walters* to *Petronill*, who was married by *Robert de Montfort*, whose Son by her, *William*, sold it and other Estates to *Bartholomew* Lord *Badlesmere*; who having forfeited it by his Rebellion, it was given to *Hugh de Spenser* the Elder; and though he was soon deprived of it with his Life, we do not find it again in the Families of *Badlesmere*, *Tiptot* or *Scroop*.

Cosham, a little Village over-against *Chipnam*, at a little Distance from the River now, but antiently a Place of Note, being the Lordship of *Tofti* Earl of *Northumberland*, in *Edward* the Confessor's Days, and before, having in it the Coun-

try Palace of King *Ethelred*; and afterwards being made the retiring Place of the Earls of *Cornwall*, of whom *Edmund* Earl of *Cornwall* 13 *Edward I.* obtained a Charter for a weekly Market on Friday here; and *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall* procured many Privileges for this Place, which the Inhabitants still enjoy; but the Market hath been long discontinued.

Ditchbridge, *Ditcheridg* or *Dicherug*, the Lordship of *Bogo de Knovill*; who, having been Sheriff of *Shropshire* and *Staffordshire* from the 3d Year to the 6th of King *Edward I.* obtained a Charter for Free Warren in all his Demesne Lands here; and left them so privileged to *Bogo* his Son and Heir. He was summoned to Parliament among the Barons from the 23d to the 35th Year of that King; but none of his Posterity were summoned to Parliament after him. He was in the Insurrection made by *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaster* 8 *Edw. II.* and was obliged to pay a thousand Pounds Fine to save his Life.

Haselbury or *Haylesbury*, the Lordship of *Margaret*, Lady *Hungerford* and *Botrew*; which with other Lands she settled upon certain Feoffees to discharge and save harmless every Person, which at her Request, or that of her Lord and Husband, *Walter* Lord *Hungerford*, had been bound for the Ransom of *Robert* Lord *Hungerford* her Son, who was then Prisoner in *Guyen* in *France*, &c.

Keynele or *Kyneley*, the Lordship and Estate of *John Fitz-Alan* 1. who having married *Isabel* the Daughter of *William de Albini*, Earl of *Arundel*, and Sister of *Hugh de Albini*, became afterwards her Brother's Heir; and having obtained the Custody of the Castle of *Arundell*, brought that Honour into her Family; so that *John* her Son was Earl of *Arundell*. He outlived her, and married a second Wife, viz. *Haawise de Blancmister* who survived him, and had this Manor assigned her by the Sheriff of *Glocestershire* 24 *Henry III.* in Part of her Dowry. This Manor, after her Death, passed to the Descendants of *Isabel*, *John*, *Richard*, *Edmund* and *Richard*, all Earls of *Arundell*;

dell; and this last obtained a Charter 5 *Edw.* III. for a Free Warren in all the Demesnes of this, and some other of his Lordships; and dying possessed of it, and other great Estates, left it to his Posterity, of which *Thomas* Earl of *Arundell* died possessed of it 3 *Henry* V. and *John* his Successor 13 *Henry* VI. It was indeed a little while in the Possession of *Edmund* Earl of *Kent*, upon the Attainder of *Edmund Fitz Alan* Earl of *Arundell*; and again in the Possession of *Roger Mortimer* Earl of *March*, upon the Attainder of *Edmund* Earl of *Kent*; but *Richard* his Son being restored in Blood, obtained the Restitution of this Lordship, and other Estates of his Father; and left them to his Posterity, who enjoyed them a long Time after.

Keynton or *Kington West*, the Demesne of *Cicely*, the Wife of *John Beauchamp* of *Hacche*, as Heir to *Maud de Kyme*, and of *John de Vivon*, who died possessed of it 14 *Edward* II. leaving it to *John de Beauchamp*, her Son and Heir; whose Grandson *John* having no Issue, his Sisters became his Heirs; but this Manor was held in Dowry by his Mother *Margaret*, who held it but a few Months after his Death, tho' out-living her Husband 18 Years. This Manor, after her Decease, passed upon the Partition to *John Moriet*, his youngest Sister *Eleanor's* Son. In this Parish upon a Down, called *Ebdown*, is a single ditched Camp, supposed to be *Roman*.

Lacock, where as the *Eulogium Historiarum* reports, *Dunwallo Malmutius*, King of the *Britains*, built a Castle, which shews, that it was then a considerable Place; but 'tis probable, it was demolished either by the *Romans* or *Saxons*; for we find no Mention of it till the Conqueror's Time, when it was given with many other Manors in this County to *Walter de Ewrus* Earl of *Rosmar*, and inherited by his Son *Edward*, who assumed the Surname of *de Sarisbury*, (that being also given to his Father, as a Reward of his Assistance in his Conquest of *England*) and left it to *Patrick* his Son, with his other Estates. This Pa-

trick was advanced to the Title and Dignity of Earl of *Salisbury* by *Maud* the Empress, whose Steward of her Household he then was. He bestowed upon the Knights Templars a Mill, in this Parish of *Lacock*. He was slain in a Pilgrimage he had made to *St. James* in *Gallicia*, and was buried at *Poitiers* in *France*, leaving *William* his Son and Heir, who had diverse Sons, of which *Richard* his second, a Canon of *Salisbury*, was buried here; and *Stephen*, his youngest, was Justice of *Ireland*, and Earl of *Ulster*, in Right of his Wife *Emeline* Countess of *Ulster*. He was slain in 1260. by his own People; and being carried over into *England*, his Body was buried at this Place, and his Heart at *Bradenstoke* in this County. *Ela* his Lady, by whom he had the said Children, survived him; and being a great Heiress and a Woman of a masculine Spirit, executed the Sheriff's Office for *Wiltshire* three Parts of 11 *Henry* III. the whole 12th, and the 4th Part of 15th of the said King, which she managed with so much Easiness to herself, and to the Satisfaction of the County, that the King for a Fine of 200 Marks settled on her the Sheriffalty for Life. After she had lived seven Years a Widow, she had a Purpose to build a Monastery for the Health of her own, her Husband's and Ancestors Souls; and had a Revelation, that she should do it in a Place called *Snaites-Mead* in this Town, to the Honour of *St. Mary* and *St. Bernard*; which she accordingly did, and was elected Abbess of it. She governed it 18 Years; but being old, and at length finding it too burdensome to her, she resigned it; and dying five Years after, was buried in the Quire of the Abbey. His eldest Son *William*, called by our Historians Earl of *Salisbury*, but more truly and commonly *William Longespe*, was his Father's Successor in his Honour and Estate; but neither in his Life or Death do we meet with any Thing relating to this Place; and so we leave him.

This Place may be esteemed justly of Note for being the Seat of *Sir Henry Shering-*

Sherington, who was descended of a very ancient Family, and had a good Estate in this County. He was indeed the last Heir Male of his Family, but so good and holy a Man, that it was an Honour to his Ancestors, that their Family concluded not with Wickedness and Impiety, as too many have done, but with eminent Piety and Goodness. He was an intimate Friend of Bishop *Jewell's*, who died in his House at this Place. He presumed to dissuade the Bishop from preaching the Lord's Day before he died, by Reason of his great Weakness of Body, affirming it better for a private Congregation to want a Sermon one Day, than for the Church of *England* to lose such a Light for ever; but he could not prevail, the Bishop being resolved to die in his Calling. This Sir *Henry* had two Daughters, who were married and had Issue, one of them by the Honourable Family of *Talbot*, and the other by Sir *Anthony Mildmay*; and both of them much enriched their Husbands.

John Man also may be a Credit to this Place, being born in it. He was educated in *Winchester* School, and made perpetual Fellow of *New College* in *Oxford*, where in 1537. he was the Southern Proctor. Removing from the University, he became Archbishop *Parker's* Chaplain, who put him into the Wardenship of *Merton College* in 1562. In 1565. he was Dean of *Glocester*, and in 1567. he was sent by Queen *Elizabeth* an Ambassador into *Spain*, where having spoken some Thing irreverently of the Pope, he was excluded the Court, and banished into a Country Village, and the Exercise of his Religion denied him. He translated the common Places of *Wolfgangus Musculus* into *Latin*; printed at *London* in 1563. and 1573. He died *March* 18, 1568. and was buried in the Chancel of *St. Anne's Church* near *Aldersgate, London*. He left a Widow and several Children, of which some lived in *Essex*.

Langley-Burrell, the Lordship and Estate of *Reginald Lord Cobham*, who died

seised of it with many other great Estates 4 *Henry IV.* leaving *Reginald* his Son Heir of his Honour and Estates; but *Eleanor* his second Wife surviving, had this Manor and some others allotted for her Dowry, though she having been before the Wife of Sir *John Arundell*, Knt. had a Dowry out of his Estate also, viz. the Manor of *Postling* in *Kent*. This Manor had been in the Family of *Cobham* some considerable Time before, for another *Reginald* died seised of it 35 *Edw. III.*

Le-kam or *Lacham*, the Lordship of the ancient Family of *Baynard*; who having forfeited their Estate by rebellious Practices, this Manor was given to *William Earl of Ewe*; and in *Domesday-Book* it is recorded as Part of his Estate. It is since passed by Marriage to the Family of *Montague*. Here are often found *Roman Coins*, from which Mr. *Aubury* concludes that the *Romans* settled a Colony here.

Littleton-Drew, a small Village of no Note for any Thing but the *Roman Fosse-Way*, which passeth through the Parish at a little Distance from it.

Luckinton, or, as our Records have it, *Lockington*, the Lordship of *Harold*, Earl of the *West-Saxons*, in the Time of *Edward the Confessor*, as appears from the Conqueror's Survey; but he being slain in the Battle of *Hastings* some Years before that Record was made, his Estates were become the Conqueror's, who disposed of them to his Followers; but to which of them doth not appear; for we find no Mention of it till 2 *Hen. IV.* when *Richard de S. Maur* or *Seymour* died possessed of it, leaving it with his other Estates to *Richard* his Son and Heir; who leaving only a Daughter for his Heir, she by marrying with *William Lord Zouche of Haringworth*, carried her Ancestors Estates and Honour into that Family; so that her Son *William* became Lord *Zouche* and *S. Maur* 2 *Edw. IV.*

Rowdon, a Lordship of the Lord *Hungerford's*, as appears from the Schedule of *Mary Lady Hungerford's Lands*, when she married *Edward Lord Hastings*; in which,

which, with some Lands in *Chippenham*, it is valued at 19 l. 15 s. 10 d. per Ann.

Sbeldon, the Demesne of *Walter Lord Hungerford*, of which he died possessed 27 Hen. VI. leaving it and his other Estates to his Son and Heir *Robert Lord Hungerford*. It is not mentioned in the Schedule of *Mary Lady Hungerford*, the Heir general of that Family above-mentioned; but it might be Part of the *Hungerfords* Estate at that Time, because, besides what that Lady inherited, *Richard Duke of Gloucester* (afterwards King *Richard III.*) obtained a considerable Part of the *Hungerfords* Lands, as forfeited to the Crown, by her Father's siding with King *Henry VI.* against his Brother *Edward IV.* and *Walter Hungerford*, her Uncle, obtained diverse fair Lordships, by Reason of an Entail upon the Heirs Male, which shews that the *Hungerfords* Estate was vastly great.

Sherston, which appears to have been a Roman Station, not only upon the Account of its Situation upon the Fosse, but chiefly because so many Roman Coins have been found here, some of them Silver, as those of *Antoninus*, *Faustina*, *Gordianus*, and *Flavius Julianus*, which are to be seen in *Ashmole's Museum* at *Oxford*. What the Name of it was in the Roman Times we cannot discover; but in the *Saxon Chronicle*, we find a Place called *Sceopstæan*, where a Battle was fought between King *Edmund* and the *Danes* in 1016, which we judge to be this Town, partly because the Inhabitants have a Tradition, that here was a Battle fought with the *Danes* antiently; but chiefly because there are several Barrows hereabouts; and *Pen*, where the last Battle before this was fought, is nearer this Place than any other contended for; and the Account, which *Florence of Worcester* gives us of it, agrees very well with it. After the Conquest we find no Lord of it, till it was in the Possession of *Edward Earl of Rutland*, who died possessed of it 13 Hen. VI. and after him of *Rich. Nevil*, Earl of *Warwick*; who having forfeited his Estates (of which this Manor was a

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Part) for siding with the *Lancastrians* against King *Edward IV.* his Widow was stripped of all, till King *Hen. VII.* arrived at the Throne, who restored her indeed to most of them for Life; but caused them after her Decease to be settled on his Heirs, his Daughters being otherwise provided for.

Slaughtenford is noted only for a great Slaughter of the *Danes*, as the Name imports; and the Inhabitants believe, as is said in *Castlecomb*.

Sopeworth or *Sopeworde*, the Lordship of *William Earl of Ewe*, as appeareth from the Conqueror's Survey; but to whom it descended from his Family we find not, nor any more of till 12 *Edw. II.* when *John Lord Maltravers* procured a Charter of Free Warren for all his Demesne Lands, in this and some other Manors of this County, and left them so privileged to his Grand-daughters, *Joan* and *Eleanor*, then married; but to which of them this Manor upon the Division came, we do not discover.

Wraxall North, a Village on the Fosse, not far from which it enters into *Somersetshire*, at the Shire-Stones; so called because though they are but three, and stand at no great Distance one from another, they are in three Counties, viz. This, *Glostershire* and *Somersetshire*. This is all we observe of Moment in this Hundred, and so we go to

IX. The Hundred of Damerham North.

This Hundred is so called to distinguish it from another of the same Name in the Southern Part of the County; and is bounded on the East by the Hundred of *Pottern*, on the South by the Hundred of *Chipnam*; on the West by the same, and on the North by the Hundred of *Malmesbury*. It hath no Market-Town in it, but hath the Convenience of *Chipnam*. The Villages of Remark are but few, viz.

Bradenstoke, a Village situate near the *Avon*, the same Place without Doubt,

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to

to which *Ethelwald Clito*, with his auxiliary *Danes*, carried his Devastations in 905. Our modern Historians place this Ravage at *Basingstoke* in *Hampshire*, but are greatly mistaken in so doing.

Cadenham, a small Village famous only for the Manor-house, very antient and large, still called *Cadenham-house*.

Christ or *Christian Malford*, so called doubtless either from its early Conversion to the Christian Religion, or their zealous and constant Profession of it.

Kinton is famous only for its Priory, of which we shall speak afterwards.

Grittleton or *Griggleton*, is deservedly honoured for the Sake of its Minister, Dr. *Thomas Tully*, who from a Fellow of *Queens College Oxford*, was made Principal of *Edmund-Hall* there, in which he found at his Entrance few or no Students; but in a small Time, by his Diligence and severe Government, brought it into so flourishing a Condition, that it equalled, if not excelled any Hall in that Town. This he did before the Restoration of King *Charles II.* when being looked upon favourably, he was first made that King's Chaplain, commenced Doctor, and obtained this Rectory of *Grittleton*, where he chiefly resided. In his later Days he was made Dean of *Rippon*, but had not enjoyed it a Year before he died. He was a very pious Man, a Person of severe Morals, and many Ways very learned, but chiefly in the Antients. He hath written many Things, but that Treatise which made the greatest Noise in the World was his *Justificatio Paulina*, i. e. *Justification without Works*, as asserted by St. Paul. This Book met with great Opposition from divers, but chiefly from Mr. *Baxter*, who wrote immediately against it, and caused a long Controversy between the Doctor and him. However the Doctor gained the Character in the Issue from the Church-men as well as Dissenters, That he was a main Pillar of the Church in the Defence of her true Doctrine. He died in the Parsonage-house here, Jan. 14, 1675, and was buried in the Chancel of the Parish-

Church. These are all the Places of Note come to our Knowledge in this Hundred, wherefore we proceed to

X. The Hundred of Damerham South.

This Hundred, which is so called in Opposition to the former, is situate between the Hundred of *Warmister* on the East, the Hundred of *Mere* on the South and West, and the Hundred of *Harebury* on the North. It hath no Market-Town in it, but is near *Mere* and *Hyn-don*, two Market-Towns in *Mere* Hundred. We find only two Villages of Note in it.

Monkton-Deverell, doubtless so called from its formerly belonging to some Monastery, though to what is unknown to us. It is now famous for nothing, but its Minister, Mr. *John White* of St. *Albans-Hall*, Oxford, who having taken Orders, had the Cure of this Place bestowed on him, and afterwards became Vicar of *Cherton* near the *Devizes* (which Place, because we find not in our Villares or Maps, we chose to mention him here). He was ejected in the Time of the late Rebellion, and then for a Livelihood practised Physick at *Conock* in *Swanborow* Hundred in this County. At the Restoration of King *Charles II.* he recovered his Livings, or at least one of them; and in his leisure Hours applied himself to Poetry, of which he published three Volumes, the first containing Epigrams, Anagrams, &c. on the Kings and Nobility of *England*; the Second, the like on the Bishops and Clergy, and the last on the Gentry and other Persons. He was near eighty Years of Age when he published the first Volume, and as much above when he printed the last; by some thought too old for such Works. He died at *Cherton*, Decemb. 6, 1671, and was buried in the Chancel there by the Communion-Table.

Compton-Chamberlain, the Seat of *John Penruddock*, Esq; who in 1643, was, with many

many other of the King's Friends, created Doctor of the Civil Law, and three Days after knighted, being then actually in his Majesty's Service. He was the Father of Colonel *John Penruddock*, who in the Heat of Youth and Loyalty proclaimed King *Charles II.* at *Blandford*; but after such a Provocation given to the Protector, and his Party, marched with his Followers to *Exeter*, and there was prevailed upon to surrender to the Protector's Forces upon honourable Articles, which notwithstanding were not kept, because he would not betray others to save himself, though he offered never to bear Arms against them that had saved his Life. He was brought to his Trial, and charged with Treason, which he proved was Loyalty and Duty, and for it was condemned to Death, which he accordingly suffered by the Ax in the Castle of *Exeter*, May 16, 1655. He had two other Sons that died in the same Cause. These are all the Villages of this Hundred in which we meet with any Thing considerable, and so we proceed to

XI. *The Hundred of Dauworth.*

This Hundred is bounded on the East with the Hundred of *Branche* and *Dole*; on the South with the Hundred of *Chalke*; on the West with the Hundred of *Mere*; and on the North with the Hundred of *Warmister*: It hath no Market-Town in it, being near *Salisbury* on the East-side, and *Hinton* on the West. The Villages of Note are,

Ansley, rendred famous by being the native Place of the famous Civil Lawyer, Dr. *Richard Zouche*, or as he sometimes wrote himself, *Zouchaus*. He was educated in *Wickham's* School near *Winchester*, and being admitted Scholar and Fellow of *New College*, he took the first Degree in the Civil Law, and became soon a noted Advocate in *Doffors Commons*. Having taken his Doctor's Degree in 1619, he became the King's Professor in that Faculty, a little after,

Chancellor of the Diocese of *Oxford*, Principal of *St. Albans-Hall*, and Judge of the High Court of Admiralty. In 1648, he submitted to the Parliament's Visitors, and so kept his Professor's Place and Headship, and had been restored to the Admiralty upon King *Charles II.*'s Return, had he lived. He was an exact Artist, a good Logician, and an expert Historian; but in the Civil Law he excelled all in his Time, as his several Writings of the Feudal, Canon, Ecclesiastical, Military, Maritime, and Herald's Laws will abundantly prove. He also wrote about the Jurisdiction of the Admiralty against Sir *Edward Coke's* *Articuli Admiraltatis*. He died at his Chambers in *Doffors Commons*, March 1, 1660, and was buried in *Fulham Church*.

Chilmark is famous only for *John de Chilmarke*, who was born in the Village of that Name in this Hundred; and taking his Name from it, was bred in *Merton College* in *Oxford*. He was a diligent Searcher into the Mysteries of Nature, an acute Philosopher and Disputant; but he was most remarkable for his Skill in the Mathematicks, being accounted the *Archimedes* of the Age he lived in, and having written many Treatises in that Faculty, which are of good Account at this Time. He flourished under King *Rich. II.* about the Year 1390. *Bale*, in his 6th Century of *British Writers*, gives us a Catalogue of his Writings, N^o 59.

East Hatch or *Hacche*, a Village of little Note at this Time, but antiently famous for its Baron *Eustace de Hache*, who being a menial Servant to King *Edw. I.* obtained of him, *Reg. 7.* or thereabouts, a Charter of Free Warren in all his Demefne Lands at this Place, which was then the Head of his Barony. He was Governor of *Portsmouth*, *Reg. 22.* and having had Summons to Parliament from the 27th to the 33d of that King, departed this Life the next Year, leaving *Julian* his Daughter and Heir, then married to *John Haward*. How it passed afterwards, we observe not, till 10 *Rich. II.* when we find *Thom*

mas de West died seised of it, with many other Estates, and left them to his Son and Heir *Thomas*. He married *Alice* the Sister, and at length the Heir of *Thomas* Lord *de la War*, in whose Right *Reginald* his Son, after his Death, became Lord *De la War*, and as such was summoned to Parliament from the 5th to the 28th of King *Hen. VI.* He died the next Year possessed of this Manor, and other his paternal Estates, leaving *Richard* his Son and Heir, who died possessed of it; but being a stout Champion for the House of *Lancaster*, when the House of *York* prevailed, and King *Edw. IV.* was settled on the Throne, he obtained a License to go beyond Sea, and so lived a voluntary Exile to his Death, which happened 16 *Edw. IV.* His Son *Thomas* was his Heir, but whether he enjoyed this Manor, we know not.

Haiston, or as it is written in old Records, *Hakeleston*, the Lordship and Estate of *Almaric de S. Amand*, who died seised of it 9 *Hen. IV.* leaving *Gerard Braybroke*, the Son of *Eleanor* his eldest Daughter, and *Ida* his other Daughter, Heirs of this and his other Lands. This *Ida* married to Sir *Thomas West*, but *Braybroke's* Heirs by Marriage carried the Barony of *St. Amand* to *William Beauchamp*, who was summoned to Parliament by the Title of Lord *St. Amand*.

Funtill or *Funtell Giffard*, the Lordship of the Family of *Giffards*; for in the Reign of King *John*, this Manor, which had formerly belonged to *Gerard Giffard*, and was descended to *Andrew Giffard* by hereditary Right, was resigned up to that King by the said *Andrew*, with the Consent of *Robert Mandevill* of *Merswood*, *Robert Mauduit*, *William Cummin*, and *William de Fontains*, the right Heirs of the said *Andrew*, retaining only the Vavassories to themselves. In the Reign of King *Hen. III.* this Barony seems to have come to those Heirs, for 2 *Hen. III.* *Robert Mandevill*, *Robert Mauduit*, and *William Comin*, upon the Collection of the first Scutage for that King, paid two Marks for one Knight's

Fee, in this Town; and being parted, it fell all, or most of it, to *Robert Mauduit*, who gave a Fine of twenty Marks to that King for his Part in the Lands of *Fontell*. His Cousin and Heir, *John Mauduit*, who had been Sheriff of *Wiltshire*, and summoned to Parliament among the Barons, inherited this Barony, and many other Estates under him, and for this and some others in this County, obtained 19 *Edw. III.* a Charter of Free Warren in all the Demesne Lands thereof. He left his Estates to *Maud* his Granddaughter, of whom we know nothing.

Where this Manor rested in the Remainder of King *Edw. III.'s* Reign, we find not, nor any more of it, till the Reign of King *Hen. VI.* when *Reginald de West*, Lord *De la War*, died possessed of it, and left it to his Son *Richard*, who 'tis probable alienated it; for in the same Reign *William* Lord *Molins* is found to have died seised of it, leaving *Eleanor* his Daughter and Heir, who by her Marriage with *Robert Hungerford*, carried this Lordship, and many other Estates, into his Family, as we find it vested by the Name of *Funtell Giffard*, 1 *Edw. IV.* but then the said *Robert* having forfeited all his Estates to the Crown by his Siding with the House of *Lancaster*, though by the Accession of King *Hen. VII.* to the Throne, many of his Estates were restored to his Heir, *Mary*, Lady *Hungerford* and *Molins*; yet in the Schedule of her Estates given in at her Marriage to *Edward* Lord *Hastings*, this Barony is not mentioned; from whence 'tis probable that it was among the entailed Lands, which passed to *Walter* Lord *Hungerford*, or King *Rich. III.* otherwise disposed of it.

Funtill Bishops shews us by the Name, that it was antiently, if it is not at present, a Lordship belonging to the Bishops of *Salisbury*.

Swalclive or *Swalecliffe*, the Demesne of *Thomas de West*, who died possessed of it 10 *Rich. II.* leaving it to *Thomas* his Son and Heir, who left it at his Death, which happened 3 *Hen. V.* to his Son

Son *Reginald*, who by the Death of *Thomas Lord De la War*, his Mother's Brother, to whom she was Heir, not only inherited his Estates, but Honour, and so became *Lord De la War*. He died in a voluntary Exile 16 *Edw. IV.* and left his Estates (of which this Lordship was a Part) to his Son *Thomas*; but after him we find no more of it.

Tesunt, *Tesont*, or *Tesfont*, the Lordship of *Thomas Hungerford*, Knt. who was Escheator for this County 30 *Edw. III.* He was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons 51 *Edw. III.* that being the first Parliament in which that House had a Speaker. He procured a Charter for a Free Warren in all his Demesne Lands here 8 *Rich. II.* and died the 22d Year of that King, leaving Sir *Walter Hungerford* his Son and Heir; but *Joan* his Mother then living, he had not the Livery of this Lordship till after her Death, which happened 14 *Hen. IV.* It was then called *Tesfont-Ewias*, we suppose from the antient Family of *Ewias's*, who had some Possessions in this County; and probably were Lords of this Manor. In the Contest for the Regal Dignity of this Realm between the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, *Robert Lord Hungerford* siding with the later, he was attainted in the first Parliament of King *Edw. IV.* and his great Estates being seised, this Manor and divers other Lordships of the said *Robert* were granted to *Richard*, Duke of *Glocester*, that King's Brother, and afterwards King *Rich. III.* but by the Accession of King *Hen. VII.* many of his Estates were restored to his Granddaughter and Heiress, *Mary*, and this among others; but there was a Contest about it between the Earl of *Huntington* and the Heirs of Sir *Walter Hungerford*.

James Ley, sixth Son of *Henry Ley* of this Place, Esq; who was born here, may justly render this Place memorable. His Father had an Estate of a considerable Value; but he was so sensible, that little or none of it could come to his Share, that he set himself to accomplish himself so, as to get one; and to

that End having taken one Degree at *Brazen-Nose College* in *Oxford*, he removed to *Lincolns-Inn*, and became so great a Proficient in the Study of the Laws there, that 44 *Eliz.* he was chosen the *Lent Reader*, and after that he was for his profound Learning raised to divers eminent Employments and Honours, as Serjeant at Law, Chief Justice of the King's Bench in *Ireland*, and Attorney in the Court of Wards, in which Places he demeaned himself so learnedly, that he was first made a Knight, 6 *Jac. I.* then a Baronet, 17 *Jac. I.* then a Baron 22 *Jac. I.* and lastly Earl of *Marlborough*, 1 *Car. I.* In this Time his Father's whole Estate descended to him by the Death of his five Brothers; so that having been Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and afterwards Lord High Treasurer, he grew very rich, and purchased himself a Seat at *Westbury*, where, as also at *Marlborough*, we shall be obliged to add more of him, and so shall say no more here.

Tisbury, which as we conceive, is falsely printed in our Maps *Tilbury*, tho' our Villages follow the Mistake. It was 3 *Hen. VI.* the Demesne of *William Lord Molins*, who died possessed of it; and leaving it to *Eleanor* his Daughter, it passed by Marriage into the Family of *Hungerfords*, with her other great Estates; but we do not find it in the Schedule of the Heir above-mentioned. In 5 *Edw. VI.* we suppose, that this Manor belonged to Sir *Matthew Arundel*, because we find him and some others of his Family using it as their ordinary Burial-place, for *Thomas Arundel*, created by King *James I. Reg. 3.* Lord *Arundel* of *Wardour*, was buried here; and his Son *Thomas*, who died at *Oxford*, when it was garrisoned for the King, *Anno 1643.* was also buried here; but of these Lords in our next Place it will be more proper to speak.

Sir *John Davies*, though the Son of a wealthy Tanner in this Parish, may yet be an Honour to it, if his Character be added. He was bred a Commoner in *Queens College, Oxford*, and from thence removed

removed to the *Middle Temple*, where he applied himself to the Study of the Common Law; but being an high-spirited young Man, for bawling *Richard Martin*, afterwards Recorder of London, was expelled the House. From thence he went to Oxford, and studied hard, but was no Academician. In his serious Mood here he made a Poem, which he entitled *Nosce Teipsum*, an excellent divine and philosophical Piece. After this, by the Favour of the Lord Keeper *Ellesmere*, he was restored to the Temple, and at the Death of Queen Elizabeth he accompany'd the Lord *Hunsdon* into Scotland, to congratulate K. James I. who understanding that he was the Author of the Poem *Nosce Teipsum*, embraced him and preferred him several Ways, and at length made him Chief Justice of the King's Bench; but before he was settled in that Office, he died suddenly at London, and was solemnly interred in *St. Martin's in the Fields*, Anno 1626. *Ætat.* 57.

Wardour, where was antiently a beautiful Castle, which belonged to the antient Family of *S. Martin* (of whom *Laurence S. Martin* was Knight of this Shire, 34 *Edw.* III.) After them it was in the Family of *Lovels* divers Successions; for *John* Lord *Lovell* was Lord of this Place, and living in the Castle, made his Will there, 9 *Hen.* IV. and left it to his Son, after whom we find no Mention more of it in his Family, but are informed that it passed by the Lords *Touchet*, Lords *Audley*, and *Willoughbys* of *Brooke*, to Sir *John Arundel*, Knt. who gave it to his youngest Son, Sir *Thomas Arundel*, whose Son *Thomas* was created by King *James* I. Lord *Arundel* of *Wardour*, *Reg.* 3. with Limitation of the Honour to the Heirs Male of his Body. He had been before made a Count of the Empire by the Emperor *Rodolph* II. for his valiant Behaviour against the *Turks* in Besieging the Water-town near *Gran*; but the *English* Peers denying him any Place or Respect upon the Account of his foreign Honour, the King

made him a Lord, the Ceremony of his Creation being performed at *Greenwich*.

In the late Troubles of *England*, *Blanch*, the Lady of *Thomas* Lord *Arundel* of *Warder*, who died in the Garrison at Oxford with the King, held out this Castle with only twenty-five Men, a whole Week against the Parliament Army of 1300 Men, and surrendered at last upon honourable Terms; which not being kept, she and her Children were imprisoned, and her House and Parks damaged to the Value of 25000*l.* she was the Daughter of *Edward*, Earl of *Worcester*, and of an heroick Spirit and Courage.

Sir *Nicholas Hyde*, Knt. was born in this Parish, where his Father, in Right of his Wife, had a long Lease of the Castle from the Family of *Arundels*. Sir *Nicholas* was a younger Son, and though the Heir of his Family had a good Estate, he outstript him in Wealth and Honour. He was bred a Lawyer in the *Middle Temple*, and having been made a Serjeant in 1626, he immediately increased in Honour, being first sworn Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and then preferred to be Lord Treasurer; all which he discharged with a laudable Integrity, and died in 1631.

Wivesford or *Wivelesford*, a Lordship given to the Canons of *Bradenstoke* by *Walter de Ewe*, Earl of *Salisbury*, when he founded it; but his Son *Patrick*, when he confirmed his Father's Grants, gave them all his Lands in *Wilecote* in Exchange for it, and so regained it.

Wyke, the native Place of *Thomas de West*, and Lordship of his Family, for *Reginald de West*, Lord *De la War*, in Right of his Wife, died possessed of it 16 *Edw.* IV. and left it to his Son *Thomas*, Lord *De la War*, and his Posterity. This is all we meet with observable in this Hundred, and so go on to

XII. The Hundred of Downton.

This Hundred is very small, and is bounded on the East with the Hundred of

of *Fruisfield*; on the South with the Hundred of *Cawden*, which also encompasseth the West Side; and on the North with the Hundred of *Dauworth*. The Fee of it we suppose to be in the King, and the Government in the Sheriff and his Officers. The chief Town of it is

Dunkton or *Donketon*, a Market Town, which gives Name to the Hundred. The Market is weekly on *Friday*, and Fair yearly on

It stands upon the *Avon*, and is reported to have been a very antient Borough, though there are at present no Marks of it. *Bogo*, commonly called *Beauvais* of *Southampton*, who is so much celebrated among the old Bards, and by the common People reckoned among the great Heroes of *England*, is said to have his Seat here; but we are more certain that

Dr. Raleigh, elder Brother of *Sir Walter*, and Son of *Sir Carew Raleigh*, was born here, and may as deservedly render the Town famous. He was educated in *Wickham's School* near *Winchester*, and became a Commoner in *Magdalen College, Oxford*; where having proceeded in Arts, and after entered into Holy Orders, he was entertained as Chaplain to *William Earl of Pembroke*; with whom having lived some Time, the Earl gave him the Rectory of *Chedsey* near *Bridgwater* in *Somersetshire*. Preferments after this crowded in upon him, and he became a minor Prebendary in the Church of *Wells*, Rector of *Streat* in the same County, Chaplain to King *Charles I.* and at length Dean of *Wells*, being a little before created Doctor of Divinity. Soon after this the Rebellion broke out, and not only hindred him of further Preferments, but stript him of those he had, and forced him to fly to secure himself; but notwithstanding that he was at length taken Prisoner at *Bridgwater* in 1645. and sent to *Banwell* as a Captive; but being at length removed to his House at *Wells*, he was put under the Custody of a Shoemaker, who treated him very unceivilly all along; and at length, because he would not let him see a Letter he had written

to his Wife, stabbed him in the Groin, of which Wound in six Weeks he died. The Keeper was tried for the Murder, but the Jury being Men of the Times acquitted him; whereupon his Wife and Children were turned out of Doors, and his Son forced to fly: But one *Standish*, a Clergy Vicar, buried him in the Cathedral, and was called in question for it. Some of his Sermons and other Discourses were made publick by *Dr. Patrick* in 1679. under the Title of *Reliquia Raleighana*. He is described a Person of a genteel Behaviour and great Wit.

Kington West, the Lordship of *Cicely*, Relict of *John Lord Beauchamp* of *Hacche*, who died seised of it 14 *Edw. II.* and left it to her Son and Heir *John Lord Beauchamp*. He was summoned to Parliament among the Barons from 25 to the 35 *Edw. III.* when he died, leaving his Estates to his two Sisters and Heirs, *Cicely* and *Eleanor*, *Margaret* his Wife surviving him, who had this Lordship and some other of his Estates in Dowry for Life.

Kington, which is no small Parish, had a Custom, which was also used in other Places, once a Year about *Whitsuntide* to meet at a Church-Ale, to make merry, and give their Charity; and then they neither had, nor needed Rates for the Poor. They had an House by the Church full of Spits, Pots, and all Utensils to dress Provision. When they had soberly feasted, the young People went to Dancing, Bowling and Shooting at Butts, the Ancients gravely looking on. *Mr. Aubery* supposes, that the Custom came from the antient Love Feasts. There were no Alms-houses in those Days; for from these Meetings, and the Boxes set up in Churches and Inns, the Poor had a sufficient Relief.

Knighton, the Lordship of *John Lord Lovell*, who died seised of it 9 *Hen. IV.* and left it with his other large Estates to his Son and Heir *John Lord Lovell*, and his Heirs

Stratford

Stratford Tony, the Lordship of *Thomas de West*, of which he died possessed 10 *Richard II.* and left it to *Thomas* his Son and Heir, who also died seised of it 3 *Hen. V.* and left it to his Son and Heir *Reginald de West*, who in his Mother's Right was made Lord *de la Warr*; and on that Account was summoned to Parliament among the Barons. He died 29 *Hen. VI.* and left it to *Richard* his Son, who being a stout *Lancastrian*, died in voluntary Exile 16 *Edw. IV.* and left it to *Thomas* his Son and his Heirs; but further we know not of it.

Wyke, the Lordship of *Richard Fitz-Alan*; for which he procured 5 *Edw. III.* that King's Charter for a Free Warren, and left it so privileged to his Son and Heir *Richard* 19 *Edw. II.* being then beheaded at *Hereford*, by the Procurement of *Roger Lord Mortimer* and the *Spensers*. These are all the Places of which we find any Thing memorable in this Hundred; and so we proceed to

XIII. The Hundred of Elstub and Everley.

This Hundred is bounded on the East with Part of the Hundred of *Amesbury*; on the South with the Hundreds of *Alderbury* and *Underditch*; on the West with the Hundreds of *Branche* and *Swanborough*; and on the South with the Hundred of *Kinwaston*. The Fee we suppose to be in the Crown, and the Government in the Sheriff and his Officers. There is no Market-Town in it. The Villages of Note, as far as are come to our Knowledge, are

Aston or *Asserton*, the Lordship and Estate of *Isabel*, the Wife of *Wiltraund*, which she left to *Joan* her Niece and Heir, then the Wife of *Alexander Frevile*, who in her Right became Lord of it, and some other of her Estates; and dying 2 *Edward III.* left them to their Son and Heir *Baldwin de Frevile*. He had Summons to Parliament among the Barons 1 *Edw. III.* Whether this Place became afterwards the Estate of the

Greys of Wilton, and took from them the Name of *Aston Grey*, we know not; but finding it in that Family three Successions, viz. from 16 *Edw. III.* to 20 *Hen. VI.* and nothing of such a Village in our Villares, we have thought convenient to place it here, till better Discoveries.

Blagrove, the Lordship of *William Viscount Lovel*, who died possessed of it 33 *Hen. VI.* with many other great Estates, and left them to *John* his Son and Heir; who being on the *Lancastrian* Party, when King *Edward IV.* gained the Throne, was forced to fly to the Tower of London for Safety; but whether he compassed it thereby, we know not, nor any Thing more of it, till his Death 4 *Edw. IV.* when he left all to his Son *Francis*. He struck in with the ruling Power, then in the York Family, and was with *Richard Duke of Gloucester* in the Expedition into Scotland 22 *Edw. IV.* he got so much into Favour with King *Richard III.* that he was made Chamberlain of his Household, and chief Butler of England, which engaged him so heartily in that King's Interests, that he fought for him in *Bosworth Field*; and when the King was slain there, fled to the Dutchess of Burgundy, who engaged him to espouse *Lambert Simnel's* Plot; and invading England with *Martin Swart*, was slain in the Battle of *Stoke*, and his Estate confiscated to the Crown. King *Hen. VII.* having so many Lordships at his Disposal by his Attainder, bestowed upon his Adherents some of them; but this and some others remaining in the Crown at the Accession of King *Henry VIII.* he gave this Lordship and some others to *William Lord Compton* and *Werburge* his Wife, and their Heirs lawfully begotten, authorizing him to take in two hundred Acres of Pasture, with the Appurtenances in this Village and *Wroughton*; all which we suppose continued in that noble Family, made Earls of *Northampton* 15 *Jac. I.* when this Manor and *Wroughton* being sold to *Thomas Sutton*, the Founder of *Charter-house, London*, he settled them both upon that Foundation. *Chiffen-*

Chiffenbury, Chesynghbury or Chusbury, the Lordship of *John Lord Cobham* of *Stereborough*, of which he died possessed 9 *Henry IV.* but how long it continued in his Family we cannot discover, nor any Thing more of it, till the Death of *John Duke of Bedford*, who died seised of it 14 *Henry VI.* and having no Issue, left it to his Nephew King *Henry VI.* with many other Estates. He lies buried at *Roan* in *France*.

Everley, the Lordship of *Henry Plantagenet*, Duke of *Lancaster*, Great Grandson of *Edmund Plantagenet*, Earl of *Lancaster*, and younger Son of King *Henry III.* He died without Issue Male, and so his great Estates were divided between his two Daughters, *Maud* and *Blanch*. This Manor, with some others in this County and many in others, fell to the eldest *Maud*, in the Partition, who married to *William Duke of Bavaria*; and dying without Issue, all her Estates descended to *Blanch* her Sister, then married to *John of Gant*, fourth Son of King *Edward III.* then Earl of *Richmond*, but in her Right soon after created Duke of *Lancaster*. By her that Duke had *Henry of Bolinbroke* Duke of *Hereford*, who was afterwards King, by the Title of *Henry IV.* and inherited both their Estates.

There is in this Place a famous Warren, known in these Parts by the Name of *Everley Warren*, where is a great Breed of Hares, which afford the Recreation of Hunting to the neighbouring Gentry; but the Number of them is not so great, that the neighbouring Inhabitants need to keep a Guard of Soldiers against them, as *Pliny* reports, that the Inhabitants of the *Baleares* did, though they are not much less mischievous to their Corn. This Place was the Country Seat of King *Ina*, the *West-Saxon King*.

Haven Up or Upper, the Lordship of *Peter de Manley*, or rather *de Mauley*, as *Dugdale Bar.* 734. writes his Name, who procured for it a weekly Market to be kept on *Tuesday*, of King *Henry III.* by presenting to him a Palfry; but it re-

mained not long in his Family; for 26 *Edw. I.* it is found to be the Estate of *Huch Despensier, senior*, who procured a Charter of Free Warren for it 28 *Edw. I.* and several other of his Lordships in this County. He became a mighty Favourite with King *Edward II.* and tho' the Barons took great Umbrage against him and his Son *Hugh*, and obtained in Parliament that they should be banished; yet after the Victory of *Boroughbrigg*, obtained by the King's Forces over the Barons, he was made Earl of *Winchester*, had many of the Estates of the Barons Adherents given him; and particularly 17 *Edward II.* procured a Charter for two Fairs yearly in this Place; one on the *Wednesday* after *Trinity-Sunday*, and the Morrow after; and the other on the Eve and Day of *St. Luke the Evangelist*, *Octob. 18.* The Market is abolished, but the Fair on *St. Luke's Day* is continued. This Manor was given by King *Rich. III.* as soon as he was settled on the Throne, to *Henry Stafford* Duke of *Buckingham*, who had contributed much to his Advancement, and pretended to be Heir to it, and many other Estates, as descended from *Humphrey de Bohun* Earl of *Hereford*, whose they had been. The Grant is in *Dudg. Bar. Vol. 1. pag. 168.* The View of *Nether-Haven* which follows, was granted to him at the same Time.

Haven Nether, the Lordship of *Gilbert Bassett*, a great Baron of his Time; but King *Henry* being much displeased with him for adhering to *Richard Marshal* Earl of *Pembroke*, took this Manor from him, and gave it to *Peter de Mauley*, one of his firm Favourites, which was clamoured at, as a great Oppression of the King's. How long *Mauley* kept it we cannot find; but are fully informed, that *Alberic de S. Amand* died in Possession of it 14 *Edw. I.* and left it to his Son *Guy*, in whose Posterity after three or four Successions it is found; for *Almarick* the 5th died possessed of it 4 *Hen. IV.* and left it to his two Daughters *Eleanor* and *Ida*; who marrying into diverse

diverse Families, this Manor was 19 Edw. IV. the Estate of Fulk Lord Warrine, who at his Decease then left it to his Son and Heir John, and his Posterity.

Stotton or Stottone, the Lordship of Robert Eitz-Pain; who marrying Maud the Daughter of Giles Lord Badlesmere, endowed her with this and some other Manors in this County; which, after his Death she, being jointly enfeoffed of them by her Son Robert, carryed into the Family of the Veres Earls of Oxford, by marrying Robert de Vere. She outlived him also, and had some Part of his Estate in Dowry, which was at her Death inherited by Sir Thomas de Vere her Son.

Tudworth is memorable for nothing but the Birth of Robert Maton, the Son of William Maton; who having spent the usual Time in Oxford, as a Commoner in Wadham College, and taken his Degrees in Arts, enter'd into Holy Orders, and was beneficed in this County; but at what Place we cannot tell. His Opinion render'd him famous; for after the Rebellion broke out in 1642. and the Press was open; he declared himself a *Millennarian*, and published these Things to prove his Opinion, viz. *Israel's Redemption, or a Prophetical History of our Saviour's Kingdom upon Earth*, on Acts i. 6. *A Discourse of Gog and Magog*, on Ezek. xxxviii. 2. *A Comment on Rev. xx.* Mr. Petrie, a Scotch Minister at Rotterdam, wrote against the First of these, and was answered by Mr. Maton, in a Treatise, intitled, *Israel's Redemption redeemed*; which being also answered by Mr. Petrie, he put it out with Additions under the Name, *A Treatise of the fifth Monarchy*. He was alive in 1655. but the Time of his Death is unknown to us.

Wigleste and Wroughton, two Parishes joining together, given by King Hen. VIII. Reg. 6. to Sir William Compton, Knt. Gentleman of his Bed-Chamber, whom he afterwards made one of the Knights of his Body, and Chancellor of Ireland; and Werbuge his Wife, and to the Heirs of their two Bodies lawfully begotten. In the latter, besides the Pasture men-

tioned above in *Blagrave*, he had the Manor of *Witbenden*, alias *Mybunden*, granted him, and in them both one hundred Acres of Land, sixty Acres of Pasture, Part in *Wigleste* and Part in *Wroughton*; 'tis probable they all remained in that noble Family now Earls of *Northampton*, till some of that Family sold them to Mr. Sutton, who settled them upon his Hospital, called *Charterhouse*, Reg. Jac. I. These are all the Places of this Hundred, in which we find any Thing memorable; and therefore we pass to

XIV. The Hundred of Frustfield.

This Hundred, which lies in the Southern Parts of the County, is bounded on the East by the Hundred of *Alderbury*, on the South by *Hampshire*, on the West by the Hundred of *Downton*, and on the North by the Towns of *Alderbury* and *West Greensted*. The Fee is in the Crown, and Government in the Sheriffs. It is a very small Hundred, has no Market-Town in it; and of the Villages we meet with only two, which yield us any Thing observable, viz.

Alderston, which we conceive, is called in *Domesday-Book* *Adhelmerton*, the Lordship of William Earl of *Ewe*, when that Survey was taken. His Family continued some Successions Owners, 'tis probable, of this and his other Estates; but we have no Mention of it while it was in their Possession, nor to whom it passed after them, unless it was seized by the Crown with their other Estates; for William Earl of *Ewe* adhering to the King of France against King Hen. III. forfeited his Honour of *Tikbill*, which that King gave to Prince Edward.

Langford, the Lordship of Robert *Walbran* or *Walron*, which he made over to Alan *Plugenet* his Nephew, Son of Alice his Sister, and his Heirs, by Way of Fee-farm, with some other Estates, paying yearly to him the said Robert and his

his Heirs, an hundred and twenty (or as in another Place forty) Pounds at the four usual Terms. The Advowson of the Church was appendant to the Manor, and so was in *Alan*. After the Death of *Robert Watron*, this Lordship was settled in Fee upon *Alan* and his Heirs; and he accordingly had Livery of it 1 *Edw. I.* In the eighteenth Year of the same King, he obtained a Grant of Free Warren for all his Demesne Land here, and left it so privileged to *Alan* his Son and Heir 27 *Edw. I.* He left only one Daughter *Jonn*, who though married, died without Issue; and so the Lands of her Inheritance passed to Sir *Richard de la Bere*, her Father's Brother's Son by the whole Blood 1 *Edw. III.* but it was alienated by that Family in the following Reigns; for 2 *Edw. IV.* we find *John* Lord *Stourton* dying possessed of it, and leaving it to his Son and Heir *William*, who left it to his Son *John* and his Posterity 17 *Edw. IV.* These are all the Villages of any Note in this Hundred which are come to our Knowledge, and so we proceed to

XV. The Hundred of Haresbury or Heightsbury.

This Hundred, now called *Haresbury*, is bounded on the East with the Hundred of *Branch*, on the South with the Hundreds of *Damerham South* and *Warmister*, on the West with *Somersetshire*, and on the North with the other Part of *Warmister* Hundred, *Westbury* and *Branch*. In antient Records it never bears that Name; but sometimes *Heigtredebury*, sometimes *Heightsbury*, and sometimes *Heytsbury*. The Fee of this Hundred was not in the Crown for a long Time, if it be now; for *Bartholomew* Lord *Bergbersh* died seised of it, and left it with his great Estates to his Son and Heir *Bartholomew*, who left it to *Elizabeth* his sole Daughter and Heir; who marrying *Edward de Spenser*, carried it into his Family; but surviving him, and having no Issue by him, she

sold it in her Widowhood to *Thomas de Hungerford* 6 *Rich. II.* in whose Family it remained till *Mary Lady Hungerford*, Heiress of that Family, carried it by Marriage to *Edward Lord Hastings*, whose Son and Heir *George* was made Earl of *Huntington*; which Honour still continues in the Name and Family, as we suppose the Fee of this Hundred doth. It is a pretty large Hundred, but hath no Market-Town in it. Of the Villages we must put in the first Place, as once the chief Town, if not at present,

Heitsbury, or *Hegedsbury*, or *Heghtredbury*, in our Maps corruptly *Hatchbury*, because it gives Name to the Hundred, and usually had the same Lord, as we shall shew; for *Bartholomew* Lord *Bergbersh* obtained a Charter of Free Warren for his Demesne Lands in this Lordship; and having been summoned to Parliament from the 1st of King *Edw. III.* to the 28th, died possessed of it the next Year, and left it to his Son and Heir *Bartholomew*. There were then two Manors in it, viz. *East-Court* and *West-Court*. He died seised of it 43 *Edw. III.* and leaving only a Daughter and Heir *Elizabeth*, she married to *Edward de Spenser*, and carried it into his Family; but surviving him, sold the Manor of *West-Court* to *Thomas Lord Hungerford*; while at the same Time the Manor of *East-Court*, which also bore the Name of *East-Heghtredesbury*, was the Estate of the Family of *Badlesmere* for some Successions; but being at length given to the Female Heirs, we suppose was purchased by *Thomas Lord Hungerford*; for we find him in Possession of *Heghtredesbury East* and *West-Court* 7 *Rich. II.* soon after he purchased the former. *Walter* Lord *Hungerford* erected a Chantry in the Church here, and built an Alms-house for twelve poor Men and a Woman, and left his great Estate to his Son *Robert*, whose Grand-daughter and Heiress *Mary* carried it to *Edward Lord Hastings*, as is said above in the Hundred. Here is a Fair yearly upon the Feast of the Holy Cross, *Sept. 14.* and another

on May 7. and, though no Borough (so far as we can find), sends Burgesses to Parliament, and hath so done from 28 Hen. VI. Of the Hospital we shall speak more fully in our History of Monasteries. *Margaret*, the Lady of *Robert Lord Hungerford*, had her Residence some Time here before her Death, and declared her last Will here; wherein she ordered certain Persons whom she had enfeoffed with the Lordship of this Place, should take effectual Care to have the aforesaid Hospital perfectly established.

Ashton-Giffard, so called from the most ancient Lords of it, the *Giffards* of *Brimfield*, descended from *Osbert Giffard* above-mentioned, who had nine other Manors in this County given him by the Conqueror. His Posterity continued in Possession of it many Successions, and *John* obtained a Charter of Free Warren in this his Lordship, and some others in this County 9 Edw. I. He left it to his Son and Heir *John*, called *Johannes Giffard le Rich*, who unhappily joining with the Earl of *Lancaster* against the *Spensers*, King *Edw. II.*'s Favourites, was taken at the Battle of *Burrough-brigg*; and being beheaded at *Glocester*, his Lands were seised, and this Manor given to *Hugh de Spenser* the Elder, with this Clause in the Deed, *Late the Possessions of John Giffard of Brimfield attained 15 Edw. II.* but the *Spensers* being within two or three Years or less taken by the Barons and beheaded; this with many other forfeited Estates was seised on, and came into the Hands of King *Edw. III.* and this Manor was given to *Maurice Lord Berkley* by that Prince Reg. 9. How long it continued in his Family we cannot discover; but find it in the Possession of *Gilbert Lord Talbot*, who died seised of it 7 Hen. V. and left it with his great Estates to *Anchoret* his only Daughter and Heir; who dying a Child, the Honour and Estate passed to Sir *John Talbot* her Uncle, and his Posterity.

Boyton, the Lordship of *Elias Giffard* of *Brimfield*, who gave the Church of

this Place dedicated to *St. Mary*, to the Abbey of *St. Peter* at *Glocester*; but the Manor remained still in his Family, till being forfeited to the Crown by *John Lord Giffard*, King *Edw. III.* bestowed it on *Reginald Lord Cobham*, whose Son *Reginald* died possessed of it 4 Hen. IV.

Brighton Deverel, an Hamlet of *Okebourn* or *Ogborn* in *Selkley Hundred*, which see.

Coclesford, one of those many Lordships, which *William Earl of Ewe* was found possessed of, when the great Survey, called *Domesday-Book* was taken. It continued in his Family several Successions, but is found to be the Estate of the *Giffards* in *Edw. I.*'s Reign; but being forfeited by *John Lord Giffard* in King *Edw. II.*'s. was given to *Maurice Lord Berkley* by King *Edw. III.* Reg. 9. from whose Family we suppose it passed to *Reginald Lord Cobham* by his Wife *Joan*, the Daughter of *Maurice de Berkley* aforesaid; for her Son *Reginald*, Lord *Cobham*, died possessed of it 4 Hen. IV. We have no Mention how long it continued in his Family, but it could be but a short Time; for 26 Hen. VI. *Walter Lord Hungerford* died seised of it, and left it with his other great Estates to his Son and Heir *Robert*, who also left it to his Son of the same Name; but put it and some other Estates so much in the Disposal of *Margaret* his Relict, that she enfeoffed divers Persons, with this and some other Manors in this County, and their Appurtenances, to indemnify all such Friends as had been bound for the Ransom of her Son *Sir Robert*, then a Prisoner in *Guien*; and to finish the Hospital for twelve poor Men and a Woman, erected by her Lord and Husband, at *Haitisbury*, as is there above said.

William Creed, Rector of this Place, may bring a deserved Reputation to it. He was educated in *St. John's College, Oxford*; and having proceeded in his Degrees in Arts, he was made Fellow of that College, and Professor of the University; and being Bachelor of Divinity, preached before the King while he

he was in *Oxford*, and was made Rector of this Place about the same Time. In the Beginning of the Rebellion he adhered to his Majesty, but when the King's Cause was past Remedy, continued this Living to the Restoration, when he was made the King's Professor of Divinity in *Oxford*, Archdeacon of *Wilts*, and Prebendary in the Church of *Salisbury*. He was a Defender of the Church of *England* in the worst of Times. He hath some Books and Sermons in Print, and died *July 19, 1663*.

Deverill-Hill, the Lordship of *Reginald Lord Cobham*, of which he died possessed 4 *Hen. IV.* Near this Parish are several others of the Name of *Deverill*; though with additional Words for Distinction, as *Brighton Deverill* above-mentioned, *Monkton Deverill* and *Kingston Deverill*, which all take their Names from a little River or *Rill*, called *Dever-Rill*; because like *Anas* in *Spain*, and the *Mole* in *Surrey*, it dives under the Ground, and riseth not again for a Mile together.

Hornisham or *Horningsham*, which we conceive by Mistake is written in our Inquisitions and Records *Hornington* and *Homington*; because there is no such Place in this County found in our Villares. It was the Lordship and Estate of *Walter Lord Hungerford*, of which he died possessed 27 *Hen. VI.* and left it with his other Estates to his Son and Heir *Robert*; but his Lady *Margaret* had some Power left her to enfeoff it with some other Lands upon certain Persons, to indemnify those who were bound for the Ransom of her Son *Robert*, then a Prisoner in *Guien*; and fully to perfect the Hospital her Husband *Robert* had erected at *Heitsbury*, as is said there and elsewhere. She also endowed the perpetual Chantry, which she had founded in a Chapel dedicated to the Honour of *Jesus* and his Mother, in the Cathedral Church of *Salisbury*, contiguous to the Chapel of the Holy Trinity there, with three Messuages and two hundred Acres of Land, three hundred Acres of Pasture, eight Acres of Mea-

dow, and 30 s. a Year in this Parish and *Winterbourn*. But notwithstanding these Ties, her Son *Robert* inherited this Lordship, and died seised of it, though in Banishment; but to whom it descended afterwards, we cannot discover; for *Thomas* his next Heir suffered Death as a Traytor 8 *Edw. IV.* and *Richard Duke of Gloucester*, that King's Brother, got Part of his Estate as forfeited: Part of them passed to *Walter Hungerford* the next Heir, with the Honour, by Reason of an Entail upon the Heir Male; and *Mary* the Daughter and Heir of *Thomas*, recovered much of their Estate, her Father's Attainder being reversed in Parliament 1 *Hen. VII.* but this Manor is no where particularly mentioned, who of them had it, tho' we have a large Schedule of the many Lordships, which *Mary Lady Hungerford* was possessed of when she married *Edward Lord Hastings*, of whom the Earls of *Huntingdon* are descended.

Imbar, Inner or Immere, the Lordship of *John de Saint Maur*, of which he died possessed 2 *Hen. IV.* but his Posterity concluding in the Female Heir, we find not how it passed till we observed *Walter Lord Hungerford* dying seised of it 27 *Hen. VI.* He left it to his Son and Heir *Robert*, whose Relict *Margaret* having Power to perfect and endow a Chapel and Chantry, which he had ordered to be founded in *Salisbury Church* after his Decease, out of such Estates as he had appointed for that Purpose, procured a Licence to amortize this Manor to the Dean and Chapter of *Salisbury*, for the Maintenance of two Priests, to celebrate Divine Service every Day, for the Souls of the said *Robert*; and did accordingly endow it with the said Manor of *Inner*, and the Free Chapel there.

Knowke, the Lordship of *Bartholomew Lord Badlesmere*, who died seised of it 2 *Edw. III.* leaving *Giles Lord Badlesmere* his Heir; but *Margaret* his Widow surviving him, had for her Dowry an Assignment of this Manor, and some others in this County. *Giles* their Heir inhe-

inherited them after her Death, and died possessed of them; but having no Issue Male, his four Sisters, *Maud, Elizabeth, Margaret and Margery* inherited his Lands; but *Elizabeth* his Wife surviving him had this Lordship for her Dowry, which after her Death was allotted upon a Partition to the youngest, *Margery*, the Wife of *William Lord Roos of Hemlake*. From his Family, by what intermediate Owners we find not, it passed to *John Lord Lovell*, who died possessed of it, with other great Estates 9 Hen. IV. and left it to *John* his Son and Heir.

Longleat or *Longlete*, a Village of no Reputation, but for being the Seat of the Family of the *Thinnes*, who are descended of the *Botteilles*, which came into England in the Reign of King *John*, when Sir *Geffrey Botteville*, Knt. was Governor of *Beauvoir* Castle. They seated themselves at their first Coming at *Bottisfield* and *Stratton* in *Shropshire*, being there called *Botteville*; but *John Botteville* being from his thin Constitution, and for Distinction sake, called *John le Thynne*, about the Time of *Edw. IV.* his Posterity retained the Name ever since. They have many of them been Men of good Account from that Time; for

William Thynne was in great Favour with King *Hen. VII.* and Master of his Household. He published *Chaucer's* Works, and wrote himself *William Thynne* alias *Botteville*.

Thomas Thynne, in the Time of *Hen. VIII.* married the Heiress of the *Bleeks* and *Gatakers*, and after their Deaths the Daughter of Sir *John Burleigh*, Knight of the Garter: Upon which Account, the *Thynnes* at this Day quarter the Arms of these three Families.

Sir *John* (Fuller says, Sir *Tho.*) *Thynne*, the Raifer of this Family, was Nephew of the above-mentioned *William*, and Son of *Thomas*, by the Heir of *Bleeks*. In King *Edw. VI.*'s Reign, he was taken into the Service of the Protector, the Duke of *Somerset*, who made him his chief Officer, and at length his chief Counsellor. When that Duke fell into

Disgrace, he was imprisoned with him twice, and fined 6000 *l.* the last Time, and deprived of several great Offices, and valuable Leases; yet being pitied by the Princess *Elizabeth*, afterwards Queen, she made him her Comptroller. During this Interval he married *Christian*, Daughter to Sir *Richard Gresham*, by whom he had an Estate of above 2000 *l.* a Year; and being thus enriched by his Wife's Fortune and his Offices, he purchased many of the Abbey and Chantry Lands, and so became immensely rich. Fuller tells us, that his Wealth was envied by a great Earl and Privy Counsellor, his Neighbour, who caused him to be brought before the Council-Table, to shew how he became so very rich in a short Time; some thought he had found a Treasure; others could not believe it honestly got. The Knight calmly answered, His Wife laid a Foundation for it by her large Fortune, and the Rest he gained by Industry and Frugality, concluding, That as that Lord had a good Mistress the Queen, so he had a good Master the Duke of *Somerset*; which Words being fairly taken, he was dismissed without any farther Trouble. He began to build him a Seat at this Place, but did not finish it, though he lived thirteen Years after.

Thomas Thynne, commonly called *Tom of Ten Thousand*, and famed for his great Estate in the last Century, was a collateral Branch of this Family, and inherited it by Virtue of an Entail. He was basely murdered in his Coach near *Charing Cross*, and leaving no Issue, another

Thomas Thynne, Son of Sir *Henry-Fredrick Thynne*, his Cousin German, inherited his great Estate. He was made by King *Char. II.* Baron *Thynne* of *Warminster*, and Viscount *Weymouth*. He died without Issue Male; and

Thomas Thynne, Son of *Henry-Fredrick Thynne*, Son of Sir *Henry*, succeeded him; whose Seat was at *Old Windsor*. He married *Mary Villiers*, Daughter of *Edward Earl of Jersey*, by whom he had

had the present Viscount *Weymouth*, who is now about fourteen Years of Age.

The Seat of this noble Family is now grown old, yet is very beautiful and large, and the Ever-greens, or other Shrubs in the Gardens and Avenues, being in their most flourishing State, and well kept, afford a most delightful Prospect. It cost the late Lord *Weymouth*, the Father of the present Lord, a good Revenue in Hospitality, to entertain such Multitudes of Strangers as being at the Bath, made it frequently their Diversion to go and see them.

Norton, the Lordship of *Robert de Tregez*; who leaving no Issue Male, his Estates fell to his two Daughters and Heirs, of whom *Sibill* the youngest, upon the Partition, inherited this Manor. She was married to *William de Grandison*, whose Heirs after her Decease inherited this Lordship; but the Issue Male of the *Grandisons* failing 30 *Edw. III.* their Estates passed by the Female Issue to other Families, in which we find nothing of this Manor till 16 *Edw. IV.* when *Richard Lord de la Warre* died seized of it, and left it to *Thomas* his Son and Heir.

Orcheston, the Lordship and Estate of the *Giffards* of *Brimfield*, of whom *John Lord Giffard* obtained a Charter of Free Warren for all his Demesne Lands in it, and other his Lordships in this County; but it is written then *Horcheston*. He left it to his Posterity, who for diverse Successions were named *John*: But the last of them called *John Giffard le Rich*, adhering to *Thomas Earl of Lancaster*, in Opposition to the *Spensers*, was taken Prisoner at the Battle of *Borough-brigg*, and hanged at *Glocester*; and his Estates being forfeited by his Attainder, which was soon after passed on him, this and some other of his Estates were given to *Hugh Despenser* the Elder, then created Earl of *Winchester*; but the *Spensers* soon after falling a Sacrifice to the Rage of the People, this Lordship was given to, or purchased by the *Hungerfords*; whose Heir *Mary* marrying to Lord *Hastings*, carried it into his Family,

ly, as appears by the Schedule of her Estates, wherein *Orston S. George* is valued at five Pounds. It was so called from the Dedication of the Church to *St. George*, which *Elias Giffard* of *Brimfield* gave to the Abbey at *Glocester*, consecrated to *St. Peter*, which his Son *Walter* confirmed.

Tishevington or *Tudrington*, the Lordship and Estate of *Robert Lord Hungerford*; which being left in the Power of his Widow *Margaret*, the Daughter and sole Heir of *William Lord Botrem*, to settle for certain religious Uses by him before his Death appointed; she enfeoffed this with some other Estates upon diverse Persons with this Intent, first, to save harmless every Person that had been bound for the Ransom of *Robert* her Son, then a Prisoner in *France*; as also to build a Chapel and Chantry for two Priests in the Cathedral of *Salisbury*, and compleat her Alms-house for twelve Men and one Priest, at *Haitebury*, which is all we find of it.

Upton, *Opeton* or *Ubeton*, the Lordship and Estate of *William Earl of Ewe*, as it is registred in the Conqueror's Survey, by the Name of *Opetone*. The Male Succession of his Family ended in the Reign of King *Hen. III.* *Alice* the Daughter of *Henry Earl of Ewe* being the next Heir. She married *Ralph de Tendon*, but out-living him, made a Forfeiture of her Estates in her Widowhood, and so they came into the King's Disposal; but how or when is not distinctly known by us. The next Owner of it we find to be *John Lord Lovel*, who died possessed of it 9 *Hen. IV.* His Sons *John* and *William* enjoyed it successively; and this last leaving a Widow, she was jointly possessed of it with him, and enjoyed it for her Life, and left it at her Death to her Son and Heir *John* made Viscount *Lovel*; who being a *Torkist* was with King *Richard* in *Bosworth Field*, and was after slain at the Battle of *Stoke*, near *Newark upon Trent*; 3 *Hen. VII.* fighting for *Lambert Simnel*, under the false Title of the Duke of *Tork*. His Lands being thus forfeited to King *Henry*.

Henry, this Lordship was given to the Family of the Howards, Dukes of Norfolk; for Thomas Duke of Norfolk (tho' both his Father and himself had fought for King Rich. III. yet) being reconciled to King Hen. VII. was not only restored in Blood & Hen. VII. but being afterwards much in Favour with King Hen. VIII. after the Victory of Flodden Field, obtained by Letters Patent & Hen. VIII. a Grant in special Tail of this and many other Lands; and being restored to the Honour of Duke of Norfolk, left his Estates and Honour to his Posterity, as they are now enjoyed. This is all we observe of Note in this Hundred, and so we proceed to

XVI. The Hundred of Highworth or Creeklade.

This Hundred, whose modern Name is *Highworth*, but was anciently called the Hundred of *Creeklade*, as we shall presently shew, is bounded on the East by *Berkshire*, on the South by the Hundreds of *Ramsbury* and *Kingsbridge*, on the West by the Hundred of *Malmesbury*, and on the North with *Glostershire*. The Fee of it was antiently in *Edmund of Langley*, fifth Son of *Edw. III. Earl of Cambridge*; who dying 2 Hen. IV. left it with his other Estate and Honour to *Edward Earl of Rutland*, who became thereby Duke of York. He began to build and endow the Collegiate Church of *Fotheringay* in *Northamptonshire*; and being obliged to attend King Hen. V. in his Expedition into France, obtained a Licence to enfeof this Hundred upon *Henry de Beaufort*, Bishop of *Winchester*, and some others in Trust, that they should see to the Accomplishment of that Work. He died soon after, being slain in the great Battle at *Agincourt*, in Possession of this Hundred; and left it with his other Estates to his Nephew *Richard*, the Son of *Richard Earl of Cambridge*, and his Heirs. In all these Places the Hundreds of *High-*

worth, (*Heyworth* or *Hyworth*, as 'tis there called) and *Creeklade* are joined together; and therefore, because the Hundreds of this and most other Counties take their Name from some chief Town in them, and *Creeklade* is much the antienter, though *Highworth* is now the most considerable Town of this Hundred; and our Villares and Maps have no such distinct Hundred as *Creeklade*; we conceive that the Decay of *Creeklade*, caused the Name of the Hundred to be disused, and *Highworth* substituted in its Room, because it was the much more famous Town; but some I confess are of Opinion, that *Cricklade* was once a different Hundred, and being united to *Highworth*, lost its Name. There are in this Hundred two Market-Towns, viz.

Cricklade or *Creeklade*, and in the *Saxon Annals*, *Cpiccagelade* and *Cpeccilade*, and in our Historians *Cricgelada*, and sometimes *Creckanford*, and *Greeklade* from some *Greek* Philosophers, who had Schools here, and educated Youth in their Language and Science. In a little Narrative called *Historiola Oxoniensis*, which is looked upon, as an authentick Account by some, we are informed that the *Britains* began an University at this Place, which the *Saxons* removed to *Oxford*. However that be, some Writers assure us, that before the Reign of *Egwald*, King of the *East Angles*, which began in 624. there were two Places for general Study here in *England*; one for the Instructing of Youth in the *Latin* Tongue, and another for the *Greek*; the former at *Lechelade* or *Leccalade* in *Glostershire*, and the latter at this Place, called from thence *Greeklade*. *Leland*, in the Life of King *Alfred*, justifieth this Relation. Mr. *Cambden* seems to be of an Opinion, that the former Story is fabulous, set on Foot by monkish Writers, and too easily embraced by credulous Historians. We shall not pretend to decide the Controversy, but leave it as we find it, and proceed to what we take to be undeniably

ably certain, which is, That this Place hath antiently been a Town of great Repute; for it appears by the Red-Book in the Exchequer, that there once belonged to it 1300 Hides of Land; and that we may free it from being an University from the Name, which is all the Argument some Men have to think it such, it is much more probable, that *Cricklade* is derived from the British Word *Ovrigalad*, which signifies a stony Country, to which the Soil at this Day doth very well agree, or from the Saxon *Cpæcca* a Brook, and *labian* to empty; for here two small Rivers, the *Churn* and *Rey* empty themselves into the *Thames*. We find not in whom this Lordship was till the 9 Hen. IV. when *Philippa*, the Lady and Relict of *Edward Duke of York*, left it to *Richard Earl of Cambridge* her Husband's Heir, having held it in Dowry with other of his Estates from his Death. The present State of it is this; It hath a Weekly Market on *Saturday*, and three Fairs yearly, viz. on the third *Wednesday* in *April*, and the like in *July*, and on *St. Matthew's Day*, *Sept. 21*. It sends Burgesses to Parliament, and hath so done from 20 *Edw. II*. The Free-School, which is handsomly endowed with 40 l. per Annum, was built by *Robert Jenner*, and is a great Advantage to the Town.

The Lordship of this Town went along with the Hundred, in the Family of *Edmund de Langley*, Earl of *Cambridge* and Duke of *York*, but in 7 Hen. VI. was in the Family of *Hungerford*; for in that Year we find, that *Sir Thomas Hungerford*, having first obtained a Licence for it, did appropriate the Advowson of the Parish-Church of *St. Sampson*, at *Cricklade*; as also the Reversion of the Manor of *Cricklade*, called *Abingdon's Court*, to the Dean and Canons of the Cathedral Church of *Salisbury*, to keep the tall Spire-Steeple of that Fabrick in Repair; also to pray for the good Estate of the King, himself, and *Katherine* his Wife, during their Lives, and for their Souls after their Decease; and that there should be two Priests

continually resident in that Church for that Purpose.

Robert Caninus may be a Reputation to this Place of his Nativity, from whence he was sent to *Oxford*, where he became chief of the Canons of *St. Frideswide*. He gathered the most remarkable Passages of *Pliny's Natural History*, which he called *The Flowers*, and making into a Book which he entitled *The Garland*, dedicated it to King *Hen. II*. He also wrote some Comments upon the *Old and New Testament*, and flourished about the Year 1170.

Highbworth, so called from its Situation on an Hill in the farthest Corner of the County North. It was the Estate of *Edmund of Langley*, and descended to his Son *Edward*, Earl of *Rutland* and Duke of *York*; as did *Cricklade* before-mentioned. It was called a Borough in the Time of the latter, but never sent any Burgesses to Parliament, so far as we can discover. The Market is weekly on *Wednesday*, and Fairs yearly on *Lammas Day*, *Aug. 1*. and *Michaelmas Day*, *Sept. 29*.

This Town hath had the Reputation of conferring the Honour of a Baron upon *Sir Oliver St. John* of *Lydiat-Tregoz*, Knt. and Bart. He was a Branch of the Family of the *St. Johns* of *Bletso*, and having been created Viscount *Grandison* of *Limerick* in *Ireland*, by Reason of his Descent from an Heir Female of the *Grandisons*, when he was made Deputy of *Ireland*, was made an English Baron 2 Car. I by the Style and Title of Lord *Tregoz* of *Highbworth*. He by his wise Conduct so civilized the People of *Ireland*, that whereas that Kingdom had for many Years been a Burden to the English Exchequer, thro' the continual Broils therein; to keep them in Subjection, he so settled Affairs, that the Income thereof turned to good Account, and the People lived peaceably together. He left no Issue; but having lived many Years at *Battersea*, after his Return from *Ireland*, died there, and was buried in the Chancel, with a large Epitaph upon his Grave, *Anno 1630. Æt.*

70. He left his Honour to his Sister's Son Sir Edward Villiers; but the Main of his Estate to his Brother's Son Sir John St. John, Knt. and Bart.

The Villages in which we observe any Thing memorable, are

Bradley, the Lordship of *Tosti*, Earl of *Northumberland*, and fourth Son of *Godwin* Earl of *Kent*, as appears from the Conqueror's Survey, which gives an Account of such Estates as he was possessed of in the Confessor's Days. He left no Issue, nor do we find to whom his Estates descended.

Braden-Forest, now indeed but small, but antiently very extensive; for it covered all the Country hereabouts, being then called *Bredon-Wood*. In those cruel Devastations above-mentioned, made by *Æthelwold* in the Year 905. *Brompton* says, He put to military Execution all *Brithendune* (that is all the Inhabitants in *Braden-Forest*) as far as *Brandestoke*, or as *Higden* more rightly calls it, *Bradenstoke*. The Custody of this Forest was 3 *Hen. IV.* committed to *Edmund de Langley*, Earl of *Cambridge* and Duke of *York*; who left it with his other Estates to his Son and Heir *Edward* Earl of *Rutland*, and after his Death Duke of *York*.

Cheleworth or *Chelesworth*, the Lordship of *William de Beauchamp*, who was summoned to Parliament 27 *Hen. VI.* by the Title of Lord *St. Amand*, because he had married *Elizabeth de Braybrooke*, one of the Heirs of *Almeric de St. Amand*, a Baron of great Antiquity, who died seised of it 35 *Hen. VI.* and left it to his Son and Heir *Richard* Lord *St. Amand*; who having no Issue of his own legitimate, left his Estates in diverse Counties, as well as this, to his Natural Son *Anthony St. Amand*, &c. How it passed afterwards we find not, but suppose it came to the Crown; for we find *Edmund de Langley* Duke of *York* above-mentioned, dying possessed of it, and his Son *Edward* after him, who left it and his other Estates to his Nephew *Richard*, Earl of *Cambridge*.

Esept or *Erdescote*, the Demesne of *John Lord Lovel*, who died possessed of it 10 *Hen. IV.* and left it to his Son and Heir *John*, then a Knight, who lived not long after him, dying possessed of it 2 *Hen. V.* and leaving it to *William Lord Lovell* his Son and Heir, who also died seised of it 33 *Hen. VI.* and left it with his other Estates to *John* his Son, and his Heirs.

Fresden or *Frisbdone*, the Lordship of *Gerard Warren Lord Lisle*, who upon the Marriage of his Daughter *Margaret* with *Thomas Lord Berkley*, soon after which her Brother died, and so she became her Father's sole Heir, covenanted with his Son-in-Law (with whom in his old Age he dwelt at *Berkley-Castle*) That he and his Issue, which he should beget on his Daughter, should after his Death always bear the Arms of the Lord *Lisle*. He had this Lordship and many more by her, which he left to his Son and Heir *Maurice*.

Marston South, of no Repute for any Thing, but its Minister *Charles Powell*; who having been educated in *Christ-Church, Oxford*, where he took his Degree of Bachelor of Arts, had Cure of Souls first at this Place, and afterwards being entertained by the Earl of *Bridgewater*, as his Chaplain, was by him presented to the Rectory of *Cbeddington* near *Aylesbury* in *Buckinghamshire*, where he resided till his Death, which happened in the latter End of the Year 1684. He hath a Sermon in Print preached at *South Marston* near *Hyworth*, Sept. 9, 1683.

Pulton or *Polton*, the Estate of *Nicholas Lord St. Maur* or *Seymour*, who founded a little Priory of the Order of *St. Gilbert* here, and annexed it as a Cell to the Priory of *Sempringham* in *Lincolnshire*, (of which we shall speak more fully in its Place) and settled the Manor with the Advowson of the Church to it. It stands within the Bounds of *Glocestershire*, but belongs to and is generally reckoned a Part of *Wiltshire*.

Purton

Purton or *Pinton*, the Lordship of *Edward de Saresbury*, Progenitors of the Earls of *Salisbury*. *Walter* his Son and Heir inherited the great Estates in diverse Counties, which descended to him from his Ancestor, *Walter de Ewreux* Earl of *Rosmar*, whom the Conqueror had plentifully rewarded for his Valour and Conduct, in obtaining the Crown of *England*; but *Maud*, his only Daughter, had all his purchased Lands, of which this Manor was one. By this Settlement she was so great a Fortune, that by the Appointment of King *Stephen Humphry de Bohun*, surnamed *The Great*, was married to her, and so brought her great Estates into his Family, which were inherited by his Son and Heir *Humphrey*.

Edward Hide, Son of *Henry Hide* of this Place, deservedly makes this Place famous. He had his learned Education first at *Magdalen Hall* in *Oxford*, and then in the *Middle Temple*, where he became so famous for his Knowledge of the Law and publick Affairs, that he was elected a Burgess to sit in Parliament for *Wotton Bassett* in this County; and afterwards for *Salisbury* in *Cornwall*. When the Discontents arose between King *Car. I.* and the Parliament, he left the House, and adhering to the King, accompanied him to *York* and then to *Oxford*, where he continued as long as it was in his Majesty's Hands; and for his faithful Services was made Chancellor of the Exchequer, a Privy Counsellor and a Knight. When the King's Cause declined, and *Oxford* was surrender'd to the Parliament's Force. He attended the Prince into *France*, who becoming King at his Father's Death, sent him his Ambassador into *Spain*, made him Secretary of State, and Lord Chancellor at *Bruges*, Anno 1657. After that King's Restoration, he was continued in the Office of High Chancellor, and created Baron of *Hindon* in this County, Viscount *Cornbury* in *Oxfordshire*, and Earl of *Clarendon* near *Salisbury*. He was Lord Chancellor seven Years; and when the Seals were taken from him, he retired

into *France*, where he died of the Gout, at *Roan* in *Normandy*, in 1674. but was buried in *Westminster-Abbey*. He has many Things in Print, but the chief are his History of the Troubles of *England*, and his Answer to Mr. *Hobbs's Leviathan*.

Rockbourn, worthy of our Notice only for being the Place of Residence of Sir *John Cowper*, Father of the famous Sir *Anthony Ashley Cowper*, Earl of *Shaftsbury*, of whom it is best to speak little, because we cannot speak enough. He was a Person full of Action and Intrigue, for and against almost every Thing as served his Turn, having Wit to invent, and Cunning to manage any Designs he had in hand. He was the Son of Sir *John Cowper* of this Place, who having married *Anne*, the only Daughter and Heir of Sir *Anthony Ashley*, Knt. gave him his Grandfather's Name entirely. He was said to be the Author of an Abundance of Speeches and Pamphlets, but none of them bear his Name. Towards the End of his Life, he was charged with raising Sedition and Discontents in the Nation; and when he saw himself for that Reason become odious at Court, he turned to the Populace; and because he knew Popery a plausible Point to insist on, set himself to make a Party to disinherit the Duke of *York* for being a Papist; but not prevailing he was forced to fly into *Holland*, where he died of the Gout, and was brought over, and buried at *Winbourne St. Giles's*, in *Dorsetshire*.

Rodbourn Cheyney, probably the Lordship of the Family of *Cheyney*, who came into *England* with the Conqueror, and remained till the Year 1559. when the last Heir Male died. We find nothing remarkable of it at this Time, but that Mr. *Nicholas Adee* was Rector of it, and published a Sermon in 1682. entitled, *A Plot for a Crown*; preached at a Visitation held at *Cricklade* that Year, May 15. His Text was, *Luke xx. 14.* from which, from the Parable of the Husbandmen, who cast out the Heir to seise of his Inheritance, he shewed, how like the present Case was between the

rightful Prince and the Excluders in Parliament. Many took Exceptions against what he had delivered in so nice a Time, which obliged him to write a Preface to clear his Meaning.

Sewinghampton, Sevenhampton, or Seva-mentone, the Lordship of *William*, Earl of *Ewe*, as appears from *Domesday-book*, which, with other great Estates, he left to his Descendants, who for some Successions possessed them; but *Alice* the Daughter of *William de Albini*, Earl of *Arundel*, Wife of *John*, Earl of *Essex*, having some way forfeited their Estate 29 *Hen. III.* that King seized it, and gave Part of it to Prince *Edward* his Son, who was afterwards King *Edw. I.* who passed it to *Richard*, King of the *Romans*, after whom we find it in the Possession of *Edmund de Langley*, Earl of *Cambridge* and Duke of *York*, King *Edward III.*'s fourth Son, and continuing in his Family divers Successions, but not after them.

Somerford-Keynes, the Lordship of *Ralph de Kaineto* or *Keynes*, who by his Marriage of the Daughter of *Hugh Maminot*, had this Manor given him by King *Hen. I.* in Frank-marriage with her. In his Family it continued some Successions; for *Ralph de Kaineto*, his Grandson, siding with the rebellious Barons against King *John*, that Prince seized his Lands, and disposed of this Lordship, *Reg. 17.* to *Richard de Samford*; but it seems to have been restored to *William* his Son and Heir after his Death, for it was assigned to *Lettice* his Widow for her Dowry, and after her Decease passed to her Grandson *Robert*, who died possessed of it 10 *Edw. I.* How long it continued in this Family still, we know not, but find it in the Possession of *John Maltravers*, who 12 *Edw. II.* obtained a Charter of Free Warren for all his Lands here; and left it so privileged to *John* his Son. It now had the Name given it of *Somerford-Keynes*, because it had long been the Estate of the Family of *Keynes*.

In the Family of *Maltravers* it continued not long, for *Edmund* of *Langley*,

Earl of *Cambridge* and Duke of *York*, died possessed of it, by the Name of *Somerford-Keynes*, 3 *Hen. IV.* and leaving it to his Son *Edward*, Earl of *Rutland* and Duke of *York*, it continued some Time in his Descendants, yet was at length alienated, and changed its Name; for we find it in the Possession of *Reginald Lord Cobham*, by the Name of *Somerford Maltravers*. Our *Villares* mention no such Name, and therefore we do but conjecture. We find in our Histories and Inquisitions another Town in this County named *Somerford-Mauduit*, the Lordship and Estate of *Robert Lord Hungerford*, which he left to his Son and Heir *Thomas*, whose Heiress *Mary* inherited it, as appears from the Schedule of her Estates given in at her Marriage with *Edward Lord Hastings*; for there *Somerford-Mauduit* is given in at 36 *l. 8 s. 7 d. per Annum*; but we dare not say it was this Place, though 'tis no where found in the County, and additional Names are often changed, as our Histories shew.

Staunton or *Stauddene*, the Lordship of *Edward de Saresbury*, not by his hereditary Title, but by his own Purchase, which he gave with his Daughter *Maud* in Frank marriage to *Humphry de Bobun*, surnamed the *Great*, whom King *William Rufus* had appointed for her Husband. His Family became very great and prosperous, for his Grandson *Humphry* was created Earl of *Hereford*, and his Posterity were also Earls of *Essex*. But this Manor seems alienated some Way about the Reign of King *Edw. I.* for then we find *Henry de Hoesse* died possessed of it, and left it to his Son *Henry*, who also was seized of it at his Death; but *Isabel* his Wife surviving, had a third Part of it assigned for her Dower; which, after her Death, passed to her Son and Heir *Henry*, who then became entire Owner of it; but at length settled it upon *Richard* his Son, and reserved his Life in it to himself only.

Westcote, the Estate of *Francis Viscount Lovel*, who having endeavoured the Support of the Family of *York* upon the Throne,

Throne, and fought against King Hen. VII. in *Bosworth-field*; his Lands were seized, and remained in the Crown till King Hen. VIII. Reg. 6. disposed of this Manor, and divers others of his Lands, to *William Lord Compton*, who was then one of the Knights of the King's Body, and *Werberge* his Wife, and the Heirs of their Bodies lawfully begotten. His Posterity are long since become Earls of *Northampton*, and 'tis probable may be Lords of it now. These are the Villages we observe to be of any Note in this Hundred, and so go on to

XVII. *The Hundred of Kingsbridge.*

This Hundred is bounded on the East with the Hundred of *Ramsbury*, on the South with the Hundred of *Pottern*, on the West with the Hundred of *Malmesbury*, and on the North with the Hundred of *Highbworth*. The Fee of it is in the Crown, and the Government in the High Sheriff and his Officers. It hath in it two Market-Towns, viz.

Swindon, whose Market is weekly on Monday, and Fair yearly on . . . It is so inconsiderable a Place, that our Histories take no Notice of it.

Wotton Bassett, a Market-Town, whose Market is weekly on Thursday, and Fair yearly on . . . It is a Borough Town, and sends Burgesses to Parliament, and hath so done from 25 Hen. VI. The Addition of *Bassett* shews to whom the Lordship of the Town belonged most antiently, viz. the *Bassets* of *Wycomb* descended of the noble Family of the *Bassets* of *Drayton*. These ended in a female Heir, the Lady *Aliva*, who being married to *Roger Bigod*, Earl of *Norfolk*, carried this and her other Estates into his Family; she survived that Earl, and afterwards marrying *Hugh de Spenser*, translated her Estate into his Family. He siding with *Monmouth*, Earl of *Leicester*, lost his Life in the Battle of *Evesham*, 49 Hen. III. and thereby forfeited his Estates to the

King; but in Favour to her Father, she was suffered to have Part of her Husband's Estate for her Maintenance, and retain her Own, which after her Death her Son *Hugh de Spenser* enjoyed, and obtained for this his Lordship and some others, a Charter of Free Warren of King *Edw. I.* Reg. 28. This last *Hugh* and his Son *Hugh*, were the great Favourites of King *Edw. II.* and for a Time bore such a Sway over the Nation, that the Nobility not being able to bear so heavy a Burden, deposed their Master, and brought them to the Block, being attainted for High Treason, and accordingly suffered. King *Edward III.* his Successor, having this Manor in his Hands, gave it to his Son *Edmund de Langley*, Duke of *York*, who left it with his other Estates to his Son *Edward*, then Earl of *Rutland*, as he did to *Richard*, Earl of *Cambridge*, his younger Brother's Son. In the last Century but one, the Duke of *York* had a Seat here, and by him it was that the very large Park was made here.

Bedwin Great, a large Village, which in the Saxon Times was the Metropolis of the Jurisdiction of *Cissa*, Vice-roy of *Wiltshire* and *Berkshire*, under the King of the *West-Saxons*. This *Cissa* built a Castle in the South Part of the City, and called it *Cisse*, the Ditches of which are still visible. Here it was that *Wulfere* and *Esovin* fought a bloody Battle, Anno 675. It was formerly a Borough, and the Lordship of *Gilbert*, Earl of *Clare*, as appears from the fine Roll drawn up, when he was about to marry *Foan of Acres*; for though by that all his Estates, of which this Manor was a Part, were surrendered up into the King's Hands, yet when the Entail of them upon him and her, and the Survivor, was made, they were all restored to him again, and their Son *Gilbert* inherited them. How it came into the *Stafford* Family we are not apprized; but find *Hugh*, Earl of *Stafford*, possessed of it at his Death, by the Name of the Borough of *Bedwind*, 10 Rich. II. In this Family it continued, till the Estates of this

this Family were forfeited by the Death and Attainder of *Henry*, Duke of *Buckingham*, in the Reign of King *Rich. III.* who gave this Manor, and many other of that Duke's Estates, to *John Howard*, whom, for his Fidelity to him and his Brother, he made Duke of *Norfolk* at the same Time; and in that Family we suppose it remains.

Dr. Thomas Willis, the famous *Oxonian* Physician, reflects a great Honour upon this Town, being the Place of his Nativity. His Father was at that Time Steward or Bailiff to *Sir Walter Smith*, who then dwelt here. He was educated totally at *Oxford*, both at School and College. In 1636, he was a Retainer to *Dr. Thomas Isles*, Canon of *Christ-Church*, and was a Butler there, where he applied himself close to his Studies, and became Master of Arts in 1642, when *Oxford* being garrison'd, he bore Arms in Defence of the King; yet neglecting no Opportunity of Studying, chiefly Physick, in which Art he commenced Bachelor in 1646. *Oxford* was then surrendred, and he took an House in the City, and practised Physick, going to *Abingdon* Market every Monday. In a short Time he became famous, and was sent for far and near. His House was an Harbour for the Royalists, who read Prayers daily in it, and administered the Sacraments. He married *Dr. Fell's* Sister, and that Doctor, or *Dr. Dolben* usually officiated. At King *Charles II.'s* Restoration he was made *Sidley's* Professor of natural Philosophy, and soon after created Dr. of his Faculty, in which he grew so famous after he came to *London*, that he was taken into the Royal Society, and made one of the College of Physicians. He had written many Books of great Use in his Art before his Death; and some of them are published since by *Dr. Fell*. He died Nov. 11, 1675, and lies buried in *St. Peter's Church, Westminster*.

Cliffe-pypard, so called from *Clions*, a Cliff or Rock, and a Court kept there by the Name of *Pypard*; but in our Villages *Cleve-pepper*, and by the Vulgar of-

ten *White-Cleeve*, is a Village in North *Wiltshire*, and in the Deanary of *Avonbury*. Here is a stone Hill as white as Chalk, but much harder, of use for Paving and Building, and is very lasting if kept dry. There are two Statues made of it in the Church finely cut. The Business of the Town chiefly consists in Dairies, but there are some tilled Lands.

The Church was founded by one *Cobham*, a Knight Templar (as they have it by Tradition from their Forefathers) whose Effigies lieth cross-legged near the Wall of the North Isle. There are in it some Remains of painted Glass. It stands at the Foot of the Chain of Hills which run along the North-Side of the Vale of *White Horse*. There have been Coffins of whole Stone dug up in the Church-yard, and one very lately, but they seem to be of Free-stone. This Account was given in 1710, by Mr. *Foster*, Vicar there.

Elcomb, the Lordship and Demesne of *John Lord Lovell*, who died possessed of it 9 *Hen. IV.* and left it to his Son and Heir *John Lord Lovell*, who enjoyed it but a little Time, and then left it to his Son and Heir, *William Lord Lovell*, whose Posterity enjoyed it, till *Francis Viscount Lovell* joining with King *Rich. III.* in the Battle of *Bosworth-field*, was forced to fly from the Victor, King *Hen. VII.* to save his Life; but his Estate he could not save; for he being attainted by Parliament, 1 *Hen. VII.* that escheated into the King's Hands; and after some Time, Part of it, of which this Manor was, was given, 6 *Hen. VIII.* to *William Compton* and *Warburge* his Wife, and the Heirs of their two Bodies lawfully begotten. It seems that here was at that Time a Park, for in the Grant it is named the Manor of *Elcomb*, with the Park called *Elcomb Park*; but there are no Footsteps of it now. The *Comptons* are now Earls of *Northampton*, and we suppose were Lords of this Manor, and other Estates said in the Grant to be late *Francis Viscount Lovell's*, till it was sold by some of that Family to *Thomas Sutton*, Esq; who settled

settled it upon his noble Foundation of *Charter-house* in King *James I.*'s Reign.

Hilmarton, a small Village, is thought to be so denominated from *St. Aldelme*, an Holy Man, had in great Veneration in those Parts, for it is written in *Domesday-book* *Aldbelmerton*; but because the Description of this Saint will more properly belong to *Aldelmsbyrig*, now called *Malmsbury*, we shall refer our further Account of him thither, viz. to the Hundred so called.

Lediard Tregoz, antiently the Estate of the Family of *Ewias*, but Issue Male failing in *Robert Ewias*, in the Reign of King *Rich. I.* his only Daughter and Heir, *Sibill*, carried it by Marriage to *Robert Tregoz*, and left it to her Son *Robert*, from whose Family also it passed by the female Heir to *Grandison* and *Patshull*, and from the former to *Roger de Beauchamp* of *Bletso*, by his Marriage with *Sibill*, the Daughter and Heir of *William de Grandison*. He, after he had obtained a Confirmation of this Manor to himself and his Heirs, procured a Charter of Free Warren for his Demesne Lands here, 48 *Edw. III.* and left it so privileged to his Son *Roger*, whose Posterity concluded in a Daughter and Heir, *Margaret*, who marrying to *Oliver St. John* of *Bletso*, Knt. tho' afterwards she married *John de Beaufort*, Duke of *Somerset*, left this Manor to her second Son, *Oliver St. John*, whose Son was made Lord *Tregoz* of *Highworth*, as we have already shewn in this last Town.

Saltsbory, the Lordship and Estate of *John Lord Lovel*, who died seized of it 9 *Hen. IV.* and left it to his Son and Heir, *John*, by whose Descendants it passed to *Francis Lord Viscount Lovel*, who adhering to King *Rich. III.* was attainted by Parliament, in the first Parliament of King *Hen. VII.* and his Estates being escheated thereby to the Crown, King *Hen. VIII.* gave this Manor, with some other of his Estates, to *William Compton*, one of the Knights of his Body, and *Werburge* his Wife, and the Heirs of their two Bodies, Reg. 8.

with this Clause at the End of the Grant, *Francis, late Viscount Lovel's attainted*. Mr. *Sutton* the Founder of the *Charter-House* purchased it of some of his Descendants, and settled it on that Hospital in King *James I.*'s Reign.

Tokenham or *Tockenham*, a Lordship of the Family of *Despensers*, of which *Hugh Despenser* being possessed 28 *Edw. I.* obtained of that King a Charter of Free Warren for all his Demesne Lands here, and in some other of his Manors in this County. This *Hugh* and his Son were great Favourites in King *Edw. II.*'s Reign, but by their ill Management brought themselves to an untimely Death; after which being attainted, and their Lands thereby forfeited to the Crown, this Manor and some other Parts of their Estate were given to *Edmund de Langley*, fifth Son of King *Edw. III.* by that Prince. He and his Son *Edward*, Dukes of *York*, died possessed of it, and left it to *Richard*, Earl of *Cambridge*, Brother's Son of this last. The Duke of *Somerset* hath an House here.

West Tokenham, the Lordship belonged to the Abbey of *Broadstoke* in this County, but held by Lease by the Family of *Danvers* for many Generations. One of that Family was Prior there. Leases then were as good as Freehold.

Uffecote was also another Lordship of the *Lovel* Family, for *William Lord Lovel* died possessed of it 33 *Hen. VI.* and left it to his Son and Heir, *John Lord Lovell*, Father of the fore-mentioned *Francis*, who by siding with the *York* Family, forfeited his Lands as is above said, which were given to *William Compton*, &c. and among them this Manor.

Wanborough or *Wamberge*, the Demesne of *Almaric de St. Amand*, descended to him from *Guy* his Brother, whose Widow *Lucia* surviving him, one third Part of this and some other Manors were allotted her by the King's Escheator, till her Dowry could be set forth; after which we suppose it continued in his Family some Descents, till in the Reign of King *Rich. II.* or thereabouts, it was alienated to the Family of the *Lovells*,
of

of whom *John Lord Lovell* died possessed of it 9 *Hen. IV.* and left it to his Posterity; but we do not find it among the forfeited Estates of *Francis Lord Viscount Lovell*, and so can give no further Account of it. *New College* in *Oxford* hath some Lands in this Parish, given to it by *Clement Harding B.L.* and Fellow of it, Decemb. 22, 1507.

Wolfhall, another Seat of the noble Family of the *Seymours*, or *De Sancto Mauro*, who became Lords of great Possessions in this County, by Marriage with the *Estermies*, who bore Argent three Demillions Gules, and had been ever since the Time of King *Hen. II.* hereditary Bailiffs and Keepers of the Forest of *Savernac*, a Place famous for Plenty of Game, and for a Sort of sweet-smelling Fern. In Memory whereof their great Hunting-horn, tipt with Silver, is still preserved by the *Seymours*.

The Family of *Estermies* or *Sturmies* were of great Note in their Times, for *Henry Estermy* was Knight of this Shire to serve in Parliament, 36, 37 and 42 *Edw. III.* and *William Estermy* 13 *Rich. II.* and 1 *Hen. IV.* 1 *Hen. V.* and 1 *Hen. VI.* Nor were the *Seymours* inferior in Fame; for

The Family of *Seymours* of this Place hath produced many excellent Persons of great Note in our Histories. 1. *Jane Seymour*, made King *Hen. VIII.*'s Queen at the Intercession of most of the Nobles of the Realm, moved thereto (as the Petition has it) as well by the Conveniency of her Years, as her excellent Beauty and Pureness of Flesh and Blood, whereby she is apt to conceive Issue. She was Mother of King *Edw. VI.* and died a few Days after his Birth, 2. *Edward Seymour*, her Brother, Son to Sir *John Seymour* of this Place, was created, upon her Advance, first a Baron, then Viscount, and at length Duke of *Somerset*, Reg. 28. 3. *Thomas Seymour* his younger Brother, made by King *Edward*, his Nephew, Baron *Sudeley*, and Lord Admiral of *England*. He married Queen *Katharine Parr*, who contending with the Dutchess of *Somerset* for Place,

established an Enmity between the Husbands, which proved both their Ruins, as our Histories shew at large. These are all the Villages of Note which we meet with in this Hundred, and so we proceed to

XVIII. The Hundred of Kinwalton or Kinwardeston.

This Hundred is bounded on the East with Part of *Hampshire*, on the South with the Hundred of *Elstub* and *Everley*, on the West with the Hundred of *Swanborough*, and on the North with the Hundred of *Selkley*. The Fee of this Hundred was, 9 *Rich. II.* the Estate of *Gilbert*, Earl of *Clare*, who, upon his Marriage with *Joan of Acres*, King *Edw. I.*'s Daughter, surrendered this Hundred with his other Estates, into that King's Hands, to make a Settlement upon that Princess; which being done, it was restored to him again with them, and after their Deaths descended to their Son *Gilbert*, who dying without Issue, his Estates were divided among his three Sisters, and from them (after the Death of *Maud*, the Relict of the last *Gilbert*, who had it in Dower) it became the Estate of *Hugh*, Earl of *Stafford*, who in his Pilgrimage to visit the *Holy Sepulchre*, died that Year possessed of it at *Rhodes*, Sept. 26. and left it to *Thomas* his Son and Heir, with his other great Estates, which all came to *Edmund*, Earl of *Stafford*, after some Descents. We suppose it now to be in the Crown, and under the Government of the Sheriff. There is no Market-Town in this Hundred, it lying at no great Distance from *Marlborough*. The Villages are

Bradenstoke, a Village adjoining to *Bradon Forest*, which see in *Kingsbridge* Hundred.

Burbiche or *Burbache*, the Lordship and Estate of *Gilbert*, Earl of *Clare*, who being the Son of *Joan of Acres*, inherited his Father's and her Estates, of which this Manor was a Part. He was slain at the Battle of *Bannock-burn*, and leaving

leaving no Issue, his Estates were divided between his three Sisters, *Eleanor*, *Margaret*, and *Elizabeth*; but his Wife *Maud* surviving him, she had this Lordship, and many other Estates assigned to her for her Dowry. After her Decease it doth not appear which of the said Sisters inherited this Lordship, but from either of them it passed to the Family of *Stafford*, for *Hugh*, Earl of *Stafford*, being in his Pilgrimage to the Holy Sepulchre, died possessed of it at *Rhodes*, 9 *Rich. II.* and left it to his Son and Heir *Thomas*, who kept it not long; for *John* Lord *Levell* died possessed of it 9 *Hen. IV.* leaving it to his Son and Heir, *John*, yet charged with a small Portion of Land given out of it to the Canons of *Malm-bury*, of which Abbey we shall speak more in its Place.

Bynol or *Bynknall*, the Lordship of *John* Lord *Cobham*, who died possessed of it, *Jan. 10.* 9 *Hen. IV.* leaving *Joan*, his Granddaughter, his sole Heir. She married to Sir *John Oldcastle*, who in her Right became Lord *Cobham*. This *Knt.* was an extraordinary great Soldier, and was very servicable in the *French* Wars in the Reign of King *Hen. V.* but being a Follower of *Wickliff's* Doctrines, he fell under the Displeasure of the Popish Hierarchy, and was condemned by the Bishops, and suffered a cruel Death, being burnt alive, as he hung on the Gallows. *Dugdale* represents him as a turbulent Rebel, stirring up his Party called *Lollards*, and seeking to murder the King, *Hen. V.* which being very inconsistent with the Account of him in the Martyr-book, we shall leave him to the Judgment of all, and not pretend to determine on either Side, save that we know that it is an old Trick of Persecutors, to blacken the Memory of Martyrs with the Crime of Rebellion.

Chilton-Foliot, the Lordship and Estate doubtless of the *Foliots*, who were an eminent Family in the Conqueror's Days, but ended in the female Heir, in the Reign of *Rich. I.* whose Title coming into Dispute, perplexed the Succession of the Estate of her Ancestors so, that we

find not this Manor in any Lord's Possession, till 51 *Edw. III.* when *Gerard Fitz-Warine* Lord *L'Isle* died seised of it, and left it to *Margaret* his only Daughter and Heir, then the Wife of *Thomas* Lord *Berkley*, to whose Family she brought all her large Estates, which, after her Death (for he out-lived her) passed to *Richard Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, by his Intermarriage with *Elizabeth* their only Daughter, notwithstanding his Cousin and next Heir *James de Berkley* was then living, and had the Castle of *Berkley* and Barony descended to him, by an Entail upon the Heir Male, with some other Estates. We meet with another Lordship of the Name of *Chilton*, distinguished by the Addition of *Teyes*, in the Possession of *Hugh Despenfer* the Elder, and said to be the Estate of *Warine de L'Isle* attainted; but not finding it in our Histories or Villares, we have thought fit to mention it here, as supposing it to be the same Manor, called so before it came to the *L'Isles* by the Marriage of *Warine de L'Isle* with *Alice*, the Sister and Heir of *Henry de Teyes*. This *Warine*, while he enjoyed it, procured a Charter for Free Warren for all his Demesne Lands there, and a Liberty to inclose 200 Acres of Wood, and 200 Acres of Waste, but putting himself in Arms with the oppressed Barons against the *Spensers*, was hanged at *York*, and so forfeited his Estates, which the *Spensers* soon got the Possession of; but soon after undergoing the like Fate, his Son *Gerard* inherited his Estates, and died possessed of this Lordship, then called *Chilton-Foliot*, from the Family of *Foliots*, as is above said.

One of these Manors, if not both of them, *Thomas Sutton*, Esq; the famous Founder of the noble Hospital of *Charter House*, purchased (as we suppose) of the *Beauchamps*, or their Descendants, and settled it or them upon that Hospital in King *James I.*'s Reign.

Chute, a small Village of no Note, but for Mr. *Jeremy Corderoy*, descended of a Family of Gentlemen inhabiting this Place. He was bred in *Alban-Hall*,

P

Oxford,

Oxford, and having taken his Degrees in Arts, studied Divinity there several Years, was a frequent Preacher in Oxford, and one of the Chaplains of Merton. He wrote two Treatises; the one to prove, That no Man can be saved without good Works; and the other a Warning to Worldlings; but though he was a deserving Person, and of a Conversation unexceptionable, 'tis thought he never had a Living, because he was so scrupulous of taking upon him the Cure of Souls, that he never sought for one.

Collingbourn, one of those many Lordships, which Harold Son of Earl Godwin, Earl of the West Saxons, was possessed of in King Edward the Confessor's Days, as appears by the Conqueror's Survey; but was forfeited into that Prince's Hands by the Death of Harold, then King of England, slain at the Battle of Hastings. How this Manor was disposed of, or whether it rested in the Crown we know not, nor any Thing of it till 23 Edw. I. when Will. de Valence Earl of Pembroke, who was slain by the French at Baion, died possessed of it, and left it to Aymer de Valence his Son and Heir, with his Honour. He left no Issue, but his Lady Mary de S. Paul surviving him, had it and other of his Estates in Dowry. After her Decease, it passed to Henry Duke of Lancaster; who leaving only two Daughters and Heirs, Maud married to William Duke of Zealand, and Blanch married to John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster, this Manor in the Partition was allotted to Maud; but she dying without Issue, it came to her Sister Blanch, with her Father's other Estates; whereupon her Husband, who was but Earl of Richmond before, became Duke of Lancaster in her Right. It is very probable that this and all her Estates became afterwards invested in the Crown; Henry of Bolingbrooke Earl of Derby, her Son and Heir, being created King, by the Name of Hen. IV. unless we may suppose, that this Manor was some Way alienated by the said Blanch, because we find it in the Possession of Elizabeth,

the eldest Daughter, and one of the Heirs of David Strabolgi, Earl of Athol 50 Edw. III. by the Name of Collingham Valence, which induceth us to believe it the same Lordship.

Croston, the Lordship of Fulke Bourchier Lord Fitz-Warine, who died possessed of it 19 Edw. IV. Sept. 12. leaving it with his Honour and other Estates to John his Son and Heir, then become Lord Fitz-Warine, who was 28 Hen. VIII. created by Letters Patents, bearing Date July 9. Earl of Bath, whose Son was also John, &c.

Escount hath nothing of Antiquity of Note, but of late, viz. in the Year 1693. not far from a great Causey, supposed to be a Roman vicinal Way, there was dug up a large Earthen Vessel, with two lesser Pots in it, one of which was full of Ashes or Bones: The largest of them is thought by our Antiquarians, and particularly Rigaltius in his Observations upon the Agrarian Authors, an Obruendarium of the Romans, wherein they inclosed their Vascula Cineraria, &c.

Grafton West, the Lordship of William de Anco or Ewe, Possessor of the Honour of Hastings, as appears from Domesday-Book. From his Posterity it at length came to the Family of Lovels, of whom John Lord Lovel, being in Possession of it, gave a certain Parcel of Land in this his Lordship to the Canons of Marlborough; but left the Lordship so incumber'd to his Son John Lord Lovel and his Heirs 1 Hen. V.

Pewsey hath nothing memorable but the learned Rector of it, Dr. Richard Watson; who being then Fellow of Caius's College in Cambridge, and Master of the Free-School in that Town, preached a Sermon touching Schism in St. Mary's Church, in 1642. The Presbyterians so highly resented this Sermon, that they ejected him from his Fellowship and School; and to avoid their farther Severities, he was obliged to fly into France, where he was protected by Sir Richard Brown, Clerk of the King's Council a-while, and was afterwards Chaplain to the Lord Hopton, till his Death,

Death, when he was accounted one of the greatest Sufferers of the *English* Clergy. After King *Charles II.*'s Restoration, he was Chaplain to *James Duke of York*, Rector of this Place, and Prebendary of *Bitton* in the Church of *Sarum*. He wrote many Things, as his *Effata Regalia, Epistolaris Diatribe, &c.* He was certainly a learned Man, but vain. He died *Jan. 13, 1684.*

Stoke, the Lordship of *Reginald Lord Cobham*, who died possessed of it 4 *Hen. IV.* and left it with other great Estates to his Son and Heir *Reginald, Lord Cobham of Sterborough.*

Vasfern or *Fasfern*, the Lordship of *Hugh Despensar*, who siding with the Barons 44 *Hen. III.* was made by them Justice of *England*, and one of the Twenty-four that were entrusted with the Government of the whole Realm in that King's Reign, by which Means he became vastly rich; but being slain in the Battle of *Evesham*, all his Estates became forfeited; which yet his Widow *Alisa*, the Daughter of *Philip Basset* of *Wicomb*, and Widow of *Roger Bigod* Earl of *Norfolk*, obtained the Benefit of in great Part, and died possessed of this Manor 9 *Edw. I.* and left it with some other of his Father's and her own Estate to *Hugh* his Son, afterwards in the Reign of King *Edw. II.* best known by *Hugh Despensar, Sen.* to distinguish him from *Hugh* his Son, who always had the Name of *Junior*. He obtained 28 *Edw. I.* a Charter of Free Warren for this Lordship and diverse others in this County; but afterwards falling into the Hands of his Enemies, in the Reign of King *Edw. II.* whom he and his Son very much misled by their Interest and Advice, they were both executed, and their Lands forfeited to the Crown; *Edward III.* being then King, who gave this Manor and diverse others of their Estates to *Edmund de Langley*, Earl of *Cambridge* and Duke of *York*, his fifth Son, who died possessed of it 3 *Hen. IV.* and left it to his Son *Edward* Earl of *Rutland*; but by his Father's Death become Duke of *York*. He began to build

the Collegiate Church of *Fotheringhay*, but being obliged to attend King *Hen. V. Reg. 3.* in his Expedition into *France*, he despaired of perfecting that Work, and to that End obtained a Licence to enfeoff *Henry de Beaufort*, Bishop of *Winchester*, and others, with this Lordship and diverse other Lands in Trust, that they should see to the Accomplishment of that Work, which they accordingly did; for he was slain at the Battle of *Agincourt* in *France*, and never returned home alive. He left it to his Nephew and Heir *Richard*, Earl of *Cambridge*, who became Duke of *York* also at his Death; and left this Lordship to his Posterity, who became Kings in *Edward IV.*

Wexcomb, the Lordship and Estate of *Hugh* Earl of *Stafford*, who died possessed of it at *Rhodes*, being then returning from his Pilgrimage to the Holy Sepulchre. His Son and Heir *Thomas* Earl of *Stafford* inherited this and his other Estates, and left them to *Edmund* his Brother; who dying seized of them, left this to *Humphrey* his Son, who was created Duke of *Buckingham* by King *Hen. V.* and his Heirs. These are all the Villages which afford us any Thing remarkable in this Hundred; so we pass to

XIX. The Hundred of Malmshbury.

This Hundred is bounded on the East with the Hundreds of *Kingsbridge* and *Highworth*, on the South with the Hundred of *North Damerham*, on the West and North with *Glostershire*. The Fee is in the Crown, and the Government in the Sheriff and his Officers. The chief Town from whence the Hundred takes its Name, is

Malmshbury, in *Saxon* *Mealbelmer-bepig*, situate upon an Hill upon the River *Avon*, which almost incompasseth it. It is an antient Borough Town, formerly defended by a Castle, which

lies now in Ruins. It sends Burgeſſes to Parliament, and hath ſo done ever ſince 26 Edw. I. It is governed by a Juſtice, bearing the Name of an Alderman annually choſen, as a Mayor is in other Corporations. It is a neat Town, and is of good Repute, on the Account of the Cloathing Trade. It hath a good Market weekly on *Saturday*, and five Fairs yearly, viz. *March 17, April 17, May 25, July 25, and October 17*. It is a very antient Town; for if we may believe the *Eulogium Hiftoriarum*, it was built together with the Caſtles of *Laok* and *Tetbury*, by *Dunvallo Mulmutius*, King of the *Britains*, who gave it the Name of *Caer Bladon*. *Jeffrey of Monmouth* alſo, but without any Warrant (ſo far as we can find) from any authentick Hiſtory, affirms it to have been a Town in the *Roman* Times, and built ſome Hundreds of Years before their Coming into this Iſland. When it had been deſtroyed by the *Saxon* Wars, there aroſe out of its Ruins, as our Hiſtorians tell us, a Caſtle; which our Anceſtors in their Language named *Ingelborna*, at the ſame Time that the petty Kings of the *Saxons* had their Palace at *Caerdurburgh*, now called *Broken Bridge*, a Village ſcarce a Mile from hence. This Caſtle belonged to the Biſhops of the *West-Saxons*, and in all Probability is the Place from whence the Charters granted by *Eleutherius* to *Aldhelm*, are thus dated: *Actum publice juxta Flumen Baſon*, that is, Given publicly at the River *Badon*.

It was known by no other Name but that of *Ingelborn* for a long Time after, till one *Maildolphus*, an *Iriſh* Scot, a great Scholar, and eminent for his Devotion and Strictneſs of Life, being delighted with the Pleaſantneſs of the Wood, under this Hill, lived here an Hermit; but afterwards ſetting up a School, and with his Scholars devoting himſelf to a monaſtick Life, he built a little Monastery here. From this *Maildolphus*, the Town of *Ingelborn* began to be called *Maildolphusburg*; which by *Bede* is render'd *Maildulf Urbis*, i. e. *Maildulf's* Ci-

ty; which in Proceſs of Time was contracted into *Malmſbury*, the preſent Name. In ſome Hiſtorians and antient Charters granted to this Place, it is written *Meldunum*, *Maldubury* and *Maldunſburg*.

Among *Maildulf's* Scholars, one *Aldhelm* was the moſt eminent; and being deſigned his Succeſſor, built a ſtately Monastery here (of which fully hereafter) and was the firſt Abbot of it, and from him the Town in one MS. is called *Aldelmesbyrig*; but this Name ſoon grew out of Uſe, though his Memory ſtill remains, he being canonized; yet a Meadow near the Town is called *Aldhelm's Mead*; and before the Reformation they had ſeveral other Memorials of him, viz. his *Pſalter*, the *Robe* wherein he ſaid Maſs, and a great Bell in the Abbey-Steeple, called *St. Aldhelm's Bell*. There was alſo a Fair antiently kept upon his Feaſt-day; at which Time a Company of Soldiers were uſually brought hither to prevent any Diſorders, which ſo great a Concourſe of ſo many People as came to it, might produce; but we do not find that there is ſuch a Fair at preſent.

And truly the Memory of *Aldhelm* deſerves immortal Honour, not only on the Account of his great Sanctity, but for his excellent Learning, if we give a reaſonable Allowance for the Ignorance of the Time he lived in; for he was the firſt *Saxon* that ever wrote in *Latin*, and the firſt that taught the *Saxons* the Way to compile *Latin* Verſes, ſo making good his Reſolutions in theſe Verſes:

*Primus ego in patriam mecum, modo vita
ſuperſit,
Aonio rediens deducam vertice muſas.*

I to my Country firſt, if Fates permit,
Will bring the Muſes from their native
Seat.

The great *Aldhelſan* made this *Aldhelm* his tutelary Saint, and for his Sake granted the Town large Immunities,
and

and enriched the Monastery with ample Gifts, choosing this for his Burial Place; and the Inhabitants shew his Monument at this Day; but the Form and Figure of it clearly evince, that it could not be erected immediately after his Death, but that it seems to have been set up long since the Conquest, and possibly since the Reformation: For *William of Malmsbury* tells us, That that King was buried under the High Altar; whereas the Monument is in the Nave of the Church, and Grass now grows where the Quire was.

Several of our ancient Historians tell us, That the See of the Bishop of *Berkshire* and *Wiltshire* was fixed here, as *Abingdon* the Historiographer, and *Radulphus de Diceto*, who calls *Odo*, who was Bishop of *Ramsbury*, Bishop of *Malmsbury*; and *Gervasius Tilburienfis*, when he says, that *St. Aldhelm* had the City of *Maudulf*, that is, *Scireburn*; but they are under a great Mistake. Bishop *Herman* indeed would have willingly translated the Bishop's See hither from *Wilton*; but the Monks here refusing to admit him into their Abbey, he removed to *Skirburn*, and soon after to *Salisbury*, where it hath remained ever since the Year 1056.

The Town was entirely supported by the Abbey, but was fortified by *Roger* Bishop of *Salisbury*; who when the Wars broke out between *Henry* Duke of *Anjou*, the Empress *Maud's* Son, and King *Stephen*, secured it with Walls and a Castle, when this last was besieged by *Henry*, and taken after a brave Defence. This magnificent Bishop erected Buildings here and at *Salisbury*, for Space very large, for Costs very chargeable, for Shew very beautiful: The Stones were set in such exact Order, that the Joints could not be seen; so that the whole Structure seemed to be but one Stone. But the Castle not many Years after was razed for the Convenience of the Monks, that so their Abbey might be enlarged, as it was so much soon after, that in Buildings and Revenues it was one of the greatest in *Wiltshire*, the Abbot sitting among the Peers in Parlia-

ment, till the fatal Dissolution, when the Buildings were demolished, and Revenues squandered away.

The Church of the Abbey had certainly suffered the like Fate, had not one *Thomas Stumps*, a rich Clothier, by a great deal of Intercession and a good Sum of Money, redeemed it for the Use of the Town-folks, who turned it into a Parish-Church; and a great Part of it is yet remaining, tho' the Quire is left in common.

Robert Fenner, a Goldsmith of *London*, built an Alms-house here for four Men and four Women, and endowed it with 40 *l.* a Year in Lands.

This Town hath been fruitful with Men of Eminency, as

Thomas Stumps, the eminent Clothier above mentioned, one of the greatest in *England* of that Trade: He is said to have maintained and employed so many in his Trade, that when King *Hen. VIII.* who had been an hunting in *Bredon* Forest near this Town, came with all his Train of Courtiers and Servants to dine with him; he was not at all surprised, but commanding his Train of Workmen to abstain one Meal till Night, did with the same Provision, give the King and his Court such a plentiful Entertainment of wholesome, tho' not dainty Food, that they went away well satisfied. He bought the Church of the Abbey, and gave it the Town. *William Stumps* also (but how related to *Thomas* we know not) bought the Abbey of this Place for 1500 Pounds two Shillings and an Half penny, with all the Demesnes thereunto belonging, 31 *Hen. VIII.*

William of Malmsbury, born or at least bred up in this Place, in the monastick Life. His paternal Name was *Somerset*; but he relinquished that, and took this of *Malmsbury*. He by his Industry in his Youth became well instructed in almost all Kinds of Literature. He being made Library-Keeper to his Monastery, and finding in the Library many old MSS. and Monuments of Antiquity relating to the Transactions of the Nation

tion in preceding Ages, thought he could not do better Service to the learned World in future Ages, than to draw up an Abridgment of them in Writing; which he accordingly did with such Exactness, that scarce any of our Historians can be compared to him; none exceed him. He begins his History at the Coming in of the Saxons into England, and carries it on in a continued Series of our Kings and Bishops, to the 28th Year of King Hen. I. His Historical Works were printed together in 1601. and once more since. He died in a good old Age at *Malmsbury*, Anno 1142.

Oliver of *Malmsbury*, by some called *Elmer*, and others *Egelmer*, born within the Precincts of the Monastery of this Place, of which he became a Member, as soon as Age and Education could qualify him. After his Studies in Humanity, he betook himself to the Study of Mathematicks and judicial Astrology, of his Proficiency in which Art he gave a Proof by his Judgment upon a Comet; which appearing suddenly he thus saluted: *Venisti, &c.* in English, Art thou come? Thou art an Evil to be lamented by many Mothers, threatening England with utter Destruction: Nor did he miss the Truth therein, tho' he lived not to see the Accomplishment of his Prediction; for soon after *William* the Norman enter'd England with his victorious Sword, depriving many of their Lives, more of their Lands, and all of their Laws and Liberties for a Time, till by Force they were most of them restored. But though he foresaw others Fate, he could not foresee his own; for taking a Fancy, that like *Dædalus* he could fly, he made himself Wings, and having raised himself upon one of the highest Towers in *Malmsbury*, he took a Flight from thence, and flew as is said a Furlong; and then falling broke both his Thighs, and soon after died, five Years before the Conqueror's Coming, in 1060. He is said to have wrote some Books of Astrology, Geometry, and other Parts of Mathematicks. But no

Man hath made this Town so famous in History, as

Thomas Hobbs of *Malmsbury*, as he writes himself before some of his Books. He was born within the Liberties of this Town, at *West Port*, where his Father of the same Name was Minister. He had his School Education in this Town, and University at *Magdalen Hall* in *Oxford*; from whence after he had taken the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1607. he was by Recommendation taken into the Family of the Earls of *Devonshire*, in which he continued to his Death, dying in their Seat at *Hardwick* in 1679. He was a Person as much dispraised by some, who esteemed him an Atheist, Heretick, &c. as admired by others; and therefore 'tis hardly prudent to speak any Thing of him; yet it cannot be well omitted, that is said by some who disliked and wrote against his Principles, that he was excellently well skilled in the *Latin* and *Greek* Tongues, was a great Critick and Poet, and above all a Philosopher and Mathematician, a Man of excellent Parts, great Wit, some Reading, and more Thinking; a Person of exact Probity, and a Life free from Scandal, a Contemner of Riches and all worldly Pomp, charitable and beneficial to his Relations, and all others, according to his Abilities, a severe Lover of Justice, and very strict in his Morals. His Works are very numerous, but his *Leviathan* render'd him most obnoxious to the severe Censures of others while he lived, and continues them now he is dead: Yet the Earl of *Clarendon*, who wrote against it, gives it this Character; That it is politely extracted, and wittily and cunningly digested, in a very commendable Method, and in a vigorous and pleasant Stile, which hath prevailed with many to swallow his new Tenets and Maxims, without Thought, &c. I shall add no more, but refer such as are inquisitive to his Works and Life, written by himself and others.

Ashley or *Esselege*, the Lordship of *Henry de Ortrai*, *Urtiao* or *L. Orti*, which came to him by his Marriage with *Sabina*,

bina, Daughter and Heir of *Richard Revel*, and *Mabel* his Wife, Sister and Heir of *Walter de Esseleg* of this Place. *Henry* their Son inherited her Estates; and having attended King *Edw. I.* in his Expeditions into *France* and *Wales*, was summoned to Parliament among the Barons, in the 25th of the same King. Afterwards he obtained diverse Privileges for several of his Estates, and among others, a Market weekly upon *Sunday* at this Town, and a Fair yearly on the Eve, Day and Morrow after the Feast of *St. James* the Apostle; which last may be kept up for ought we know, but the Market is quite disused. *John* the Son and Heir of this *Henry* left only two Daughters, who inheriting his Estates carried them into other Families; and this Lordship passed at length to the *Hungerfords*, of whom *Walter* Lord *Hungerford* procured a Charter of Free Warren for this and some other of his Estates 8 *Rich. II.* but how long it remained in that Family we find not.

Brenkworth, the Lordship of *John* Lord *Molins*, who being in great Favour with King *Edw. III.* obtained of him for himself for Life and his Sons, *William* and *John*, successively in general Entail, and his own right Heirs, the Return of Writs, Summons of Exchequer, and Execution thereon, within the Precincts of this and some other of his Manors in this County, with Infangthief, Outfangthief, Felons Goods, Trials of Malefactors, Waifs, Strays, Court-Leet, &c. as also a Liberty to empark the Woods of *Wokenburst* within this Manor, with one hundred and sixty Acres of Land, Meadow and Pasture, contiguous thereto. It is very probable that his Son *William* and *John* enjoyed his Estates so privileged; but another *William* leaving only *Eleanor* his only Daughter and Heir, she by her Marriage with *Robert* Lord *Hungerford*, carried it into his Family, in which it continued, till by the Heir general, *Mary*, it was vested by Marriage in *Edward* Lord *Hastings*, as appears from

the Schedule of her Estates, taken about the Time of her Marriage, in which this Lordship, *Lea* and *Claverton*, are valued at 28 *l.* 1 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ann.

Brembleham or *Bremelsham*, also is accounted in the same Schedule at 2 *l.* 6 *s.* 4 *d.* per Ann. as a Part of her hereditary Estate, which passed by her said Marriage to the same Lord.

Brokenbridge or *Brokenbergh*, called by the Saxons *Caerdurberge*, a Village about a Mile distant from *Malmsbury*, where the Saxon petty Kings had a Palace. The Fosse-Way passeth through it. The Lordship 14 *Edw. III.* was the Estate of *John* Lord *Molins*, and had the same Privileges granted to it, as *Brenkworth* above-mentioned, and at the same Time.

Claverton, a Part of the *Hungerfords* Estate, as appears from the said Schedule.

Corston or *Corton*, the Lordship of the *Giffards* of *Brimfield*; but being forfeited to the Crown by *John* Lord *Giffard's* Adhering to *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaster*, with whom he joined to remove the *Spencers*, it was given by King *Edw. III.* to *Thomas* Lord *Berkley*; but it did not long continue in his Family; for *Reginald* Lord *Cobham* died possessed of it 4 *Hen. IV.* and left it to his Son *Reginald* and his Heirs.

Crudwell, a Village famous only for giving the Title of a Baroness to *Mary*, the only Daughter and Heir of *John* Lord *Lucas* of *Shenfield*, in the County of *Essex*. He had been signal for his Loyalty, in the Defence of the Rights of King *Char. I.* and adventured his Life in the Battles at *Lestithiel* in *Cornewal*, and *Newbery* in *Berkshire*, and diverse other Battles. In Consideration of which, after he had been created a Baron himself, he procured of King *Char. II.* on the Behalf of his said Daughter and her Descendants, certain Letters Patent, conferring on her and her Descendants, the Honour of Baroness of *Crudwell*, and to the Heirs Male of her Body, by *Anthony* Earl of *Kent*, to whom she was then married; and in Default

Default of Issue Male it shall not be suspended, but enjoyed by her Daughters, as an indivisible Inheritance.

John Lord Lucas built a Free School in this Town, and endowed it with an Estate of twenty Pounds a Year, to maintain a Master. The Fosse runs by this Place also.

Dantsey, a Village which gave Name to the Lords of it, of whom several were Men of Eminency in this County, as *William de Dantefia* was High Sheriff of this County 9 Hen. II. and *John Dantsey* 1 Hen. IV. From them this Lordship passed to the *Easterlings*, commonly known by the Name of *Stradlings*; who being neither of Note nor Continuance here, the Family of *Danvers* became Possessors of it. Many of them were High Sheriffs of this County before they were made honourable; for Sir *John Danvers*, Knt. served in that Office 19 Hen. VII. and either he or his Son 5 Hen. VIII. *Silvester Danvers* 1 Edw. VI. and Sir *John Danvers*, Knt. 16 Eliz. 1574. He was the Father of *Henry Danvers*, by Dame *Elizabeth*, one of the Coheirs of *John Nevill Lord Latimer*, and then lived here. This *Henry* having been trained up in the Low-Country Wars, under *Maurice of Nassau*, Prince of Orange, and been a Captain in the Wars of France, was employed by Queen *Elizabeth* as Serjeant Major of the whole Army of Ireland; and by King *James I.* made Baron of this Place, Lord President of *Munster*, and Governor of *Guernsey*; and by King *Char. I.* Earl of *Danby*, one of the Lords of the Privy Council, and a Knight of the Garter. He was never married; and dying at *Cornbury*, his Seat, was brought hither, and buried in the Chancel of this Parish-Church, under a White Marble Tomb, with an Epitaph, declaring of him as much as we have said.

This Lord founded, built, and made a Donation of it to the University in 1632. a Piece of Ground for a Physick-Garden. He lived then at his House in *Cornbury* in *Oxfordshire*; and

having purchased five Acres of Land, South of *St. Mary Magdalen College*, drew it into a Square, and erected most magnificent Walls about it, 14 Foot high, of the best polished Free-Stone, of which the Gates (one of which is of the composite Order) is thought to have cost him little less than six thousand Pounds. On that Gate is this Inscription:

Gloria Dei Opt. Max.

Honori Caroli Regis

In usum Acad. & Reipub.

Henricus Comes Danby

D D.

M. D. C. XXXII.

He also settled on the same an annual Revenue for ever, for the Maintenance and keeping of it; and its great Variety of Plants, for the Use and Honour of the University. The Rest of his Estate he left to his Nephew *Henry Danvers*, who died before he came of Age.

Among many other Acts of Charity, which he did, after he was retired from publick Services, these are two eminent ones, which he bestowed on this Place of his Nativity, viz. He founded and endowed an Alms-house for the Poor, and a Free-School for the Illiterate. Upon the Attainder of his Brother and Heir Sir *John Danvers*, this Town was given by King *Charles II.* to *James*, at that Time Duke of York, his Brother, whose second Son *James*, was created Baron of *Dantsey*. It was afterwards made Part of the Dowry of Queen *Mary*, King *James II.*'s Consort; but since the Revolution hath belonged to the Earl of *Peterborough* and *Monmouth*, who is now *Charles Mordant*.

Foxley, the Lordship of *Roger de Berkeley*, when *William the Conqueror* arrived in England, From him is the noble and numerous Family of *Berkleys* descended.

Hunlavington, the Lordship of *Harold* Earl of the *West-Saxons*, in the Reign of

of King *Edward* the Confessor, as appears by *Domesday-Book*. He afterwards became King of *England*; and being slain in the Battle of *Hastings*, all his Lands (which were very many) fell to the Conqueror, who gave them to his great Captains.

Kemble, a small Village in the utmost northern Bounds of this County, where the ancient military Way of the Romans entrench this County, called the Fosse Way; because it hath Fosses or Ditches on each Side. From *Kemble* it runs on West to *Crudwell*, from which the Lady *Mary Lucas* took her Title of Baroness, as is above said; and from thence by *Ashley* to *Long Newton*, and so by *Brokenbridge* to *Easton Grey*; and farther on at a little Distance from *Sherston*, which appears plainly to have been a Roman Station, from the Coins frequently found there, and the several Barrows near it. From hence it goes to *Littleton-Drew* and *Alderton*, and so on the East of *West-Kington*, in which Parish is a Down, called *Ebdown*, on which is a single ditched Camp; supposed to be cast up by the Romans. From thence it runs on to *Castlecomb*, and so West of *Slaughtensford*, where the Inhabitants have a Tradition, that their Town had its Name from a great Slaughter of the Danes made there, which seems the most probable, because they might have a Camp in the double Entrenchment in *Burywood* hard by; not far from which the Fosse enters *Somersetshire*, at the Shire-Stones near *Dicheridge*.

Lee, la Lee or *Lea*, the Lordship of *John Lord Molins*, who 13 *Edw. III.* procured for it the same Privileges, as are above-mentioned in *Brenkeworth*; and also imparked his Woods here with one hundred Acres of Land, Meadow and Pasture adjoining. *William* his Son and Heir inherited his Estates and Honours, and left them to his Posterity, in which they continued till *William Lord Molins*, who 7 *Hen. VI.* was slain at the Siege of *Orleans* in *France*, leaving only *Eleanor* his Daughter and Heir, she by her Marriage with *Robert*

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Lord Hungerford, carried this and her other Estates into his Family 19 *Hen. VI.* in which they continued most of them, and particularly this, till *Mary* the sole Daughter and Heir of *Thomas Lord Hungerford* marrying to *Lord Hastings*, carried them all into his Family, as appears by the Schedule of her Estates then drawn up, in which this Lordship, *Brenkeworth* and *Claverton* are valued at 28 l. 1 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ann. as is above-mentioned in *Brenkeworth* and *Claverton*.

Newton, called *Long-Newton* in our Maps, a Village in the North-riding of this Shire, of which we have this Description in a Letter to Mr. *Ambrey*, with an Account of an odd Custom there used. This Village affords a lovely Prospect to the South, as far as the Hills of *Hackpen*, &c. between which are *Malmsbury Town*, and the Ruins of the Abbey, *Charlton House* and Park, the Seat of the Earls of *Berkshire* before the late Civil Wars, when the Soldiers burnt it down. At the upper End of this Village was Sir *Giles Escourt's* House, Knt. and Bart. who was Lord of the Manor. It is said to have stood a great while ago higher in the Fields, (and there are some Proofs of it from the Foundations of Houses often ploughed up) but being burnt down, was rebuilt in the Place it now stands on, and is thence called *New-Town*. At the upper End of it near the old Manor-house, is a fine Fountain of Free-Stone, from whence Water was brought in Pipes to *Malmsbury Abbey*, to which the Town was given; some of the Pipes were found in the last Century, and others have been dug for since. The Church here was anciently a Chapel of Ease to that Abbey, tho' two Miles distant.

The Custom is this briefly. King *Atthelstan* having obtained a Victory over the Danes, by the Assistance of the Inhabitants of this Place, granted the Poor a large Piece of Land adjoining to the Town for Commonage; which when the Monks of *Malmsbury* were acquainted with, they gave a Piece of Ground to build an House upon, for the Hayward

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ward to live in, and appointed the following Prayers to be said upon every *Trinity Sunday*, in the said House, with some Ceremonies of an odd Nature, viz. Striking the Door thrice in Honour of the *Holy Trinity*, by some of the Parishioners, when they enter it; the Ringing of the Bell for Prayers to be read; a Garland of Flowers carried in by a young Maid, whom a young Man, a Bachelor, of another Parish, is to kiss, and she him, three Times, in the Name of the *Father, Son, and Holy Ghost*; which done, he takes the Garland from the Maid's Head and gives her Money, at least a Penny, but some give Half a-Crown. In the Evening the Parishioners that Common, send Meat for a Supper, for which they had had before a Barrel of Ale brewed; and having supped, they give what is left to the Poor.

The Form of Prayer is this: *Peace, good Men, Peace: This is the House of Charity and House of Peace: Christ Jesus be with us this Day, and for evermore. Amen.*

You shall pray for the Prosperity of our Sovereign Lord King *Hen. VIII.* and all the Royal Issue, with all the Nobility of the Land, That Almighty GOD would give them such Grace, Wisdom, and Discretion, that they may do all Things to the Glory of GOD, the King's Honour, and good of the Kingdom.

You shall praise GOD, that he moved the Hearts of King *Atbelstane*, and Dame *Maud*, his good Queen, to give our Forefathers and Us the Common in Fee for ever. You shall pray to GOD for the Soul of Sir *Walter* the good Black Knight, who set out the Common for Us and our Posterity for ever; as also of Abbot *Loringe*, who gave them the Ground to build this House on for the Hayward; also of *Don Alured* the Black Monk, who gave the Bell to this House; for the Souls of these our Benefactors let us pray both now and ever, saying, *Pater noster, qui es in Coelis, Sanctificetur,*

Pool or Pole, the Estate of *Giles Lord Badlesmere*, who died 12 *Edw. III.* leaving his four Sisters, *Maud, Elizabeth, Margaret and Margery*, his Heirs, all of them then married, viz. *Maud* to *John de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, who had this Manor, and divers other Estates of her Ancestors for her Share in the Dividend with her Sisters. By her that Earl had divers Children, of whom *Thomas de Vere*, Knt. was their Heir and Successor in the Earldom of *Oxford*, 34 *Edw. III.* being then beyond Sea in the King's Service.

Somerford Matravers, and *Somerford Mauduit*, of which we find nothing in our Villares, see in the Hundred of *Highworth*; but in our Histories we find a *Somerford* without any of the former Additions, to be the Estate of *Hugh de Spenser, Senior*, 26 *Edw. I.* and after he and his Son *Hugh Despenfer, Junior*, had forfeited their Lands to the Crown, it was the Possession of *William Lord Molins*, who was slain at the Siege of *Orleans*, 7 *Hen. VI.* from whose Family it passed by *Eleanor* his Daughter and Heir, to *Robert Lord Hungerford*.

Stanton-quintin, a Lordship belonging to the Abbey of *Cirencester* in *Glostershire*, but held by the Family of *Powers* 300 Years, Leases then being as good as Freeholds.

Sutton, the Lordship of Sir *William Mobun*, who having assisted *William the Norman* with forty-seven stout Knights in his victorious Expedition into *England*, received this Manor, and divers other Lordships for his Reward, in other Counties. We suppose that it continued in his Posterity for some Successions, but was at length alienated; for we find it in the Possession of *Walter Lord Hungerford*, 27 *Hen. VI.* which was some Years after the Family of *Mobun* ended in the Heir General. In our Histories we meet with some other Towns of this County named *Sutton*, distinguished by the Names of their ancient Lords, or Situation, as *Sutton Fenny* and *Sutton Mandevile*, which not being found in our Villares, we have thought fit to give

give an Account of them here. The former was the Estate of Robert Lord Hungerford, which after his Decease was settled by Margaret his Relict upon certain Feoffees, to indemnify such Persons as had been bound for the Ransom of her Son Robert, and to compleat the Chapel and Chantry in the Cathedral of Salisbury, and the Alms-house for twelve poor Men and a Woman at Haytesbury, if she did it not in her Life-time. Robert her Son succeeded upon his Father's and her Estates; but siding with the Lancastrians in Tontonfield, where they lost the Victory, he fled with King Hen. VI. into Scotland, but was attainted by Parliament 1 Edw. IV. and his Lands being seised by the Crown, were given to John Lord Wenlock; yet upon Condition, that that Lord should allow her and her Children, which were two Sons and a Daughter, a sufficient Maintenance so long as the said Robert lived. Thomas his Son succeeded him, and suffered Death in the same Cause at Salisbury; but his Attainder being reversed 1 Hen. VII. his Daughter Mary inherited many of his Estates; but this Lordship is not mentioned in the Schedule given in at her Marriage to Edward Lord Hastings, and therefore passed with the entailed Lands, or some other Ways.

The later, viz. Sutton Mandeville, we suppose to have been most antiently the Lordship of the noble Family of Mandevilles, at length Earls of Essex; but we find nothing of it, till it was in the Possession of Thomas Lord West, who died seised of it 10 Rich. II. and left it to his Son and Heir, Thomas, whose Descendant Richard died possessed of it 16 Edw. IV. but was then in Exile. These are all the Villages that we find any Thing of Note in, in this Hundred, and so pass to

XX. The Hundred of Melkesham.

This Hundred is bounded on the East with the Devizes, and the Hundred of

Calm, on the South with the Hundred of Whorlswellsdon, on the West with the Hundred of Bradford, and on the North with the Hundred of Chippenham. The Fee of this Hundred is in the King, and the Government in the Sheriff and his Officers. The chief Town in it is

Troubridge or Trubridge, in Saxon *Tropbricg*, i. e. a strong Bridge, but for what Reason it hath this Name, it doth not appear; it is more probable that the right Name is *Trolbridge*; for besides the natural Melting of *t* into *u*, there is a Tithing in the Liberty and Parish, called *Troll*, and a large Common near it of the same Name. Also in a Manuscript History of Britain, (which is an Abridgment of *Jeffrey of Monmouth*) the Place is written *Trolbridge*, where it is said to have been built by *Molmutius*. It hath at this Time a Market weekly on Saturday, and a Fair yearly on St. James's Day, July 25. It is of some Note for the clothing Trade; *Leland* says, it had formerly a Castle, but it was demolished before his Time, all but two great Towers of Seven, which were standing when he wrote.

The first Lord of this Manor that we have any Account of, is *Edward de Sarisbury*, from whom the Earls of *Salisbury* are descended. He is said to have had forty-six Manors in this and other Counties, descended to him from his Father, *Walter de Ewrus*, Earl of *Rosmar*, who being of the Conqueror's Retinue, had them of his Gift; but this Manor and some other he purchased, with which enriching his Daughter *Maud*, *William Rufus* appointed *Humphry de Bobun*, called the Great, to marry her, which he accordingly did, and had this and other considerable Estates with her. From his Family, after some Descents, it passed to the Earls of *Lancaster*, of whom *Thomas*, Earl of *Lancaster* being attainted, this Manor and divers others, with which *Alice*, his Lady, had been endowed at the Church-door, were seised, and upon Considerations

tions resigned to the King by the said *Alice*, who gave this Manor and some others to *Hugh Despensers* the Elder, 16 *Edw. II.* But the *Despensers* being soon after attainted and beheaded, their Lands came into King *Edw. III.*'s Hands, who gave this Manor, and some other of their Estates, to *John*, Earl of *Warren*, who died possessed of it 21 *Edw. III.* leaving indeed a Daughter and Heir; but his Lands being before settled on the Crown, King *Edward*, by his Death, came into Possession of them, and gave it with some other Manors to *William Montacute*, in as full and ample a Manner as ever the Progenitors of *Margaret*, Countess of *Sarum*, had held them; and at the same Time made the said *William Montacute*, Earl of *Sarum*; and by the Girding on of a Sword the said Earldom was invested in him and his Heirs for ever. *Leland* further tells us, That in his Time the Earl of *Hertford* was Lord of this Manor. A great Part of the North Division of this County held of the Honour of *Trowbridg*, where there is a ruined Castle of the Dukes of *Lancaster*. Now the Court of the Dutchy of *Lancaster* for this County is annually kept in this Town about *Michaelmas*.

Bulkington, the Lordship of *Richard Fitz-alan*, Earl of *Arundel*, who being restored to his Honour and Estate, which his Father had forfeited by joining with *Thomas*, Earl of *Lancaster*, against the *Spensers*, 4 *Edw. III.* he obtained of that Prince a Charter for Free Warren in this and some other of his Lordships in this County 5 *Edw. III.* and died possessed of it 49 *Edw. III.* leaving it to his Son and Heir, *Richard*, who was a great Man in his Time.

Melkesbam or *Melchesbam*, in our Maps corruptly *Milsham*, the chief Town in this Hundred, when that Division was made, and of great Note some Ages after, as will appear by and by: Before the Conquest it was the Lordship of *Harold*, Son of Earl *Godwin*, Earl of the *West-Saxons*, and afterwards King, as appears from *Domesday-book*, which registers his Lands which he held in

Edward the Confessor's Reign. By his Death it came into the Conqueror's Power with his other Estates, who established a Court with Royal Jurisdiction at this Place; for here we find, that the Daughters of *William de Say*, viz. *Beatrix*, who married to *Jeffrey Fitz-Piers*, whose Posterity assumed the Name of *Mandevil*, and became Earls of *Essex*, their Grandmother *Beatrix*, being the Daughter of *William*, and Sister of *Jeffrey de Mandevil*, Earl of *Essex*, and *Maud*, who married *William de Bocland*, had their paternal Estate with mutual Consent divided; for *Maud*, by the Agreement of *Beatrix* her elder Sister, by a Fine levied in the King's Court here, upon the Feast-Day of the Conversion of *Sr. Paul*, had an Assignment of her Part of those Lands, whereof her Father died seised. And that this Agreement might be the more valid, this Partition was made in the Presence of *Ranulph de Glanville*, *Robert Marmion*, *Ralph Fitz-Stephen*, &c. then the King's Justices, and other Barons then and there assembled; but notwithstanding this Agreement, great Controversy arose between *Beatrix de Say*, the Mother, and *Jeffrey Fitz-Piers*, who should be Heir to *Jeffrey de Mandevile*, Earl of *Essex*, &c. Here King *Edw. I.* had a Forest, the Custody of which he had given to *Matthew Fitz-John*, Governor of the Castle of the *Devizes*, to which it belonged to find a Warden; but because he had abused his Trust, and committed great Waste in it, that King took the Custody of it into his own Hands; but upon Promises of better Management for the Future, it was restored to him again 29 *Edw. I.* The Forest of *Chippenham* was joined with this.

Polshot, *Pouleshot*, *Pawlesholt*, or *Poulesholt*, the Lordship and Estate of *William de Stourton*, whose Family was in great Repute antiently in this County, for *William de Stourton* was Knight of the Shire for the County, 8 *Hen. V.* and *John de Stourton* the Year following, which *John*, or another of that Family, was High Sheriff, 5 *Hen. VI.* and 12, being then a Knight, and *Reginald Stourton*,

ton, Knt. 37 Hen. VI. and 2 Edw. IV. William died possessed of this Manor, 1 Hen. V. and left it with his other Estates to John his Son and Heir. He was the High Sheriff of this County 12 and 16 Hen. VI. and afterwards, for his great and faithful Services to that King and his Father in the French Wars, created Lord Stourton. He also died possessed of this Manor 2 Edw. IV. and left it with his other Estates and Honour to Sir William Stourton, then become Lord Stourton, his Son and Heir, who also died seised of this Manor, and left it, &c. to his Son and Heir John; but of this Family see more in Stourton in the next Hundred.

Seen or Send, the Lordship and Estate of Hugh Despenser, Earl of Winchester, which being forfeited to the Crown by his Attainder, was granted by King Edward III. Reg. 4. to Edward de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, to hold with other Estates to himself and his Heirs lawfully begotten; but he dying without Heirs, his Inheritance descended to Humphry de Bohun his Brother: He was one of those eminent Lords that was present at that great Feast, and Jufts held at London, for the Love of the Countess of Salisbury, from whose Garter the King instituted the Order so called. He having attended the King into France, where he relieved Aquillon, then besieged by the French, obtained a License of that Prince, Reg. 21. to fortify and embattle his Manor-house here, and left it so privileged to his Nephew Humphry de Bohun, Son of William de Bohun, Earl of Northampton; but because the Title of this Lordship depended upon a Grant made by the said King to Edward his Uncle, and his Heirs, of which he left none of his Body (as the Grant ran) this Humphry, who had served that King in his Wars in France and Scotland several Years, did, in Consideration of that King's Grant of the Inheritance of this Lordship and Uphaven, remit to the said King 2000 Marks of Money due to him for his long and many Services, and so they descended to his Posterity.

Stanton or Staunton Fitz-warine, the Lordship and Estate of the Lords Fitz-warine, of whom Fulke Lord Fitz-warine died possessed of it 9 Hen. IV. but leaving no Issue, Elizabeth his Sister was found to be his Heir. She married Richard Hankford Esq; and had by him one Daughter only, who being married to William Bouchier, Knt. (her Name was Thomasine) he was in her Right summoned to Parliament by the Title of Lord Fitz-warine, from 27 Hen. VI. to the 12 Edw. IV. when we suppose he died. He, in Consideration of his great Services done for the House of York, obtained a Grant of that King, Reg. 1. of the Office of Master Forester of the Forest of Ermore in Devonshire, and Racche in Somersetshire. He was buried in Augustine fryars, London, and Fulke his Son inherited his Honour and Estates, of which this Lordship was a Part, and was in his Possession when he died, by the Name of Stanton Fitz-warine. His Posterity succeeded, till the Reign of King Charles II. but we find nothing more of this Manor after him. Here was a Park, which harboured a Sort of Beast, called Marterns, which had a brown rich Fur; but now the Race of them there is extinct, and we do not hear that there are any now to be found in this Isle.

Stoke Earl or Erlestoke, the Lordship of Matthew Fitz-John, descended of the ancient Family of Fitz-berberts, but calling himself Fitz-John, because John Fitz-berbert was his Father. He had no Issue, and therefore gave the Inheritance of all his Lands to King Edw. I. among which was this Manor of Earlstoke; but Eleanor his Wife surviving him, had for her Dowry an Assignment of a third Part of this Manor to hold for Life. The other two Parts, which were in the King's Hands, that Prince gave to Joan of Acres, his Daughter, who married first Gilbert, 4th Earl of Clare, and after Ralph de Mont-bermer, who had the Title of the Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, during her Life, but afterwards lost it, as appears from the Grant

Grant of this Manor, and divers other Lands, which he obtained of King *Edward II. Reg. 3.* for himself and his Sons *Thomas* and *Edward*, in which he is never so stiled, but *Ralph Monthermer* only. *Eleanor*, the Widow of *Matthew Fitz-John* was then living, and her Dowry is excepted in the Grant. *Thomas Fitz-hermer* was the last Heir Male of this Line; but leaving a Daughter and Heir, *Margaret*, she marrying *John de Montacute*, Earl of *Salisbury*, carried this and her other hereditary Estates into his Family, and *John* their Son and Heir inherited them; as did also their Descendants, till Issue Male failing in *Thomas*, the last Earl of that Name, *Alice* his Daughter and Heir being, before his Death, married to *Richard Nevill*, Son of *Ralph Nevill*, Earl of *Westmorland*, not only brought him this and many other Estates, but the Honour of the Earl of *Salisbury*, which was on her Account attributed to him. He enjoyed it during her Life; but after her Decease it passed to the Sons of *Ralph de Monthermer*, and their Heirs for Life, as it is above settled; and after them, in Default of Issue, to King *Edward*, his Heirs and Successors, where it rests, as we think.

William Goffe was the Son of *William Goffe*, Minister of this Town, and was born here. He was first a Sojourner in *Exeter College, Oxford*, but removed from thence with his Tutor, *Dr. Narcissus Marsh*, to *St. Alban-Hall*, when he was made Principal of it. There he took one Degree in Arts, and then removed to *London*, where he wrote a Book, intituled, *Londinum Triumphans*, or an Historical Account of the great Influence the Actions of the City of *London* have had on the Affairs of the Nation for many Ages past, &c. printed at *London* in 1682. He died of the Small-Pox, *Novemb. 1682*, and was buried in the Parish-Church of *St. Dunstan* in the West in that City.

Whaddon, the Lordship and Estate of *Robert Waleran*, Sheriff of *Glostershire* three Years. He obtained 31 *Hen. III.*

the Charter for a Fair every Year at this Town for three Days, viz. on the Eve, Day, and Morrow of the Feast of *St. Margaret* the Virgin, *July 20.* He was Governour of the Castles of *Marlborough* and *Lutgarshall* in this County, and *Dover* in *Kent.* In 52 *Hen. III.* he gave to *Alan Plugenet*, his Nephew, viz. the Son of *Alice* his Sister, this Manor and the Advowson of the Church, to hold to him the said *Alan* and the Heirs of his Body, paying yearly to him the said *Robert* and his Heirs, about 70 *l.* a Year, at four Terms. Upon the Death of *Robert Walron*d, it being found by an Inquisition, that he died without Issue; *Alan* obtained the Livery of this Manor, and some others, as the true and right Heir; and 18 *Edw. I.* obtained a Charter for Free Warren in all his Demesne Lands here, and some other Estates in this County. He was in great Esteem in his Time for his Wisdom and military Knowledge, and was summoned to Parliament among the Barons, from 1 *Edw. I.* to the 25th. He died 27 *Edw. I.* possessed of this Estate, written then sometimes *Weddon* and sometimes *Wheddon*. His Son *Alan* inherited his Estates, and for Want of Heirs, *Joan de Bobun* enjoyed them after him; but she dying also Issue-less 1 *Edw. III.* Sir *Richard de la Bere*, Knt. Son of *Richard de la Bere*, Brother in the whole Blood to *Alan Plugenet* her Father, inherited this and her other Estates. How they passed in the following Reigns we observe not, but find that 35 *Hen. VI.* *William Beauchamp* Lord *St. Amand* died seised of it, and for lack of lawful Issue by Dame *Anne* his Wife, settled his Lands in this County upon *Anthony S. Amand*, his natural Son.

Whitley, Whitele or *Whittlee*, the Lordship of *John Mauduit*, who also had the Advowson of the Church, of which he died seised 21 *Edw. III.* but leaving only a Daughter of his Son *Thomas*, who died in his Life-time, his Heir named *Maud*, then but nine Years old; we have no other Account of this Manor, till we find it in the Possession of *Thomas* de

de Bradeston, who died possessed of it 34 *Edw. III.* but how he obtained it we have no certain Information; he left it with his other Estates to his Son and Heir *Robert*, whose Son *Thomas* dying without Male Issue, it passed by *Elizabeth* his Daughter and Heir to another Family, viz. that of *Walter de la Pole*, from whom it went to *Richard Lord Moles*, who died possessed of it 8 *Rich. II.* and left it to his Son *William*, who also died seised of it, but left it to a Daughter.

XXI. *The Hundred of Mere.*

This Hundred is bounded on the East with the Hundred of *Dauworth*, on the South with the Hundred of *Chalk* and Part of *Dorsetshire*, on the West with the County of *Somerset*, and on the North with the Hundred of *South Damerham*. The Fee of this Hundred is in the King, and Government in the Sheriff and his Officers. The chief Towns are,

Hindon, whose Market is weekly on Thursday, and Fair yearly on The Lordship of this Town was the Estate of *Thomas de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*; but he having forfeited it to the Crown by his rebellious Attempts against King *Rich. II.* that King gave this Lordship, and some other Estates belonging to him before, to *John de Beaufort*, one of the Sons of *John of Gaunt*, by the Lady *Katharine Swinford*, whom he before had made Marquess of *Somerset*. How long it continued in his Family we find nor; but 'tis probable but a very little Time, because King *Richard* being soon after deposed, that Earl was restored to his Honour, and possibly to his Estate.

Mere, a Village so called, probably from being a Meape, or Land-mark, because it stands near the Borders of this County, *Somerset* and *Dorset* Shires. It is marked in our Villares and Maps as a Market-Town, and may, 'tis likely, have antiently been such, but hath

been so long disused, that we have no Accounts of the Markets or Fair in our Books; yet it may require a principal Place in our History, because it was certainly once the principal Town of this Hundred, from which it took its Name. In the Reign of King *Hen. III.* *Edmund*, Earl of *Cornwal*, died possessed of it without Heirs, and so his great Estates all fell to the Crown; but *Margaret*, his Widow, was allotted some of them for her Dowry. There was then a Castle in this Town, which then went along with the Manor. Between this Place and *Stourton*, which is the next Town to it westward, are four Entrenchments, of which the most considerable is in *Stourton-Park*: It is double-ditched, and is called by *Leland*, *White-shole hill*, probably a Camp of the *Danes* in one of the Battles at *Pen*.

In the Parish-Church of this Place was a Chantry in a Chantry, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, in which *John Lord Stourton*, by his Testament bearing Date, *Aug. 8, 1484*, (2 *Rich. III.*) bequeathed his Body to be buried, appointing, that the whole Revenue of all his Lands, purchased of *Edyth Claymond* in this Parish, should be employed for the Maintenance of a Priest to pray for his Soul every Day, and for the Souls of his Ancestors; as also to celebrate his *Obit* yearly, with the *Obit* of *Katharine* his Wife, and all his Ancestors.

Sir Francis Cottington, Bar. who was born in or near this Town, may justly be a great Ornament to it. He was bred up in his Youth under *Sir Charles Cornwallis*, Knt. the *English* Resident in *Spain*, where he lived so long, that he affected the *Spanish* Garb and Gravity, and so ordered them, that they became him. Being in this Time found, without any Assistance of Arr, a Person of an excellent solid Understanding and sound Judgment, which were accompanied with a very active Diligence, King *James I.* cast a favourable Eye upon him, and being thought worthy of Encouragement, constituted Clerk of the Council, sent him into *Spain* to recall

Sir

Sir *John Digby*, at that Time Ambassador there, and continue his Agent after his Return. He staid there four Years; and being called home was created Baronet 20 *Jac. I.* and growing more conspicuous in that Reign and his Son's, King *Char. I.* for his Wisdom and Judgment he was made Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer 5 *Car. I.* and having soon after been sent an Ambassador into *Spain*, to treat of a Peace with that King, he was at his Return created Baron of *Hanworth* in *Middlesex*. He was afterwards Lord Treasurer and Master of the Court of Wards, but lost all by his Adherence to his Master and his Son Prince *Charles* in their Adversity; by which last he was sent in 1649. with Sir *Edward Hyde* an Ambassador to *Spain*, where he died at *Valadolid*, and there was buried; but left no Issue.

Mr. *Francis Potter* was born in the Vicarage-house of this Town in 1594. He had his learned Education at *Worcester* first, and then in *Trinity College, Oxford*, where he took his Degrees in Arts, and one in Divinity, continuing in that College an hard Student till the Year 1637. when upon the Death of his Father he left the University altogether, to succeed his Father in the Rectory of *Kilmanton* in *Dorsetshire*: There he lived a single Monkish Life, not much valuing Conversation. He was mechanically inclined, and invented many ingenious Things in that Way, as raising of Waters, and making of Water-Engines; which being presented to the Royal Society, about the Time of its first Erection, were highly approved by them; and he on that Account admitted a Member of it. About the Year 1640. he embraced a Notion of curing Diseases by Transfusion of Blood out of one Man into another, which was at that Time only enter'd into that Society's Books; but was afterwards improved by Dr. *Lower*. He wrote an Interpretation of the Apocalyptic Number 666. in which he shewed, that it contained the perfect Cha-

rafter of Antichrist's Government. Mr. *Mede*, whose Interpretations of the Revelations were about that Time admired by all learned Men, says of it, That it was the happiest Book that ever came into the World, and such as cannot be read but with much Admiration. He died in a good old Age at *Kilmanton*, being then perfectly blind, and some Time before, in 1678. His Memory is still preserved in his College, by a Dial he made and set up in the old Quadrangle, yet remaining.

Knogle, Knoll, Knowels or Knowley, the Lordship of *Hugh Earl of Stafford*, who died possessed of it 10 *Rich. II.* leaving it with his other great Estates to *Thomas* his Son and Heir, as he also did to his Son *Humphrey* 4 *Hen. IV.* but he kept it not long, for 9 *Hen. IV.* we find *John Lord Lovell* possessed of this Manor at his Death; and after him *William Lord St. Amand* had it 35 *Hen. VI.* by the Name of *Knabbewell*, as we suppose, because there is no Lordship in this County that comes near that Name but this; and 'tis usual in our Histories to make such Contractions as *Knablewell* into *Knogle*, &c. but as to that we submit it to the Reader, as a mere Conjecture.

Maiden Bradley, so called, as Mr. *Cambden* tells us, from one of the Daughters of *Manasser Bisset*, a famous Man in his Time; who being so herself, built an Hospital here for Leprous Maids, and endowed it with her own Inheritance; but this Tradition is fabulous; for the Hospital of this Place was in Truth built by *Manser Bisset*, Sewer to King *Stephen*, in that King's Reign, or soon after; and endowed by him for secular Priests and Leprous Women: All which his Son *Henry* confirmed long before his Estate came to be divided among the Heirs general; for *Manser*, who was Lord of this Manor, left it to his Son *Henry*; who dying without Issue, another *Henry*, 1. *Joh.* his Nephew became his Heir, and after him *John* his Brother, whose Daughters 47 *Hen. III.* became Heirs of their Estate; so that the Story of this Leprous Lady is not

at all probable. Before this Lordship was the Estate of the *Bissets*, it was possessed by *Tosti*, the fourth Son of *Godwin* Earl of *Kent*, as appears from the Conqueror's Survey; which registers him in Possession of it in King *Edward* the Confessor's Reign, under the Title of Earl of *Northumberland*. He was a Person of a turbulent Spirit; and rebelling against *K. Harold*, was slain by him in the Battle of *Stamford-bridge*, *Yorkshire*. His Estates passed thereby to the Crown; and being disposed of by the Conqueror, came at length to these *Bissets*. Here is a Fair kept yearly on the Feast of *St. Andrew*, *Nov. 30.* *Henry Bisset*, who confirmed his Father's Endowment to this Hospital, gave the Church of this Place to the Canons of *Nutley* in *Buckinghamshire*, to pray for the Health of the Souls of *Manfer* his Father, *Alice* his Mother, and *Isoud* his Wife. By this Village, *Mr. Camden* tells us, That there did run a little River, called *Dever-Rill*, because like *Anas* in *Spain*, and the *Mole* in *Surrey*, which took their Names from thence, it dives under the Earth, and rises up again at about a Mile's Distance; but surely *Mr. Camden* must have had a false Relation, for no such Thing now appears, or is to be heard of thereabouts.

Sir Henry Ludlow, the Father of *Col. Edmund Ludlow*, had his Seat in this Parish. He laid the Foundation of his Son's Rebellion and Antimonarchical Principles; for being chosen Knight of the Shire for this County in 1640. he shewed himself an Enemy to the King and his Friends, and died here in 1660. or thereabouts. His Son *Edmund* followed his Father's Steps, and at the Breaking out of the Rebellion, sided with the *Presbyterians*, became a Colonel in the Parliament Army, was Governor of *Wardour* Castle in this County; and at length sat among the Judges, by whom the King was condemned to die. Afterwards he was Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, a little while after the Death of *Ireton*, and in the Time of *Oliver*, a Major General; but at length foresee-

ing the Restoration of King *Charles II.* he fled into *Switzerland*, where he lived many Years before his Death. He came into *England* in 1689. with four Deputies, to offer King *William III.* to raise Men for his Service; but the Parliament then sitting addressed the King to issue out a Proclamation to apprehend him as a Regicide; which as soon as he understood, he hastened again to *Switzerland*, where he died in an advanced Age; being at his Return aged 74 Years.

Stourton, a Village so named from its Situation on the River *Stour*, which riseth here out of six Fountains; as much as to say, a Town on the *Stour*. It hath given a Name to an ancient Family of Gentry in this County, diverse of which being Lords of it, and residing there, bore considerable Offices in the State; for *John de Stourton* was High Sheriff for *Dorset* and *Somerset* Shires 1 *Rich. II.* *William de Stourton*, who married *Elizabeth*, the only Daughter and Heir of *Sir John le Moyne* or *Monke*, and was much enriched by her Inheritance, was Knight of the Shire for this County, in the Reign of King *Hen. V.* His Son and Heir, *John de Stourton*, who was knighted 8 *Hen. VI.* having served that King in his Wars with *France*, was twice Sheriff of this County in his Reign, viz. *Annis 12* and *16*. In the 19th Year of the same King, he obtained a Grant of him for diverse Deer-leaps in his Park at *Stourton*; as also for Free Warren in all his Demesne Lands and Woods there; and likewise for a Fair there yearly. In the 26th of the same Reign, he was, in Consideration of his faithful Services performed to himself and Father, created by that King Baron *Stourton* of *Stourton*. He died possessed of this Lordship and Estate 2 *Edward IV.* and left his Honour and Lands to *Sir William Stourton*, Knt. his Son and Heir, who also died seised of it 17 *Edw. IV.* leaving *Sir John Stourton* his Son and Heir. He died 2 *Rub. 13.* and was succeeded by his Son and Heir *William*; who by his Testament, bearing Date 14 *Hen.*

Hen. VIII. 1522. bequeathed his Body to be buried in the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin, within the Church of *St. Peter* at *Stourton*. His Son *William* succeeded him; and dying soon after without Issue, left his Honour and Estate to *Edward* his Brother; who 27 *Hen. VIII.* bequeathed his Body to be buried in the North Isle of this Parish Church, in a Chapel of which some other of his Descendants were buried: This Family is still in Being, *Edward* Lord *Stourton* at present enjoying that Honour. Their Arms are, Between six Fountains proper a Bend, Or in a Field Sable; and the Crest to them is, A Demi-Monk with a (penitential) Whip in his Hand. Of this Family, there lately died at *Turin* in *Savoy*, Mr. *Stourton*, a Knight of the Order of *St. Laurence* and *St. Maurice*, a Gentleman of great Worth, who was Master of the Horse to the Princess *Lovisa* of *Savoy*, and Governor of the Princes, *Maurice*, *Eugene*, and *Immanuel de Soissons*; and afterwards served under Prince *Eugene* in the Wars of *Hungary* and *Italy*, with great Reputation. He died about *Feb. 1724*. These are all the Places of Note in this small Hundred, which are come to our Knowledge; and so we go on to

XXII. *The Hundred of Pottern.*

This Hundred is divided into two Parts in our Maps; one Part lying Northward between the Hundreds of *Selkley*, *North Damerham*, *Caln* and *Kingsbridge*; and the other Southward, between the Hundreds of *Swanborough*, *Branche*, *Melkesham* and *Caln*. The Fee of both Parts we suppose to be in the King, and the Government to be in the High Sheriff and his Officers. There is no Marker-Town in either Part; the Villages of Note are

Pottern, which is only remarkable for giving the Name to the Hundred; which shews, that it was anciently the most noted Town in it, how mean soever it be now.

Allington or *Ashlington*, the Lordship of *John de Tregoz*, of which he died possessed 27 *Edw. I.* leaving *John de la Warre*, the Son of *Clarice* his eldest Sister, and *Sibill* his youngest Sister, his Heirs. This Manor upon the Partition came to *John de la Warre*; who having been in the French Wars with Prince *Edward*, had Summons to Parliament 44 *Hen. III.* and so continued to 21 *Rich. II.* when he obtained a special Dispensation to exempt him from his Attendance upon future Parliaments, and the King in his Wars, or any otherwise, against his own Will, being then very aged. He died the Year following, and left this Manor and many other great Estates to his Brother *Thomas de la Warre*, who was then Rector of *Manchester*; and by the King's Licence made it a Collegiate Church. He had Summons to Parliament from 23 *Rich. II.* to 4 *Hen. VI.* when he died seised of this Manor, with the Hamlet of *East-Kene*. He being a Clergyman, who in those Days could not marry, left Sir *Reginald West*, Knt. his next Heir, by Virtue of an Entail formerly made, which deprived *John Griffin*, who was the right Heir at Law. *Reginald*, upon this Succession, became Lord *de la Warre*, and was summoned to Parliament among the Barons as such, from 5 *Hen. VI.* to the 28th of that King's Reign, when he died seised of this Manor, and many other great Estates, which he left with his Honour to his Son and Heir *Richard*, who died possessed of it, and left it to his Son and Heir, *Thomas* Lord *de la Warre*, in whose Family we suppose it remains, the Family yet continuing. The Living here is a Vicarage, and that of no great Value, yet rendered great by its famous Vicar, Mr. *Nicholas Fuller*, whose Worth no Preference was equal to; and yet was contented with it, insomuch that when Bishop *Andrews* sent him a Presentation to a greater, he was unwilling to accept it. He was the Prince of our English Criticks, as appears from his *Miscellanies*, where he shews incomparable Learning,

Learning, with great Candor and Judgment; and by discovering how much the Greek Testament he braizes, clears up many Difficulties, not otherwise to be solved.

Cannings Bishops, the Seat of *Michael Ernley*, Esq; who married *Susan*, the Daughter of *Sir William Hungerford* of *Farley-Castle*, Knt. of whose Family diverse were Sheriffs of this County, in the Reigns of King *Hen. VII.* and *VIII. Phil.* and *Mary I.* and Queen *Elizabeth*.

George Fereby, Minister of this Place, is worthy our Notice, not only for the Sermon he preached on 2 *Sam. xiv. 14.* at the Funeral of *Mr. Drew*, but for his Ingenuity in pleasing Queen *Anne*, the Consort of King *James I.* after this Manner. He was well skilled in Musick; and while that Queen staid at the *Bath* to drink the Waters for her Health, he taught diverse young Men in his Parish, to play and sing their Parts; and having composed a Song in four Parts, instructed them to sing it perfectly, and with all to play a Lesson or two on Wind-Instruments. The Queen returning from the *Bath*, passed over *Wensdyke* in his Parish, of which *Mr. Fereby* having Intelligence, he dressed himself in the Habit of an old Bard, and cloathed his Scholars in Shepherd's Weeds, and went to meet her. She having had some Notice of them stood still, and suffered them to draw up to her; which when they had done, they played their Lessons on their Wind-Instruments admirably, and sung their Song with double Voices, to the great Liking and Content of the Queen and her Court. Soon after this, *Mr. Fereby* was sworn the King's Chaplain, and was ever after much valued for his Ingenuity. The Song began thus:

*Shine, O thou sacred Shepherds Star
On filly Shepherd Swaines, &c.*

Cleve or *Clive*, the Lordship of *Harold*, Earl of the *West-Saxons* (but afterwards King) in King *Edward* the Confessor's

Time, as appears from the Conqueror's Survey.

Coate or *Coates*, the Lordship of *John Maltravers*, who 12 *Edw. II.* procured a Charter of Free Warren in all his Demesne Lands here, and diverse other Estates. He was in great Esteem with those in Power after the Deposal of King *Edw. II.* and had Summons to Parliament 1 *Edw. III.* to the 38th of that King, when he died; and leaving no Issue Male, this Lordship passed to *Reginald Lord Cobham*, and his Heirs, by *Eleanor*, Daughter and Coheir of *John Lord Maltravers*; whose Son *Reginald* dying in his Life time, and leaving only a Daughter and Heir, *Margaret*, who afterwards marrying *Ralph Nevell*, the second Earl of *Westmorland* of that Name, translated it with her other Estates into his Family.

Easton or *Estone*, the Lordship of *Roger de Berkley*, in the Conqueror's Time. He was called, in the 20th Year of that King's Reign, *Rogerus Senior de Berkley*. In his Posterity we suppose that it continued diverse Successions, because we find nothing more of it till we meet with it in the Possession of *Sir Nicholas St. Maur*, who going with *Maurice de Berkley* into the French Wars 21 *Edw. III.* might have obtained it of him that Way; but if it bears the Name of *Easton-meysi*, as we think it did, 'tis probable it came into the Family of *St. Maurs*, for the Marriage of *Laurence St. Maur* with *Eve de Meysi*, as Part of her Inheritance; but of the Family of *Meysi* we have no Account.

Lavington-West or *Bishops Lavington*, anciently the Lordship of the *Danvers* and *Dantseys*; and so continued many Generations. Two of them founded and liberally endowed the Free-School and Alms-houses of this Town. From these Families it passed by *Anne*, the Daughter and Heiress to *Sir Henry Lee*, by Marriage, whose Daughter and Heir the incomparable *Eleanora*, carried it by Marriage to *Montague Earl of Abingdon*, who is now Lord of the Manor,

and hath a very pleasant Seat here, finely accommodated with a Park, Gardens, a Grotto, and several other Conveniences. In this Parish is

Littleton Paganel or *Painell*, so called, because it anciently belonged to the *Paganells* or *Paynells*, of whom *William Paganell*, who was summoned to Parliament among the Barons, from 32 *Edw.* I. to 8 *Edw.* II. died possessed of it 10 *Edw.* II. *John Painell*, his Brother, succeeded him in his Inheritance; and 12 *Edw.* II. procured that King's Charter for a Market upon *Tuesday* every Week, at this his Manor of *Lavington*; as also a Fair yearly on the Eve, Day and Morrow of the Nativity of St. *John Baptist*, *June* 24. and departed the same Year, leaving *Maud* his only Daughter and Heir. It is now an obscure Village, the Market having been long disused, if not the Fair.

Rundway or *Roundway*, a Place remarkable for nothing but a Battle here fought between the King's and Parliament's Forces in the Civil Wars, *July* 13, 1643. the first being led by Prince *Maurice* and the Earl of *Carnarvan*, and the latter by Sir *William Waller*. The Battle at *Lands down Hill* was fought but a few Days before; and tho' Sir *Bevil Greenvill* was slain, the King's Friends kept the Field all the Night following, which was a Proof of Victory; but the Parliament Army under *Waller* made but a Retreat, and came to a Fight in this Place again. The Lord *Wilmot*, in the mean Time, was got to the King's Army for a select Supply of Horse from *Oxford*, which were thought a suitable Match with Sir *Arthur Haslerigs*. The Battle being joined, the Prince charged the Parliament's Forces so furiously, that their Horse forsook the Field, and left their Foot to shift for themselves; which by the Assistance of Sir *Ralph Hopton's* Brigade, (though they were forced to turn their Bed-cords into Match) were soon routed; and so a compleat Victory was obtained by the King's Party. This Suc-

cess contributed not a little to the Lord *Wilmot's* Honour, who was thereupon created Earl of *Rochester* by King *Char.* II. in 1652. as a Reward of his great Services.

XXIII. The Hundred of Ramsbury.

This Hundred is bounded on the East with *Berkshire*, on the South with the Hundred of *Selkley*, on the West with the Hundred of *Kingsbridge*, and on the North with the Hundred of *Highworth*. The Fee is in the Crown, and the Government under the High Sheriff and his Officers. The chief Town of this Hundred is

Auburn, a small Market-Town, whose Market is on *Tuesday* weekly, and Fair yearly on
The Villages of any Note are

Aldeborn or *Alderborn*, the Lordship of *Henry Lucy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, who died possessed of it 5 *Edw.* II. but enjoyed it only by the Curtesy of *England*, it being the Inheritance of *Margaret* his Lady, deceased, sole Daughter and Heir of *William Longespe*, Son of *William Longespe*, Earl of *Salisbury*, leaving no Issue Male, his Son being drowned at *Denbigh Castle*.

Axford, the Lordship and Estate of *John Lord Lovell*, who died possessed of it and several other Lands in this County 9 *Hen.* IV. leaving them to *John* his Son and Heir.

Estridge or *Essage*, the Lordship of *William de Braose*, who came hither out of *France*, in or near the Conqueror's Reign; and had a considerable Estate here, when the Conqueror's Survey was taken; for it is therein mentioned with others.

Littlecot, a Village situate upon the River *Kennet*, which was cross this Hundred, is of no Note but for its Lord Sir *John Popham*; who being Justice of the King's Bench in the latter End of *Q. Elizabeth* and *K. James I's* Reign,

Reign, discharged that Office with Fidelity, and yet with Applause to the great Benefit of the Nation. He deserves never to be mentioned without a much larger Character; but having done it already at *Wellington* in *Somersetshire*, where was his Residence some Years, at a Seat built by himself, and to which he was a considerable Benefactor, we shall refer our Reader thither.

Ramsbury, a Village of some Note for giving Name to the Hundred, but of much greater for once having had the Honour of being the See of the Bishop of this County. To make this out, we must understand, that this County and diverse others, which now make the Sees of *Bristol*, *Wells* and *Exeter*, were the Diocese of *Sherborn*, which is situate in *Dorsetshire*. Thirteen Bishops sat successively in this See; from the Year of Christ 705. to the Year 889. when *Ethelward* 2. was Bishop. He sat sixteen Years, and after his Death this Diocese was divided into many Parts by *Plegmundus*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*. The See of *Sherborn* continued; but there was a particular See erected for this County at *Wilton*, then the chief City of it. The Bishops of this See had their Residence for the most Part there, but sometimes at *Ramsbury*, which made them called as well Bishops of *Ramsbury* as *Wilton*. This See had eleven Bishops in its Succession, viz. from A.C. 906. to 1045. when *Hermanus*, Bishop of *Wilton* and *Ramsbury*, resigned this See, because the Monks of *Malmesbury* would not consent to the Removal of it to their Abbey, and was made Bishop of *Sherborn*; by which Means the two Sees being united, *Hermanus* removed them soon after to *Salisbury*, which was the biggest City in this County, as it now remains; but of this more in its proper Place. *Ramsbury* never had a Chapter for the Clergy, nor any Thing to maintain them. It is now famous for its pleasant Meadows on the Banks of the River *Kennet*. These are all the Villages of this Hundred come to our Knowledge.

XXIV. *The Hundred of Selkley.*

This Hundred is bounded on the East with the Hundred of *Ramsbury*, on the South with the Hundred of *Swanborough*, on the West with the Hundred of *Calne*, and on the North with the Hundred of *Kingsbridge*. The Fee is in the Crown, and the Government in the High Sheriff and his Officers. The chief Town of it is

Marleborough or *Merleberge*, and in the *Saxon Annals* *Mærlbeorge*, so called from its Chalky Soil on which it stands, which in our Language was called *Marle*, before our Forefathers borrowed the Word Chalk from the Latin *Calx*. *Alexander Necham* will have its Name taken from *Merlins tomb*, but without any good Grounds. 'Tis at present a good Town, governed by a Mayor, twelve Aldermen, twenty-four Burgeses, and other inferior Officers; and hath the Privilege of electing Representatives to Parliament. It hath a Market weekly on *Saturday*, and three Fairs yearly, viz. on *St. Peter's* and *St. Paul's* Day, *June* 29, *July* 22, and on the Assumption of the Virgin *Mary*, *August* 15.

Here was anciently an odd Custom used at the Admission of a Freeman into the Corporation, which we cannot omit, though 'tis now laid aside, viz. Every Person at the taking up of his Freedom, gave the Mayor a Couple of Greyhounds, two white Capons and a white Bull, to which the Arms of the Town seem plainly to refer, being blazoned thus: Party per Saltier Gules and Azure, on the first Quarter Gules a Bull Argent, on the second Azure a Cock or Capon Argent, the third as the second, and on the Base Gules are three Greyhounds currant Argent, between two Roses Gules.

Our Antiquaries unanimously agree, that this Place is the ancient Roman Station, mentioned by *Antoninus* in his *Itinerary*, *Iter* 14, and there called *Canutium*; which they ground upon its Distance

Distance from *Verlicium* or *Warmister*, which is said therein to be twenty Miles. But the History and Name of this Place, as well as the Antiquity and various Fortunes of it, were almost all buried in Oblivion, from the Coming in of the Saxons to the Norman Conquest; for in that Interval not so much as its Name occurs in any of our Annals, unless we will accept of the Conjecture of a learned Annotator, in the Life of King *Alfred*, upon the Reverse of a Saxon Coin, on which this Inscription is engraven, in this Manner:

CVH .:· NET .:· TI

which he believes to be meant of *Cunetium*, of which let the Reader judge.

After the Conquest we find nothing remarkable of the Town and Castle till the Reign of King *Rich. I.* who being taken Prisoner in his Return from the Wars of the Holy Land, by *Leopold* Duke of *Austria*, who sent him to the Emperor *Hen. VI.* a Person much prejudiced against him, to be kept Prisoner, *John* his Brother thinking him secure from ever returning, began to exercise Regal Authority; and to settle himself firmly in it, seized upon diverse strong Towns and Castles, and among others this of *Marlborough*, which at King *Richard's* Return, was after a short Siege reduced to that King's Obedience, by *Hubert* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, *Ranulph* 3. commonly called *de Blundevil* Earl of *Chester*, and *David* King of *Scots*, who commanded King *Richard's* Army, which was busied in subduing other Towns and Castles, who had submitted to his Brother *John* as King. After this the Castle remained in the King's Hands, and he put in Governors; for

In the 45 *Hen. III.* *Robert de Waleran*, who in that King's Conteſts with the Barons, was much entrusted with the Fortresses and Castles, which held out for him, was made Governor of this Castle with that of *Dover* and *Lutgershull*; but in the 47th Year of the same King, he was removed and confined to the Go-

vernment of *Dover* Castle only; which Garrison he was ordered to provide with thirty Cross-Bow Men. *Roger* Lord *Clifford* succeeded him the same Year in the Government of this Castle and Town. He being seduced by *Montfort* and the rebellious Barons, who under the specious Pretences of asserting the Laws and Peoples Liberties, had taken Arms, joined with them, and for a while did much Mischief, both by sacrilegious Actions and otherwise; but being excommunicated by the Bishop of *Canterbury*, with the rest of his Confederates, he fell off from them to the King; and having done him good Service at the Siege of *Northampton*, was made Governor of the Castle of *Gloceſter*, and Sheriff there.

In the 51d Year of this King's Reign *Anno Dom. 1267.* there was a great Parliament summoned to meet at this Place, upon the *Utas* of *St. Martin*, for the providing (as the Preamble words it) for the better State of the Realm of *England*, and more speedy Administration of Justice; and it was there enacted and ordained, That whereas the said Realm had of late been disquieted with manifold Troubles and Dissentions, that diverse necessary Statutes and Laws in N^o 29. should for the Reformation thereof, be strictly observed for the Peace and Tranquility of the People. Of these the two Principal are; first, Against Revenges and Distresses, which in those Times of War were common and very severe, upon such as had done any Wrongs, or owed any Debts, without any Authority from the King's Courts; wherefore it was enacted, That all Revenges and Distresses taken without any Award of the King's Court, shall be punished by Fine, which shall be proportioned to the Losses of the Sufferer so justly, as to make him full Amends. Secondly, That the two great Charters shall be observed in all their Articles, viz. *Magna Charta* or the great Charter, as well in such Matters as appertain to the King, as to all others; and *Charta de Foresta* or the Charter of the

the Forest; and all the Offenders, when convict, grievously punished by Fine or Amercement, according to the Fault.

In the 14 *Edw. II.* *Oliver Ingham*, a Person of great Action in his Time; and adhering to that King against the Barons, who being headed by *Thomas Earl of Lancaster*, made an Insurrection upon the Account of the *Despensers*, was constituted Governor of the Castle of this Place, and that of the *Devises* in this County. He died 18 *Edw. III.* This Castle is now by the Injuries of Time so miserably ruined, that there are only within the Ditch some small Remains of the Walls; near which there is an Alehouse with a Castle for the Sign.

In the Reign of King *Rich. II.* Anno 17. *William* the Son of *Henry Lord Scroope of Masham*, being retained to serve that King for 200 *l. per Ann.* during his Life, had the Town, Castle and Berton of this Town, to hold for his Life in Lieu thereof. He was afterwards advanced to the Honour of Earl of *Wiltshire*, where the Reader will see more of him.

This Town hath given a Title of Honour to two Families, viz. to *James Ley*, sixth Son of *Henry Ley of Tresfont Erias* in this County; who having made himself eminent for his Proficiency in the Laws of *England*, in *Lincoln's Inn*, where he was chosen the Lent-Reader 44 *Eliz.* was raised soon after to diverse Degrees of Honour and eminent Employments, as Serjeant at Law 1 *Jac. I.* Chief Justice of the King's Bench in *Ireland*, and afterwards in *England*, a Knight, Baronet and Lord by the same King; and 1 *Car. I.* Earl of *Marlborough*, with a Limitation of this Honour to the Heirs Male of his Body, by *Fane* his then Wife, Daughter of *John Lord Butler of Brimsfield* in *Hertfordshire*; and for lack of such Issue, to the Heirs Male of his own Body. He died in *Lincoln's Inn*, *Mar. 14, 1628.* and was buried under a sumptuous Monument, in the Parish Church of *Westbury*. After his Death in 1659. were published his Reports of diverse Law Cases, tried in the Times of King

James I. and King *Charles I.* In his Honours he was succeeded by

James his Son and Heir; but not by the above-mentioned *Fane*, who was his third Wife, for he had no Issue by her, but by *Mary*, the Daughter of *John Pettey of Stoke Talmage, Oxfordshire, Esq.* He married *Mary* the Daughter of Sir *Arthur Capel of Hadham in Hertfordshire, Knt.* by whom he had his Son and Heir

James Earl of Marlborough. He being a Person excellently well skilled in Navigation, and other Parts of Mathematics, was made Lord Admiral of all his Majesty King *Charles II.*'s Ships at *Dartmouth*, and the Parts adjacent; and sent by that Prince into the *American Plantations* in 1662. But returning within a Year or two, he was in 1665. put into the Command of the huge Ship, called the *Old James*, to manage it in the Fight against the *Dutch* that Year; and was slain therein by a Canon Bullet, without Issue.

William, his Uncle, became thereupon Heir to his Honours; but leaving no Issue, this Honour in that Family became extinct, and so continued diverse Years, viz. till the Year 1689 the first Year of King *Will. III.* when

John Lord Churchill of Anmouth in Scotland, created by *K. Char. II.* and of *Sandridge*, in the County of *Hertford* in *England*, by *K. James II.* in 1685; was farther created Earl of *Marlborough*. His Family was as antient as the Conquest, being then called *Courcil*, of whom *Roger Courcil* came into *England* with the Conqueror; and from him was Sir *Winston Churchill*, the Father of this Earl descended. This Earl, who was the greatest Hero of his Age, and perhaps of many Ages before him, was first brought to Court by the Favour of the Duke of *York*, which recommended him to King *Char. II.* who observing his Inclination to Arms, sent him with the Duke of *Monmouth* to *Tangier*, and afterwards to *France*, where he behaved himself so well, that the Duke gave him a Company in his own Regiment; and at his Return, gave him such a Character for his

his Bravery and Conduct, that he was made Lieutenant Colonel to Sir *Charles Littleton*, Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber, and Master of the Robes to the Duke of York.

When *K. James* came to the Throne, he was continued Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber, and made Captain of a Troop of Life-Guards; and the same Year Baron of *Sandridge*, a Lordship devolved to him in Right of his Wife, a Coheir of the Family of *Fennings*; but all these Favours from King *James II.* not being able, contrary to Conscience, to draw him into his Popish Measures, he with the Duke of *Grafton*, and many others of the Protestant Nobility, left the King, went over with considerable Succours to the Prince of *Orange*, then at *Sherburn*, and so contributed not a little to the strange Revolution that followed; for which Services he was by King *William*, as soon as he was settled on the Throne, continued Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber, and created Earl of *Marlborough*, as is abovesaid.

From this Time, and all the Reign of Queen *Anne* almost, he was employed continually in some warlike Expedition or other, as 1 *Gul. III.* in *Flanders* with Prince *Waldeck*, 2 *Gul. III.* in *Ireland* to reduce *Cork* and *Kinsale*, the next Year with King *William* in *Flanders*, in 1701. with the *English* Forces in *Holland*, being then Plenipotentiary for the King at the *Hague*. In Queen *Anne's* Reign, he was constituted Captain General of all her Majesty's Forces at Home and Abroad, and as such commanding the Army in *Flanders* that took *Venlo*, *Ruremond*, *Stevenswaert*, *Leige*, &c. was at his Return, rewarded with the Honours of Marquis of *Blandford* and Duke of *Marlborough*. In 1704. he marched to the *Danube*, having routed the *French* and *Bavarian* Forces at *Schellengberg*, and totally defeated them at *Hofstat*. He was made a Prince of the Empire, under the Style and Title of the Prince of *Mendelsheim*; and at his Return into *England*, had the Honour of *Woodstock* and Hundred of *Wooton*, settled on him

and his Heirs, by Act of Parliament. Other great Exploits he performed in the Years 1705. to 1711. in raising the Siege of *Leige*, retaking *Huy*, defeating the *French* and *Bavarian* Forces at *Ramellies*, and several other Places, but principally at *Blenheim*, by which the Frontiers of *Holland* were secured and enlarged, and the Empire delivered from certain Ruin. He had by *Sarah* his Lady, the Daughter and Coheir of *Richard Fennings* of *Sandridge*, Esq; one Son and four Daughters. His Son, then called the Marquis of *Blandford*, died before the Duke, at *Cambridge* in 1703. His Daughters were married; *Henrietta* to the Earl of *Godolphin*, *Anne* to the Earl of *Sunderland*, *Elizabeth* to the Earl of *Bridgewater*, and *Mary* to the Duke of *Montague*. His Honours of *Marlborough* and *Woodstock* are settled so by Act of Parliament, that they are to pass to his Daughters and their Descendants, whether Male or Female, for ever; but for the Honour of *Woodstock*, he or she that is in Possession of it, is by Way of Homage, to present a Standard to the Sovereign, King or Queen, every Year on the Day the Victory of *Blenheim* was obtained. This Town hath been the fruitful Mother of many famous Men, as

John Sedgwick, who was born in *St. Peter's* Parish in this Town, where also he had his School Education. He commenced Bachelor of Arts at *Oxford* in 1621. and having been ordained Deacon by the Bishop of *London*, he served a small Cure there; but having taken his Degrees of Master of Arts and Bachelor of Divinity, and been ordained Priest, became a Preacher at *Chiswick* in *Middlesex*, and at length Rector of *St. Albans*. He was zealous against the *Antinomians* of his Time, and wrote a Book against them. He hath some Sermons in Print; and died in 1643.

Obadiah Sedgwick was his Brother, and born at the same Place. After his Education, much like his Brother's, and entering into Orders, he was Preacher at *St. Mildred's* in *Bread street*, Vicar of

Coxall

Coxall in *Essex*, and Minister of *Covent-Garden*; which last he resigned in his old Age, and retired to *Marlborough*, where he died very rich, in 1657-8. and was buried by his Father, in the Chancel of *Ogborn St. Andrew*. Of these the Reader may see more in *Wood's Athens*, Vol. 2. pag. 16, 138.

Christopher Fowler, Minister of *St. Margaret's Church* in *Lothbury*. He hath several Sermons in Print. He died in 1677-8.

Edward Hinton, Vicar of *Maldon* in *Surrey*, and after of *Islip* in *Oxfordshire*, where he died in 1678.

Aubery, now a Village; but as our Antiquaries conjecture, a Monument more considerable in it self, than is known to the World. Mr. *Aubery* is of Opinion, That it was a *British Temple*, and the Village is built in the Circumference of it, and as is most credible out of the very Stones. It is true, the Form of it is very hard to be discovered, by Reason of the many Orchards, Gardens and Inclosures, in and about it, which interrupt the Prospect so much, that the exact Figure is not discernable; yet thus much plainly appears. It is environed with an extraordinary Vallum or Rampire, as great and as high as that of *Winchester*; and within it is a Graff of a Depth and Breadth proportionable; from which it is reasonable to infer, that it was never designed for a Fortification, because the Graff would have then been on the Outside. From the North to the South Port are sixty Paces, and as many from the West Port to the East. The Breadth of the Rampire is four Paces, and that of the Graff the same. The Graff hath been furrounded all along the Edge of it, with large Stones pitched on end, most of which are now taken away; but there are some Marks remaining, which give Cause of a Conjecture, that they stood quite round.

Barbury Hill and Castle, which lies on the Confines of this Hundred, at a little Distance from *Ogborn St. George* westward. The Castle stood on the Top

of the Hill, and was encompassed with a double Ditch, and other Fortifications. There are diverse Barrows upon the adjacent Plain, which is a Sign, that some great Battle hath been fought near it; and none so probably, as that which *Kenrick King* of the *West-Saxons*, and his Son *Ceaulin* fought against the *Britains* in 556. for that Battle is said to have been fought at *Bepanbrynig* in our Histories, and the Similitude of the Name, the Course and Time of the *Saxon* Victories, and all other Circumstances seem to point this Place out to us plainly. Some Antiquaries have placed this Fight at *Banbury* in *Oxfordshire*; but since this Place comes much nearer the Name, we cannot but think we are right in our Conjecture, especially since it is not at all probable, that the *Saxons* could carry their Conquests so far as the Borders of *Northamptonshire* by that Year. Add to this, that the Name of *Banesbyrig* is not to be found in any Copy of the *Saxon Chronicle*; so that no Argument can be drawn from thence.

Broad Hinton, the Lordship and Estate of *Francis Lord Lovell*; who having been attainted 1 *Hen. VII.* for joining with King *Rich. III.* his Estates were seized into that King's Hands; and this with some other Manors to him belonging, were given to *William Lord Compton*, and *Werburge* his Wife, and to the Heirs of their two Bodies lawfully begotten, by King *Hen. VIII. Reg. 6.* It then contained two Messuages, a thousand Acres of Land, and as many Acres of Pasture, three hundred Acres of Meadow, and as many Acres of Wood. This Lord was the Ancestor of the *Comptons*, Earls of *Northampton*, who are now a flourishing Family. But this Lordship in King *James I.*'s Reign was sold to *Thomas Sutton, Esq;* who settled it with other Estates upon his Foundation of *Charter House*.

Clatford, the Lordship of *Hugh Earl of Stafford*, who died possessed of it 10 *Rich. II.* in his Pilgrimage to the Sepulchre of *Christ* at *Jerusalem*, being then

then at *Rhodes* in his Way home, leaving it with his other great Estates to *Thomas* his Son and Heir.

Froxfield or *Frestesfield*, the Domesne of *Roger de Berkley*, who was in Possession of it in the Conqueror's Time; and so died, leaving it with other Estates to *William* his Nephew.

Kennet East, a small Village near which the River *Cunetio*, by the Saxons called *Cynetan*, but vulgar *Kennet*, arises and gives Name to the Village. Some will have it to be the *Cunetium* mentioned by *Antoninus*; but the Distances on each Side contradict that Assertion. Here *Silbury*, a round Hill, rises to a considerable Height, and seems by the Fashion of it, and the sliding down of the Earth about it, to have been cast up by Mens Labour. There are many of the like Sort in this County round, and copped, called Burrows or Barrows, perhaps raised in Memory of Soldiers, who were slain there or near it; for Bones are found in them when they are opened. The Custom, it seems, was among the northern People, that every Soldier who survived a Battle, should carry an Helmet full of Earth towards the Raising of a Monument for their slain Fellows; but some judicious People rather think, that this Hill called *Selbury-Hill*, was cast up for a Boundary, if not by the Romans, yet by the Saxons, as well as the Ditch called *Wodensdyke*, seeing there were frequent Battles in this Country, between the *Mercians* and *West-Saxons*, about their Limits. And *Boetius*, and the Writers that treat of Surveying, tell us, That such Heaps were often raised for Land-Marks: But be that as it will, this is the largest and most uniform Barrow in this County, and perhaps in all England. Why it was raised, we have no Account in Antiquity. The People have a Tradition, that King *Sil* or *Silber* was buried there; but seeing we read of no such King in our Histories, 'tis most probable that *Ceol*, King of the *West-Saxons*, might be slain hereabouts, as *Ceaulin*, his Uncle, was at *Wansdyke* or *Wodensdyke*.

Upon the Downs near this Place are several Sorts of Barrows, as 1. Small circular Trenches, with very little Elevations in the Middle. 2. Ordinary Barrows. 3. Barrows with Ditches round them. 4. Large oblong Barrows, some with Trenches round about them, and others without. 5. Oblong Barrows with Stones set up all round them; all which 'tis probable, were Burial-Places, not Land-Marks, or very few of them.

Kennet West, where is a Walk leading from thence to *Abery*, that hath been inclosed on each Side with large Stones, one Side at present wants a great many, but the other is almost, if not wholly entire. Above this Walk on the Brow of an Hill is another Monument, encompassed with a circular Trench, and a double Circle of Stones, four or five Foot high; but most of them are now fallen down. The Diameter of the outer Circle is forty Yards, of the inner fifteen. Between this Place and the Village of *West Kennet*, is a Walk much like the former, from thence to *Abury*, at least a Quarter of a Mile in length. About eighty Yards from the foregoing Monument, in an exact Plain round it, there were found some Years ago great Quantities of human Bones and Skeletons in digging, which were, as we may justly believe, the Bones of the Saxons and Danes, slain at the Battle of *Kennet*, Anno Dom. 1006. In a ploughed Field also near this Place stand three huge Stones upright, vulgarly called, *The Devil's Coits*; which (if Dr. Plot's Opinion be true in his Hist. of Oxford, ch. x. Sect. 10.) were British Deities.

Mildenhall or *Myldenebale*, the Lordship of *Bartholomew Lord Berghersb*, who died possessed of it 29 Edw. III. leaving his Son *Bartholomew* his Heir, who 'tis probable alienated it to the Family of *Hungerfords*; for we find 7 Rich. II. that *Thomas Lord Hungerford* procured a Charter of Free Warren for all his Domesne Lands in this Town; and dying possessed of it 22 Rich. II. left it to his Son *Walter Lord Hungerford*; whose Son and Heir *Robert* inherited it after his Death, and left it to his Posterity. Ogborn,

Ogborn, Ocheburn or Okebourne, the Lordship of *Harold*, Earl of the *West-Saxons* in the Reign of King *Edward* the Confessor, as appears from the Conqueror's Survey. He was chosen King after *Edward's* Death; but being slain at the Battle of *Hastings* by the Conqueror, his Lands came to the Crown, and 'tis probable so continued, till it was given to *John*, Duke of *Bedford*, third Son to King *Hen. IV.* who died possessed of it 14 *Hen. VI.* whom he left Heir of all his great Estates, having no Issue of his Body.

Oldbury hill, where a Rivulet riseth, which falls into the *Avon* near *West Tisburyton*, is famous only for a large oval Camp with double Trenches, thought to be cast up by the *Danes*.

Presbut, a little Village on the Banks of the *Kennet*, where there is nothing remarkable but the Font in the Church, which is made out of a Stone, which some guess to be Touchstone, but others more truly black Agat or Jet. The People have a Tradition among them, that several Princes were baptized in it.

Rockley, a little Village, so called from the Abundance of rocky Stones standing up in the Fields round about it. The River *Kennet* runs through them. From among these Stones there now and then breaks out Water on a Sudden like a Brook, which the Country People call *Hunger-born*, because they look upon it a Fore-runner of Scarcity.

Silbury-hill. See *Kennet West* above in this Hundred.

Winterborn, afterwards called *Winterborn-Basset*, from the *Bassets*, who thus became Lords of it. In the Reign of King *Hen. I.* *Reginald Dunstanvill* was Lord of his Manor, and having the Advowson of the Church appendant, gave it to the Monks of *Lewes* in *Sussex*, to pray for his Health, living, and Soul when dead. His Posterity enjoyed it; but *Thomas Lord Basset of Hedendon* having married *Alice*, the Daughter of *Robert Dunstanvill* his next Heir, *Walter* his Son and Successor gave this Manor

to *Alan Basset* his Sister's Son, and so it came into the *Basset* Family. This *Alan* was the youngest Son of *Thomas Basset* of *Hedendon*, and having his Seat at *Wycomb* in *Buckinghamshire*, was called for Distinction, *Basset of Wycomb*. It seems that this Manor was held of the King, and therefore was confirmed to him with his Manor of *Wycombe*, by King *John*, 1 *Joh.* to hold of the Crown in Fee-farm, at the Rent of 20 *l. per Annum*, to be paid into the Exchequer. This *Alan* confirmed to the Monks of *Lewes* the Grant of the Church of *Winterborne*, which his Uncle, *Reginald Dunstanvill* had given them. His Son *Gilbert* and Grandson *Philip* inherited his Estate; but this last leaving only one Daughter and Heir, *Aliva*, then married to *Roger Bigod*, Earl of *Norfolk* and Marshal of *England*, he enjoyed it in her Right some Time; but dying before her without Issue Male, she, by a second Marriage, carried it with many other Estates into the Family of the *Despensers*, being the Wife of

Hugh Despenser, who by the Barons, who took upon them the Government 44 *Hen. III.* was made Justice of *England*: He was slain in the Battle of *Evesham*, whereby his Estate was forfeited to the King for his Rebellion; but his Widow *Aliva* found so much Favour from the King, that he gave her this Lordship, and several other of her Estates for her Life, and after her Decease, which happened 9 *Edw. I.* her Son and Heir *Hugh Despenser*, paying 500 Marks to the King, had Livery of them; this *Hugh*, called in the Reign of King *Edw. II.* *Hugh Despenser, Senior*, to distinguish him from his Son *Hugh*, who was called *Hugh Despenser, Junior*. These two Persons having the sole Government of the King, brought themselves to an unhappy End by their Mismanagement and ill Advice; which so provoked the Queen and Nobles, that they put them to Death, and deposed the King, and set his Son, King *Edw. III.* on the Throne. They had much enriched themselves by the Forfeitures after the

Victory of *Bannocks burn*, but all was forfeited to the Crown at their Death; and this Manor was given by King Edward III. to *John*, Earl of *Warren* and *Warwick*, who died possessed of it, Reg. 21. without any legitimate Issue. Whether it returned to the Crown, or no, we find not; but in the next Reign it appears to have been the Estate of *William de Montacute*, Earl of *Salisbury*, who died possessed of it 20 Rich. II. but without Issue Male, and then it is probable that it fell into the King's Hands, who gave it to *Edmund de Langley*, Earl of *Cambridge*, who died possessed of it 3 Hen. IV. and left it to his Son *Edmund*, Earl of *Rutland*, then become Earl of *Cambridge*. He having begun to build the Collegiate Church of *Fotheringhay*, and fearing he might not live to finish it, because he was commanded to go with the King, Hen. V. Reg. 3. in an Expedition into *France*, enfeoffed the Bishop of *Winchester*, *Henry Beaufort*, and some others, with this and some other Manors in Trust, that they should see the Work accomplished, which they accordingly did after his Death; for he never returned from the Expedition, being slain in the Battle of *Agincourt*; and so his Feoffees were presently invested in the Estate, and finished it 13 Hen. VI. It is probable *Reginald Lord Cobham* was one of the Trustees, otherwise we can't imagine how he could die seised of this Manor immediately after the Earl of *Rutland's* Death, 4 Hen. IV. as we find he does.

After this, this Manor passed through divers Hands, viz. *John*, Duke of *Bedford*, third Son of King Hen. IV. the wise Governor of *France*, in the Minority of his Nephew King Hen. VI. died possessed of it in the 14th Year of that Reign, and left it to *Faquetta* his Wife, during Life, and then to the King, as his next Heir. 2. *Walter Lord Hungerford*, whether by the King's Gift or Purchase, died possessed of it 27 Hen. VI. and left it to his Son and Heir Sir *Robert Hungerford*, in whose Descendants

we suppose it continued. This is all we meet with in History relating to the Villages of this Hundred, and so go on to

XXV. The Hundred of Swanborn.

This Hundred is bounded on the East by the Hundreds of *Kinwaston* and *Elstub*, on the South by the Hundred of *Branche*, on the West by the Hundreds of *Pottern* and *Cahi*, and on the North by the Hundred of *Selkeley*. The Fee of it is in the Crown, and the Government in the Sheriff and his Officers. There are two Market-Towns in this Hundred, viz. the *Devizes* and *East Lavington*.

The *Devizes*, the *Vies* or *De Vies*, called *Divisio* by *Florence of Worcester*, *Divisa* by *Newbrigenfis*, *Visa* by *Matthew of Westminster*, and *Wisa* by *Walter of Hemmingford*. It is thought to have taken its Name from its Division, for anciently it was divided between the King and Bishop of *Salisbury*, as *Minden* in *Westphalia*, abridged from *Mine-thine*, did from the like Partition. It is an indifferent large Town, and very populous, having two Parish-Churches, besides a Chapel on the Green. It is governed by a Mayor, Recorder and eleven Masters, and sends Burgesses to Parliament. The Market is weekly on Thursday, and it hath yearly seven Fairs.

Some Historians have asserted that this Town was built by *Dunwallo*, King of the *Britains*, but that is not probable, no more than what others have related, that it was inhabited by the *Romans*, who yet may pretend to some Shadow of a Proof from this, That on the farthest Part of *Rundway-hill*, which overlooks the Town, there is a square single-trenched Camp, that may seem to point out to us the Presence of the *Romans* in these Parts; as also that there have been found in the Neighbourhood of this Place several hundred Pieces of ancient *Roman* Coin of different Emperors, and within a few Yards, several

several Pots without Coin, but supposed to be of the same Antiquity. Very lately also there hath been dug a very large Urn full of Roman Coins, and a Number of little brass Statues of several of the Heathen Gods and Goddesses, crowded between three flat Stones, and covered with a Roman Brick.

Here was once a noble Castle, strongly fortified by Art and Nature; *Speed* says, it was one of the goodliest Castles in Europe, and *Holinshed*, that it was the strongest Hold in England. The Annotator upon the Life of King *Alfred* tells us, upon the Authority of Tradition, that it was built by that King; but our Historians assure us, that *Roger*, Bishop of *Salisbury*, erected it at a vast Expence, that it might excel all the Castles in England, but held it a very little While after he had finished it; for King *Stephen* conceiving some Displeasure against him, took from him this Castle and that of *Sherburn*, with his great Wealth which he had acquired in his Chancellorship and See; and to render the Seizure more plausible, a Controversy was started, whether it was lawful for Bishops to hold Castles by the Canon Law; or if by special Permission from the Sovereign it were indulged, whether in Times of War and Times of Disorder, they ought not to be entirely at the King's Disposal? Both which Questions were concluded against him.

The Government of this Castle was antiently looked upon as such an honourable Post, that it was accepted by many of the Nobility, viz. *Ralph Fitzhubert* being Governor in the Reign of King *Stephen*, in his Wars with the Empress *Maud*, held it out against that Princess, boasting, that he would, thro' the Advantage of that strong Hold, subject all the Countries to his Master between *Winchester* and *London*, and to that End well manned it with Soldiers brought out of *Flanders*; but through the Subtlety of one *John*, Captain of the Castle of *Marlborough*, he was at length taken Prisoner by Surprise, and, because he would not deliver this Castle

to the Empress, beheaded. We find nothing more remarkable of this Castle, till the Reign of King *Hen. III.* when there was a great Struggle between that King and his Barons about the two Charters; and then we find,

In the third Year of that King's Reign, *Philip de Albini*, who had sided with the Barons in King *Hen. II.*'s and King *John*'s Reign, became very obsequious to this King, and being not only a good Soldier, but a learned Man, was much made use of in his Councils, and entrusted with the Government of this Castle, which he held five Years.

In the 17 *Hen. III.* *Ralph de Wilington*, Governor of *Bristol Castle*, with the Wardenship of the Forest and Chase of *Kainham*, obtain'd for his Support in that King's Service, the Government of this Castle and that of *Exeter*; which, while he held,

In the eighteenth Year of King *Hen. III.* or thereabouts, *Hubert de Burgh*, Earl of *Kent*, and Justice of *England*, who had served King *Rich. I.* and King *John*, with so great Fidelity and Applause, fell under the Displeasure of King *Henry*, and was sent to this Castle of the *Devizes* to be kept Prisoner, under the Guard of four Soldiers, who committed him to the Dungeon, where he suffered great Affliction, the King at the same Time seizing on his Lordships and Castles; but all this did not satisfy his Adversaries who thirsted after his Blood; wherefore the Bishop of *Winchester* petitioned the King to make him Governor of this Castle, where he still lay Prisoner, that he might have the fitter Opportunity secretly to murder him; but he was denied that Request, and *Hubert*, by the Intercession of Friends, was received into the King's Favour.

In the 19 *Hen. III.* *John de Plessis*, one of that King's Court Servants, was constituted Governor of this Castle, after which he increased so much in that Prince's Favour, that upon the Death of *John Marshall*, Reg. 27. who by his Marriage with *Margery*, the Sister and sole

sole Heir of *Thomas, Earl of Warwick*, was become Earl of *Warwick*, and left only one Daughter and Heir, *Margery*, he wrote to the Archbishop of *York*, and others, to persuade her to marry *John de Plessers*, and take Security of her not to marry without the King's License; but not therewith content, he, about *Christmas* in the same Year, sent an Order, under his Seal, to the said *John* to marry her, if he could get her good Will, which he soon did, and had the Livery of her Earldom thereupon. The King was well pleased with the Match; and *Reg. 34.* gave him again the Custody of this Castle, with all the Lordships thereunto belonging, and the next Year made him one of the Justices itinerant, to sit in the Tower of *London*, for hearing and determining the Pleas of that City. In *37 Hen. III.* he attended the King into *Gascoign*, where he so merited, that he gave him again the Government of this Castle, which, after his Decease, which happened soon after, passed through divers Hands; for

In *47 Hen. III.* *Robert Newill*, Lord *Raby*, who was one of those Barons who undertook for the King's Observance of the Ordinances, called *Provisionses Oxonienses*, and in that turbulent Year made Captain of all the King's Forces beyond *Trent*, was made Governor of this Castle; but falling off to the rebellious Barons, by some Arts they used with him, it was taken from him, and given to *Philip Lord Basset of Wycomb*, who had by his Pioneers thrown down the Walls of *Northampton* (then held out against the King by young *Simon Montfort*) and so taken it. In the next Year *Thomas Despensers*, who had married *Alienora Philips's* Daughter, had this Government entrusted to him by the twenty-four Barons Regent (the King, after the Battle of *Lewes*, being their Prisoner) into which Number he was soon after taken; but being the next Year in the Battle of *Evesham*, and fighting valiantly on the Side of the Barons, he lost his Life. *Philip Lord Basset* still continued firm to the King, and being ta-

ken Prisoner at the Battle of *Lewes*, was in the Keeping of young *Montfort* in *Dover-Castle*, when the Battle of *Evesham* was fought by Prince *Edward*, who proving victorious, this Lord was set at Liberty, and again made Governor of this Castle, *54 Hen. III.* how long he held it we have no Account, nor do we find any more of it, till *15 Edw. II.* when *Oliver de Ingham*, who had adhered to that King in the Rebellion of the Barons headed by *Thomas, Earl of Lancaster*, was made Governor of this Castle, and joined with *Edmund, Earl of Kent*, to give him Advice and lend him Assistance in fortifying the Castles and Garrisons of *Gascoign* in *France*. In the following Reigns this Castle was dismantled and rendred almost useless; but there being some shews of a Fortification left, when the Wars between the King and Parliament were on Foot, the Marquis of *Hertford*, after the Battle of *Lansdown*, being pursued by Sir *William Waller*, got into it, intending to rest his wearied Troops a-while there, and make some Delays of Fighting till the King's Horse (which were gone to *Oxford*) should come up to him. But *Waller* not doubting but that he should be soon Master of the Castle, and destroy or scatter the King's Troops, laid siege to the Castle, and 'tis probable had soon effected his Design, had not the King sent 1500 Horse to their Relief, under the Command of the Lord *Wilmot*. *Waller* knowing, that if they joined with the Troops in the Castle, his Measures were quite broken, resolved to meet them and prevent it, and accordingly with his Horse met them on *Roundway-Down*, but was routed by the Help of the Foot that came out of the Town, and was forced himself to fly to *Bristol*. At length this Castle fell into the Parliament's Hands, and all the Fortifications were demolished, and the very Top of the Keep (which *Leland* says was a Work of incredible Charge) is dug up by Gardiners.

Some Men of Eminency born in this Town, viz.

Richard

Richard of the Devizes was born in this Town, and bred a *Benedictine* Monk at *Winchester*, where his Learning and Industry begat him the Respect of all that lived in his Time. He wrote an History of the Reign of King *Rich. I.* in whose Reign he flourished, and an Epitome of the *British* Affairs, dedicating both of them to *Robert*, Prior of *Winchester*. His History is cited by Historians, and may be in some publick Libraries, but was never in the Shops. His Death is supposed to have happened about the Year 1200.

Mr. *Joseph Allein*, who from a Child being inclined to Learning, became by his great Diligence in Study an eminent Man among the Presbyterians in the Time of the Anarchy of England; but not conforming to the Church of England in 1662, suffered many Things for holding Conventicles contrary to the Laws then in Being: He has wrote many Treatises, of which some have been so agreeable to the vulgar Capacities, that more Thousands have been sold of them than any other Book almost that ever was printed, viz. *The true Way to Happiness, or an Alarm to the unconverted*, which may be hoped to have done some good. He died at *Taunton* in *Somersetshire*, and was buried in the Chancel of the Church there, Anno 1668, and a Grave-stone was laid over him with this Inscription,

Here Mr. Joseph Allein lies,
To GOD and You a Sacrifice.

Dr. *Philip Stephens*, Principal of *Hart-Hall*, Oxford; he was by Profession a Physician, and being born in this Town, after his Grammar Education, was admitted in *St. Alban's Hall* in that University, but was afterwards made Fellow of *New College* by the Visitors in 1655, and from thence was translated to *Hart-Hall*. He was the Author in Part (*William Brown* having composed the other Part) of a Book of Simpling or Botany, entitled, *Catalogus Horti Botanici Oxoniensis*, &c. Oxf. 1658, the Foun-

dation of which was a former Catalogue of Plants growing in the Physick Garden in Oxford, collected by *Jacob Bobart* of *Brunswick* in Germany, who had before been the Keeper of the said Garden. Dr. *Stephens* died at London after the Restoration of King *Charles II.* and *Jacob Bobart* in the Garden-house in 1679, and was buried in the Church of *St. Peter* in the East in Oxford.

Lavington, or as it is called in our Histories, *Stepul-Lavington*, but now vulgarly East or Market *Lavington*, so called from the great Corn-Market kept here weekly on Wednesday. When its Fairs are kept we find not, nor when it became a Market-Town first. The Lordship we observe to have been the Estate of *Henry*, Duke of *Lancaster*, who died possessed of it 35 *Edw. III.* leaving only two Daughters and Coheirs, *Maud* and *Blanch*, who married the Elder, *William*, Duke of *Zealand*, and the Younger, *John of Gaunt*, Earl of *Richmond*, 4th Son to King *Edw. III.* This Manor, upon the Partition, fell to *Maud*, and after her Decease without Issue, to her Sister *Blanche*, and her Heirs by the Earl of *Richmond*, in her Right at length Duke of *Lancaster*, by whose Heir, *Henry*, it came to the Crown, and was given, as we conjecture, to the *Beauchamps*, Lords *St. Amand*; for we find that *William de Beauchamp*, Lord *St. Amand*, not only died possessed of it by the Name of *Cheping* (i. e. Market) *Lavington*, but appointed that his Body should be buried in the Chapel of the Chantry of *Stepul-Lavington*; and if so, it must have been a Market-Town above 200 Years. The Manor now belongs to *Montague*, Earl of *Abingdon*, as also doth the neighbouring Village of *West Lavington* or *Bishops Lavington*, where his Lordship hath a very pleasant Seat, finely accommodated with a Park, Gardens, a Grotto, and several other Conveniences as well as Ornaments. It descended to him from his Father, who had it in Marriage with the incomparable Lady, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of Sir *Henry Lee*, whose Wife,
Aine,

Anne, was by Descent an Heir to the *Danvers* and *Dartseys*, who had been Lords of this Manor for many Generations. Two of them founded and liberally endowed the Free-School and Alms-house in this Town. In this Parish is *Little Painell*, antiently the Lordship of the Family of *Paganells* or *Paynells*, of whom *John de Paynell*, 12 *Edw.* II. obtained that King's Charter for a weekly Market on Tuesday in this Place, and a Fair yearly on the Eve, Day, and Morrow of the Nativity of *St. John Baptist*, June 24. of which so privileged, his Brother *William* died possessed. But the Market is long since wholly disused, and for ought we know, so is the Fair, for it is now a mean and obscure Village.

Asblington or *Asberton*, the Lordship of *John* Lord *Giffard* of *Brimsfield*, who siding with *Thomas*, Earl of *Lancaster*, and other Nobles, in Opposition to the *Spensers*, suffered the same Fate with the said Earl after the Battle of *Burrough-bridge*; and being hanged and quartered at *Glocester*, his Estates were seized by the Crown, and at length given by King *Edw.* III. to *Maurice*, Brother of *Thomas* Lord *Berkley*, 11 *Edw.* III. a Person in high Esteem for his Martial Atchievements in that King's Service.

Bitchamstock or *Bychinstoke*, as it is written in our Records, the Lordship of Sir *John Tibetot*, who died possessed of it 21 *Hen.* VI. and left it to *John* his Son and Heir, who was 17 *Hen.* VI. created Earl of *Worcester*, but died without Heirs.

Bromham or *Brumbam*, the Lordship of *Harold*, Earl of the *West-Saxons* in the Reign of *Edward* the Confessor, as appears by *Domesday-book*. He was, after the Confessor's Death, chosen King; but opposing *William*, Duke of *Normandy* in his Claims of the Crown, was slain at the Battle of *Hastings*, and his great Estates seized by the Conqueror, who thereupon became King of *England*. How long it remained in the Crown we can't discover; but 27 *Hen.* VI. we find it in the Hands of *William*

Beauchamp Lord *S. Amand*, who had a Seat here, and died possessed of it. He left it and his other Estates to *Richard* his Son and Heir, who having no Issue, gave them to his natural Son, *Anthony S. Amand*, and his Heirs.

Casterly, a large irregular Camp, which has only a single Trench, but the Name seems to suggest to us that it was something of the *Roman* Make.

Charleton, the Lordship of *William de Auco* or *Ewe*, at the Time of the general Survey by *William* the Conqueror. It seems to have remained in his Family to the Reign of King *Hen.* III. when by the Forfeiture of *Alice*, the Heiress, it came to the Crown. After this we find nothing of it, till *Reginald West*, Lord *De la Warre*, died possessed of it 29 *Hen.* VI. and left it to his Son *Richard* and his Heirs.

Cheverel Magnis, the Lordship of *Robert Burnell*, Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, who at his Death, which happened 21 *Edw.* I. left it with other Estates to *Philip Burnell*, his Nephew, who died the next Year, and left his Estate to *Edward* his Son, who having no Issue at his Death, left this Lordship and his other Estates to his Sister, *Maud*, then the Wife of *John Handlo*, who in her Right became Lord *Burnell*. His Son *Nicholas* inherited his Honour and Estate, dying possessed of this Manor 6 *Rich.* II. and leaving it to his Son and Heir Sir *Hugh Burnell*, (for his Father had relinquished the Name of *Handlo*, and taken the Name of *Burnell*, when he became Heir of their Estate) who died possessed of it 8 *Hen.* V. and left his Lands to his Cousins and next Heirs, *Joyce*, *Margery*, and *Katharine*, Daughters of *Edward* his Son deceased. This Lordship, at length, called then *Cheverell Burnell*, with another called *Cheverell Hales*, was settled by *Margaret*, Lady *Hungerford*, upon the Hospital at *Heightsbury*, for the Maintenance of one Chaplain, twelve poor Men and one Woman, which her Husband, *Walter* Lord *Hungerford* had began, but died before it was finished, &c. she paid the Sum of Two hundred

hundred Pounds to have Liberty to finish what her Husband had begun.

Draycote, the Lordship of *Gerard* Lord *Lisle*, whose Father joining in the Rebellion with *Thomas*, Earl of *Lancaster*, against King *Edw.* II. upon the Account of the intolerable Oppressions of the *Despensers*, in which he was a deep Sharer, was, after the Battle of *Bannockburn*, hanged at *York*, with the Lord *Mowbray* and others. His Estates became forfeited by this Transgression; but *Alice* his Wife surviving, and King *Edw.* III. mounting the Throne, she procured the King's Pardon for herself, and a Charter of Free Warren in this and other Manors, which she left so privileged to *Gerard* her Son, as he did to *Warine* his Son, who leaving only one Daughter and Heir, *Margaret*, married to *Thomas* Lord *Berkley*, she carried this and divers other Estates into his Family, who died possessed of it, and left it to *Thomas* his Son and Heir, in whose Descendants it long continued, if it be not now in their Hands. At the Manor of this Town is a *Gothick* Hall, in the Speaking of which Mr. *Abery*, in his Introduction to his intended (but never written) History of this County, takes Occasion to speak of the Grandeur of Lords of Manors of old, their Privileges and Customs, of which we think it may be pleasing to our Readers to give him a short Abridgment, thus:

The Lords of Manors were Lords indeed, and lived in their Countries like Petty Kings. They had Royal Rights belonging to their Seigniories, as Castles, Boroughs, sent Burgeses to Parliament, and Gallows in their Liberties, on which they could hang Malefactors. They kept good Houses, eating at an high Table at the End of their *Gothick* Halls, where they had an Oricle or little Room on the Side of it, with a square Table. It was, perhaps, an Oratory in old Time. Jacks are a new Invention, poor Boys turned the Spits, licked the Dripping-pans, and became but Knaves. The Hearth for their winter Fires was in the Midst of the

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Halls, whence came the Proverb, *Round about our Coal-Fire*, which might be one of their *Christmas* Games play'd in this Hall. The Halls were hung about with Armour. Entails on Estates were then in Fashion, which were a Prop to Families, and consequently of Monarchy. Destroying of Manors was cotemporary with the Dissolution of Monasteries, which together made the People lawless. There were no Inns or Ale-houses in those Days; if Travellers had occasion to eat or drink, they went to the Abbies and Pories, where they were allowed Entertainment for three Days, if Necessity required, &c.

John Buckeridge's Eminency may bring an Honour upon this Town, which was the Place of his Nativity. His first Scholar-like Education was under Mr. *Mulcaster*, at *Merchant-Taylors* School, from whence he went to *St. John's* College in *Oxford*, where he was Fellow; and having commenced Doctor in Divinity, became President of it. He afterwards succeeded Dr. *Lancelot Andrews* in the Vicarage of *St. Giles's Cripplegate*, in which Cure they lived twenty one Years a-piece. In 1611, he was consecrated Bishop of *Rockester*, and afterwards published an Answer to Dr. *John Fisher's* Book, *De Potestate Papae in Temporalibus*, of which Bishop *Godwin*, in his Catalogue of the Bishops of *Rockester*, gives us this Judgment in his Life: *Jobannem itaq; &c.* Therefore we have a *John*, Bishop of *Rockester*, to oppose the Popish Bishop *John*, *Buckeridge* to *Fisher*, whose Arguments (if I understand any Thing) can never be answered by a thousand *Fishers*. He had a great Intimacy with Bishop *Andrews*, and succeeded him (though not immediately) in the See of *Ely*, and preached his Funeral Sermon in the Year 1639. or thereabouts, and died about a Year after. He was buried at *Bromley* in *Kent*, a Manor belonging to the See of *Rockester*.

Gore, the Lordship of *John* Lord *Molins*, who procured a Grant to himself for Life, and to his Sons *William* and

T

John

John successively in General Tail, 14 *Edw.* III. for Return of Writs, Summons of Exchequer, and Execution thereon, with Infangthef and Outfangthef, Felon's Goods, Waifs, Strays, Gallows, &c. and to be quit of Pontage, Pavage, Murage, &c. for this Manor. At his Decease he left this Manor and some other Estates to *Joanne* his Lady, for her Life. She married *Michael* Lord *Poynings*, who enjoyed it for some Time in her Right, but at her Death it reverted to the Family of *Molins*, and *William* Lord *Molins* died possessed of it 8 *Rich.* II. and left it to *William* his Son, whose Heir *Eleanor* marrying *Robert* Lord *Hungerford*, and in her Right Lord *Molins*, carried it into his Family.

Hawish or *Hywish*, the Estate of *John* Lord *Lovel*, who died possessed of it 9 *Hen.* IV. and left it to his Son and Heir *John*, in whose Posterity it remained, till by the Treason of *Francis* Lord *Lovell*, in siding with King *Rich.* III. his Lands were forfeited, and seized by King *Hen.* VII. and his Heirs general *Joan* and *Fridiswide* inherited nothing of them. The Earls of *Northampton* are descended from him.

Hulcot or *Herdecote*, the Lordship of *Bartholomew* Lord *Badlesmere*, 9 *Edw.* II. who obtained of that Prince a Grant for a Free Warren in this Manor, and divers others in this County and elsewhere, and dying possessed of it, left it to his Son and Heir *Bartholomew*; who leaving no Issue of his Body, his four Sisters became Heirs to his great Estate, by which Means this Manor and others, going by their Marriage into divers Families, it came to be the Estate of *Bartholomew* Lord *Berghersb*, who died possessed of it 29 *Edw.* III. and left it to his Son *Bartholomew* and his Heirs, which is all found of it by us.

Manningford, the Lordship of *Edward* de *Salisbury*, which being of his own Purchasing, he gave with *Maud* his Daughter to *Humphry* de *Bobun*, who married her by the Appointment of King *William* *Rufus*. In his Family it remained to the Reign of King *Edw.* IV. or *Rich.*

III. when *Henry*, Duke of *Buckingham*, having done great Services to King *Richard* in setting him upon the Throne, pretended a Right to the Lands of the last *Humphry* de *Bobun*, by Descent from that Family. King *Richard*, it seems, had promised him great Advantages for his Assurances, and being pressed by the Duke to perform his Promise, he, by his Letters Patent granted this Lordship, and many others, to him and his Heirs, till they should be further secured to them by Act of Parliament.

Martensal Hill, which stands on the South-side of the *Kennet*, hath on the East Part of it a single-trenched quadrangular Camp, the Form whereof argues it to be *Roman*, and a brass Coin of *Constantine*, which was found near this Hill, much strengthens the Conjecture.

Merdon, a little Village about two Miles North-West of *Up-baven* in this Hundred. Our Antiquaries think it very probable, that this Place is the *Meperune* or *Mepebune*, mentioned in the *Saxon Annals*, famous for the Battle between *Ethelred* and the *Danes*; for here remain to this Day, the Marks of Entrenchments, and the largest Barrows in these Parts, except *Silbury*, together with the Tradition of a Fight, and of some great Man's being buried under the Barrow.

Newenton or *Newnton*, the Lordship of *Edward* de *Salisbury*, which being of his own Purchasing, he gave with his Daughter *Maud*, to *Humphry* de *Bobun*, from whom are descended the Earls of *Hereford* of that Name. What is mentioned in a Letter to Mr. *Abery* concerning the odd Custom formerly used here on *Trinity Sunday*, you will find in *Newton Long* in *Malmsbury* Hundred, where we suppose it was used, and not here, tho' the Writing of it seems to incline this Way.

Rustnall or *Rustishall*, the Lordship of *Roger* Lord *De la Warr*, who obtained of King *Edw.* I. Reg. 13. a License for a Fair yearly at this his Manor, on the Eve, Day, and Morrow of *St. Matthew* the Apostle, Sept. 21. as also for a Free Warren

Warren in all his Demesne Lands here. How long it continued in that Family we find not, but 'tis probable it did some Successions, for it doth not appear to us to have been in any other's Possession, till it came into the Family of *Hungerfords*, whose Heiress *Mary*, marrying *Edward Lord Hastings*, 7 *Edw. IV.* brought this Lordship of *Rushall*, then valued at 47 l. 5 s. 9 d. per Annum, with many other great Estates in this and other Counties, into his Family. *William Lord Hastings*, his Descendant, was in great Reputation in that King's Reign; but crossing the Duke of *Glocester's* Designs in usurping the Crown from his Brother's Son, *Edw. V.* he was beheaded by the said Duke, who was then Protector of the Kingdom, in the Tower of London, without Trial. 'Tis probable his Estate was then seized; for we observe this Manor to be given by the Protector, who was soon after made King, by the Title of *Rich. III.* to his great Favourite, *John Lord Howard*, whom he created, *Reg. 1.* Earl Marshal of England and Duke of Norfolk, and his Son *Thomas*, Earl of Surrey. We suppose the Lordship may still remain in that antient and noble Family.

Stanton Barnwood or *Barnard*, as it is vulgarly called, of no Note but for the Nativity of Mr. *Nathaniel Stephens*, who having had his University Education in *Magdalen-Hall*, Oxford, became Minister of *Fenny Drayton* in *Leicestershire*, where he wrote and published *A Precept for the Baptism of Infants out of the New Testament*, against the Anabaptists of his Time; *A plain and easy Calculation of the Name of the Beast*, grounded on *Rev. 13. 18.* and *A Defence of the Doctrine of original Sin*, and some other Fundamentals of the Christian Religion. He did not conform in 1662, and died at *Stoke Golding* in 1677.

Streat, Sterte or *Stourt*, the Lordship of *Bartholomew Lord Badlesmere*, 5 *Edw. II.* who being much in Favour with his Prince, obtained a Charter of Free Warren of him for this and divers others of his Lands, *Reg. 9.* but soon af-

ter adhering to *Thomas*, Earl of Lancaster, and the discontented Barons, who could not bear with the Male Administration of the *Spensers*; he was taken at the Battle of *Burrowbrigg* by the King's Party, and being sent to *Canterbury*, was there drawn and hanged. His Lands were by this Rebellion forfeited to, and seized by the King, and this Manor, with divers others to him belonging, given to *Hugh de Spenser* the Elder, who was advanced at the same Time, *Reg. 15.* to the Title of Earl of Winchester; but his Prosperity lasted not long; for the Queen *Eleanor*, who had been equally, by their Advice, ill treated, having gotten a sufficient Strength beyond Sea, joined with the disaffected Barons, and so prevailed, that she brought the *Despensers* down from their Power, and had them both executed in divers Places. Their Lands, by their Death, became forfeited, and this Manor, with some others, was given to *Bartholomew Lord Berghersh*, who had married *Margaret*, the Sister of *Bartholomew Lord Badlesmere*. He died possessed of it 43 *Edw. III.* and left it with other his Estates to *Elizabeth* his Daughter, then the Wife of *Edward de Spenser*, who carried it into his Family.

Uphaven, the Lordship of *Peter de Mauley*, who 4 *Hen. III.* gave a Palfrey to that King for a License to have a Market every Week upon Tuesday at this Manor; but it continued not long in his Family, for in the 26 *Edw. I.* we find *Hugh Despenser, Senior*, in Possession of it; and then procuring a Charter of Free Warren for his Demesne Lands here, and in other Places of this County. He and his Son *Hugh*, called *Hugh, Junior*, were in such Reputation with King *Edw. II.* that all Things were managed by their Advice. In this Reign, Anno 17, *Hugh de Spenser* the Elder, who was created Earl of Winchester a little before, viz. *Reg. 15.* obtained a Charter for two Fairs yearly at this his Manor, viz. the one on the Wednesday next after the Feast of the Holy Trinity, and the Morrow after, and the other on the

Eve and Day of St. *Luke* the Evangelist. The Market hath been long discontinued, but we are uncertain, whether both the Fairs, or either of them is. But the ill Government of the *Spensers* brought Destruction upon themselves and their Master, who too much confided in them; and they being executed for their Crimes, their Lands were forfeited to the Crown; and this Manor was after some Time given by King *Edw. III.* to *Edward de Bohun*, a younger Son of *Humphry de Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford*. In this Family it continued some Successions, and *Humphry de Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford*, Heir to the said *Edward* his Brother, being in Possession of it, *Reg. 21.* obtained a License of that Prince to embattle and fortify his Manor-house here. But it seems he enjoyed it in Fee-tail only, as did also his Brother *Edward*; for *William de Bohun*, the Son and Heir of *Humphry*, in Consideration of a Grant of the Fee-simple and Inheritance of this Manor promised to his Father, and now confirmed to himself 22 *Edw. III.* did remit to the said King Two thousand Marks of the Money due to him for his Service in *Brittany*. His Son and Heir *Humphry* died without Issue Male, 46 *Edw. III.* and left his Estates to his two Daughters, *Eleanor* and *Mary*, who married into the Royal Family. The *Bohuns* Lands being thus lodged in the Crown, had no Heir to claim any of them for a long Time; till *Henry Stafford*, Duke of *Buckingham*, pretending himself to have been descended of the eldest Daughter of the last Earl of *Hereford*, put in his Claim for half his Estates, as the rightful Inheritor of them; and being an Assistant to King *Rich. III.* in setting him on the Throne, obtained a Promise of him, That as soon as he was on the Throne, he should be put in Possession of them; which accordingly, at the Instance of the Duke, was performed by that King, who passed an Order to that End, and annexed a Schedule of the Lands so given to it, of which this Lordship was one Part; but he fell under *Richard's* Dis-

pleasure soon, and was beheaded at *Salisbury*.

Urchefont, a Prebend to the Church of *Salisbury*.

Wilcot or *Wikelescote*, the Lordship of *John Lord Lovel*, who died possessed of it 9 *Edw. IV.* leaving it to *John* his Son and Heir, whose Heir, *William Lord Lovel*, died seised of it, with many other great Estates, 33 *Hen. VI.* but *Francis Lord Lovell* being attached to the House of *York*, was attainted in the first Parliament of King *Hen. VII.* and tho' he left two Daughters, they enjoyed no Part of their paternal Inheritance. These are all the Places of Note, which we observe in this Hundred, and so shall proceed to the next, viz.

XXVI. The Hundred of Underditch.

This Hundred is bounded on the East with *Aldbury* Hundred, on the South with the Hundred of *Downton*, on the West with the Hundreds of *Dauworth* and *Havesbury*, and on the North with the Hundreds of *Branch* and *Dole*, and *Amesbury*. The Fee of this Hundred we suppose to be in the Crown, and the Government in the High Sheriff and his Officers. Within the Compass of this Hundred, though exempt from the Jurisdiction of the Sheriff, it being itself a County and independent, is the Town and City of

Salisbury, under which Name we shall treat of *Old Sarum* the Mother, and *Salisbury* the present City, as the Daughter of it. The former was a Roman Station, called in *Antoninus's Itinerary*, *Sorviodunum* or *Sorviodunum*, which in the *Wells* Language, which we esteem the old *British*, signifies a dry Hill, which answers well to the Situation of it; for it was built upon an high Hill, and in Form was more like a Castle than a City, environed with a strong Wall, of which some Parts are still remaining. It was well accommodated with all other Necessaries of Life; but such was the

the Scarcity of Water (as *Malsbury* saith) that it was sold commonly at a great Price: *John Roffe* tells us, That *Julius Caesar* having carried his Victories thus far, built a Tower here for the Defence of it; from whence he says, 'tis probable it took its Name of *Sarisbury*, which is easily made from *Cesaris Burgus*, as *Saragosa* in Spain is from *Caesar Augusta*. But since we do not find by any good Author, that *Julius Caesar* did carry his Conquest thus far; and 'tis probable, that if it had had that Denomination, *Antoninus* would have used that Name in his *Itinerary*; we see no Reason to give in with that Historian. It is certain, that it was in some Part of the Roman Times called *Severia*, and from it the County was named *Savernia*, or *Provincia Severorum*; but how it came by that Name we cannot discover, unless this Conjecture may be accepted for true: That the Emperor *Severus*, living most of his Time in Britain, might have a Palace here, where he sometimes resided; and so from his repairing or improving the Town, or doing some other memorable Things in it or for it, might procure that Name to be given it, in Memory of his Bounty to it; but however this be, it is beyond Controversy, that it was much frequented in the Times of the latter Emperors, as appears by the Coins of *Constantius*, *Magnentius*, *Constantine* and *Crispus*, which are often found here. It was then a very strong Place, and about Half a Mile in Compass. It stands about a Mile from *Salisbury* or *New Sarum*; and though it be a mean Place, sends two Members to Parliament. It has been lately purchased by Mr. Pitt, commonly known by the Name of Governor Pitt, who had the famous large Diamond. His Posterity now have an hereditary Right to sit in the House of Commons, as Owners of it, as the Earls of *Arundel* have to sit in the House of Peers, as Lords of *Arundel Castle*.

The Saxons, who at their first Settlement in this Isle, gave it the Name of *Sarisbury*, which they wrote thus,

Seapȳrbȳrig, from whence the modern Latin Writers give it the Name of *Sarum* and *Sarisbury*, derived the Name from *Sorbiodunum*, the Saxon Word *Bȳrig*, (which signifies a Town) being put in the Place of *Dunum*, which Termination the Britains and Gauls usually applied to Places of an high Situation, as this Town is; but because others contend that the Saxon Name may be more probably taken from the Quality of the Soil, *Seapan* in the Saxon Language signifying Dry, and *Bȳrig* a Town, we could not pass it over, as not improbable.

Kenrick, the Saxon, after he had overcome the Britains in 553. was the first that got Possession of this Place. He very often resided in it; and in his Posterity it remained, being the West-Saxon Kings, till King *Egbert* brought the whole Heptarchy under his Power and Government. Among his Successors we find nothing remarkable done here till King *Edgar* called a Parliament or great Council here, Anno Dom. 960. in which were made several Laws for the good Government both of Church and State; but for Brevity sake we shall omit them, and refer our Readers to *Lambert's* and *Spelman's* Collections of Saxon Laws and Councils. In the Year 1003. which was the next Year after King *Ethelred's* general Massacre of the Danes, King *Swane* enraged not only for the barbarous Cruelty done on his Countrymen and Subjects, but chiefly for the Death of *Gunbeldis* his Sister, then the Wife of Earl *Palingus*, invaded this County with others with a great Army; and having vanquished the Inhabitants, who united in great Numbers to oppose him, took this City; and having pillaged and burnt great Part of it, retired laden with great Wealth to his Ships, and sailed away to do the like in other Counties, particularly *Norfolk*, where he plundered and burnt *Norwich* and *Thetford*.

Out of these Ruins the Inhabitants rescued it slowly, but it could not recover

ver its ancient Splendor, till by the Authority of a Synod, called by *Lanfrank*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and met at *London*, Anno 1078. it was among other Things decreed, that such Bishops Sees as were then settled in small Towns, should be removed to Places of greater Note and Fame; whereupon this See, which was then fixed at *Shirburn* and *Sunning*, was by the present Bishop *Herman* removed from thence to this Place; and his immediate Successor, *Osmund*, built the Cathedral Church, which we shall by and by describe. After this, this City flourished mightily, the *Norman* Kings, after the Conqueror's Death frequently residing here, and sometimes holding their Parliaments here. When *William* the Conqueror made his Survey of *England*, called *Domesday-Book*, this City of *Salisbury* gelded for fifty Hides, and of the third Penny the King had twenty Shillings by Weight, and of the Increase sixty Pounds by Tale, which we take the greater Notice of to shew, that not only the *Romans*, but our Ancestors also used to weigh, as well as tell their Money. King *Hen. I.* Anno 1116. Reg. 17. not being otherwise much troubled with Wars or weighty Affairs, called a Council of his Lords both Spiritual and Temporal at this Place, and with them ordained many Things for the Good of the Realm. And first, he swore the Nobility to be true to him and his Son *William* after his Decease. Secondly, He caused sundry Matters in Controversy betwixt his Peers to be concluded, and the Parties made Friends. And thirdly, Because there had been a long Contest between the Archbishops of *York* and *Canterbury*, the former of whom would not stand to the Decree made in *Lanfrank's* Days; the King now urged his Submission, or to renounce his Mitre, which last he at first seemed to consent to, but upon better Thoughts yielded to it; so that Debate ended. This Meeting is thought by some to be the Beginning of Parliaments, which from that Time have continued to this, the Kings before never having used

such a formal Process in summoning their Peers for their Advice; but occasionally calling them together to consult about State Matters. In the Reign of King *Stephen*, there happening a Difference between that King and *Roger*, who then was Bishop of it, that King seized the Castle, and placed a Governor and Garrison in it; which being looked upon at first as a Violation of the Liberties of the Church, was an Occasion of frequent Differences between the Bishop and Garrison; who having the Power on their Side, did not only disturb the Chapter, but were very insolent and abusive to the Citizens; who thereupon considering the Inconveniencies of their Want of Water, took up a Resolution to remove to a more quiet and plentiful Place.

The Citizens first began to remove their Habitations, now one and then another, in the Reign of *Rich. I.* which induced the Bishop and Canons to entertain the like Thoughts; but that King dying before their Design could be brought about, and the turbulent Reign of King *John* coming immediately after it, they were forced to lay aside their Purpose, till the Reign of his Son and Successor King *Hen. III.* King *Richard* entering upon the Government, came to this City to take Possession of his Father's Treasure, which to his great Joy he found much greater than he expected; for besides the precious Stones, Apparel and Jewels, it was reported he had there the Sum of Nine hundred thousand Pounds in ready Coin; with which good *Hap Richard* being not a little pleased, hastened to *London* to further his Coronation; at which he received the Crown from his Nobles with all due Solemnity, by the Hand of *Baldwin*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*. In the mean Time, the Citizens (as *Petrus Blesensis* tells us) being weary of their Situation, exposed to the Wind, barren, dry and solitary, the more because they were enslaved by the Garrison in the Castle; and the Church it self being little better than
a Cap-

a Captive on an Hill, unanimously agreed thus: Let us, in God's Name, go down into the Level where the Valleys will yield us Plenty of Corn, and the Champaign Fields are of a rich Soil.

King *Hen. III.* being seated on the Throne, and all Disturbances appeased, both the Bishop, who was then *Richard Poor*, and the Citizens joined together to establish a new City and Cathedral. The Citizens with great Industry and Zeal founded their new City, settling a Form of Government for it; and drawing a Rivulet into every Street from the Rivers *Avon* and *Nadder*, which meet together on the South-East Side of it. In this Condition it remained till *Simon de Gaunt* ascended the Bishop's Chair in King *Edw. III.*'s Reign, when the Citizens obtained a Licence of him to fortify it; and to that End raised a large Fosse on that Side which is not defended by the Rivers: From henceforth it took the Name of *New Salisbury*, because it rose by Degrees from the Ruins of the *Old Sorbiodunum* or *Sarum*. The City being thus finished, it was found convenient to remove the Western Road, which by the Royal Authority was carried through this Town; whereupon it became the second City in these Parts, being very populous, abounding in all Necessaries of Life, especially Fish, and adorned with a very fine Council House of Wood, and a spacious Market-Place, in which it stands.

After this, *Old Sarum* began to decline more and more every Day, insomuch that in the Reign of King *Hen. VII.* it was in a Manner wholly deserted, so that at this Time there scarcely remains a Turret of the Old Castle; but yet for a good while after the Inhabitants had left the Town, it was the Seat of the Earls of *Salisbury*, till *Robert Wroth*, Bishop of *Sarum*, calling in Question their Right, by bringing a Writ called *Breve de Recto* against *William Montacute*, then Earl of *Salisbury*, it was at length agreed, that the Bishop

should have the Castle upon paying the Earl 2500 Marks; after which it was to remain to the said Bishop and his Successors for ever. This City, at present, is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and other inferior Officers, and sends Burgeses to Parliament. It hath two Markets weekly, viz. On *Tuesday* and *Saturday*, and four Fairs yearly, viz. On *Tuesday* after *Epiphany*, *Monday* after *Lady-day*, *Michaelmas-day*, and *Whitsun-Monday*; which last is kept in the Close. They are well furnished with most Kinds of Provisions. It gives the Title of Earl to the noble Family of *Cecils*, of which we shall speak afterwards. In it is a good Free-School, and an Alms-house, of which we have no Account. In the latter End of King *Rich. III.*'s Reign, *Henry Duke of Buckingham* was executed in this City without Trial. He had been the chief Instrument in setting that King upon the Throne; but being disappointed of his Expectations of the Rewards promised him, and seeing his arbitrary and tyrannical Actions, he turned his Enemy, and with others of the disgusted Nobles, raised an Army to depose him; but King *Richard* foreseeing the Storm that was gathering, assembled a good Body of *Londoners*, and falling upon the Duke's Party dispersed them, and obliged the Duke to fly for Safety to an old Servant of his, one *Banister*, who dwelt near *Shrewsbury*. The King being at this City, gave out a Proclamation, promising a thousand Pounds to any one that should discover him, that he might be apprehended: *Banister* not being able to resist so great a Temptation, betrayed his Lord, who was carried to *Salisbury*, and immediately executed. *Banister* never had his thousand Pounds, and proved ever unfortunate after it.

While the City was in Building, *Richard Poor* then Bishop, laid the Foundation of the Cathedral in a pleasant Meadow then called *Merrifield*, and erected a stately Pile of Building upon it, by the Assistance of his Clergy; to whom

whom he recommended it in one of his Constitutions, to put dying Persons in Mind of contributing some Thing towards the Finishing of it, as a Deed of signal Charity. It is uncertain what he then erected, but take it as it now stands, with all the Additions made by his Successors, and this is a short Description of it. It is a large Building resembling a Lanthorn, and having nothing on the Outside but Buttresses, and is said to have cost twenty-six thousand Pounds Sterling in its Erection; which was a vast Sum in those Days. It was forty-two Years in Building. The Spire is 410 Foot high, just as high again as the Monument in London. It is too weak to carry Bells, and therefore there is a Belfry erected for the Bells at a little Distance from the Church. The West Porch is adorned with Statues, which are much defaced by Age. The Inside is supported with small Pillars, and the Quire hath no Ascent; but resembling a Theatre, is set round with the Prebendaries Stalls, on which are written the Owners Names in gilt Letters on Blew. The Episcopal Throne is supported with gilt Pillars. The Roof of the Quire hath some Figures of Saints, as big as the Life, painted on it. The Altar-Piece is mean, and behind it is the Virgin Mary's Chapel, in which are some good Monuments, viz. For a Duke of Somerset, his Dutches and two Sons, of Marble as fine as any in Westminster-Abbey; for George Lord Dundalk, and his Father Sir Tho. George; for one Mr. Hay, Brother of Hay Earl of Carlisle, Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber to King James I. and lastly, for one Mr. Gordon, Son of the Marquis of Huntley, who came into England with the Queen of Scots. On the South Side is a noble Cloister 160 Foot square, with thirty large Arches on each Side, and a Pavement thirty Foot wide well kept. Over it is a spacious Library built by Bishop Jewell, and a Chapter-House eight-square, and fifty Foot Diameter; both supported by one small Marble Pillar. Near it is the Bishop's

House, a good old Building, with large Gardens. 'Tis said, this Church hath as many Windows as there are Days in the Year, as many Pillars and Pilasters as Hours, and as many Gates as Months. There are three other Parish-Churches in this City; but we have no Account of them, and therefore can add nothing of them. The Cathedral was dedicated by Boniface, Archbishop of Canterbury, Sept. 30, 1258. in the Presence of the King, and many of his Nobles.

Among the Monuments of this Church, that of Edward Earl of Hartford, and Duke of Somerset, is the most magnificent; and that of Helen Suseburgh, a Swede, (the Relict of William Marquis of Northampton; but at her Death of Sir Thomas Gorges) is most commended for its artificial Plainness. But that which our Critics and other curious Persons most admire, is a Stone Monument in the Nave of the Church, of a little Boy in a Bishop's Robes, with a Mitre on his Head, and a Crozier in his Hand, and other Habilliments suitable to that Function, as then used. Why a Child should be so dressed was much admired at its first Discovery; (for it was long hid under the Pews) but since it is made out plain by Mr. Gregory and others, that it was a Christmas Game, the Choristers being allowed to choose one from among them to be their Bishop, and they act as his Prebendaries, and so mimick the Chapter. One of these Boys died while he was Bishop, and was buried in his Mock-Habits. *V. Greg. Op. pag. 95.*

This Church, by the Munificence of diverse pious Persons, is so increased in Wealth and Revenues, that it now maintains a Chapter, a Dean, a Chancellor, a Treasurer, and one and forty Prebendaries; all of them very well endowed, some of whom (commonly called Residentiary Canons) have very good Houses near the Church, and are all inclosed with a Wall, which parts them from the Town. And besides the forty-one single Prebends, there are four

four annexed to the Dignities of the Bishop, Dean, Chancellor and Treasurer. When the Church of *New Sarum* was built, it had fifty Prebends besides the fore-mentioned four; but by the Suppression of five, Dissolution of two, and Alienation of two more, they are now reduced to the Number of forty-one abovesaid. There were five more alienated; but afterwards five more being erected in their Stead, there was still the same Number. Mr. *Cambden* enjoyed that of *Ilfercomb* above thirty Years. Anno 1297. 25 *Edw. I.* This King assembled a Parliament of his Nobles at this Place, and would not allow any of the Clergy to be in it. His Business was to require certain of them to go over into *Gascoign* to carry on the War there; but they being unwilling, began to excuse themselves, and would none of them consent to it, unless the King went himself: The King answered, If they would not go, he would give their Lands to those that would; which not prevailing, he swore in a Passion to the Earl Marshal, that he should go or hang; but the Earl replying that he'd do neither, withdrew and raised among his Friends 1500 Men in his Defence; but the King proceeded no farther.

In that Part of the Suburbs of this City called *Harnham*, stood the College of *Vaulx*, which was built by *Giles Bridport*, Bishop of this Place, Anno 1260. for the Entertainment of several Scholars, who retired hither upon the Account of some Disturbances at *Oxford*. Here they studied University Learning; and having a Testimonial from their Chancellor of their Progress in their Studies, frequently went to *Oxford* and took their Degrees. This Privilege was enjoyed in *Leland's* Time, who speaks of it in these Words: That Part of these Scholars remain in the College at *Sarisbury*, and have two Chaplains to serve the Church there dedicated to *St. Nicholas*; the Residue study at *Oxford*, &c. Beyond this Place is the Bridge called *Harnham-Bridge*, built by the Grant of King *Henry III.* to *Richard Poor*, after

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New Sarum was incorporated, in these or the like Words, viz. That for the Benefit of the City of *New Sarum*, he with the Consent of the Citizens, might change and remove the Ways leading to it, and do therein what to them might seem meet; provided that it be done without an Injury to any Person. In Pursuance of these Powers, *Robert Bingham* his next Successor, built the stately Bridge Anno 1245. which presently made a strange Alteration in this Place and *Wilton*, by bringing the Road this Way; for this last fell into great Decay, and the first daily improved, and became so considerable, that (as *Matthew Westminster* says) it was made a County of itself, being independent upon the County itself, as to all Officers, &c.

This City hath given the Titles of Earls to diverse Families, as

Patrick de Eurus, *Eureux* or *D'evereux*, Grandson of *Walter de Eurus*, to whom the Conqueror gave the Lordship of *Saresbury*; from whence his Father *Edward* took the Name of *De Saresbury*. He being Steward of the Household to the Empress *Maud*, she created him Earl of *Salisbury* 18 *Steph.* He was slain by *Guy de Lezinnian* after he was returned from a Pilgrimage to *St. James* of *Campostella* 13 *Hen. II.* and left

William his Son and Heir, who succeeded him in his Honour and Estate. He bore the Golden Scepter with the Dove on the Head of it, at the Coronation of *K. Rich. I.* but when *K. Richard* was taken Prisoner in *Germany*, he was one of those that promoted his Brother *John*, Earl of *Morton's* Attempts to usurp the Government; but with that Caution, that when King *Richard* returned home, he was still in Favour, and held up the Canopy at his second Coronation. He died the next Year, viz. 8 *Rich. I.* and left a Daughter only named *Ela*, who being so great an Inheritrix, King *Richard* gave her in Marriage to his Brother

William surnamed *Longspe*, from the long Sword which he usually wore, Natural

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tural Son to King *Hen. II.* by fair *Rosamund* his Concubine, by whom he became Earl of *Salisbury* and *Rosmar.* He was always a firm Friend and Adherent to King *John* in all the Differences between that Prince and his Barons, and was much entrusted by him; upon which Account he was accounted by the Barons one of the King's evil Counsellors; yet when the Barons called in *Lewes* the Dauphin of *France* for their Assistance, promising him to make him King, this Earl forsook the King, and went in to *Lewes*; but *John* dying the next Year, he with many of the Barons of that Side, submitted to King *Hen. III.* his Son; and *Lewes* being expelled the Nation, he served that King in many Posts till his Death, which happened 10 *Hen. III.* He was buried in the New Cathedral of this Place.

William his Son and Heir is said by *Matthew Paris*, and *Dr. Heylin*, we suppose from him, to have succeeded his Father in this Earldom; but *Dugdale* from the Authority of some ancient Records says, That he never had that Title, which seems not probable, because *Cambden* tells us, That King *Hen. III.* being offended with him, because he signed himself with the Cross, and went into the Holy Wars without his Leave, took his Title of Earl from him, and the Castle of *Sarum.* This seems to have been done 20 *Hen. III.* when he went first into the Holy Land; and if so, he was ten Years Earl from his Father's Death. He went again into the Holy Wars 31 *Hen. 3.* and was slain in a Battle with the *Saracens* near *Damietta* 34 *Hen. III.* He left a Son named *William*, who died young and without Issue, and never enjoyed the Title of Earl; and a Daughter *Margaret*, who becoming Heir of her Ancestor's Lands, married *Henry* the Son of *Edmund Lacy*; and out-living him, married a second Time to *Sir Walter Walronde*, by whom she had three Daughters. She was called Countess of *Salisbury.*

William Lord Montacute having been a principal Person in apprehending

Roger Mortimer Earl of *March*, in the 4 *Edw. III.* after this Honour had lain dormant many Years, was, for that and diverse other good Services done for that King, advanced by the Parliament, met at *London* 10 *Edw. III.* to the Title and Dignity of Earl of *Salisbury*, by the Girding of a Sword, at the same Time investing him with the said Honour, to him and his Heirs for ever; and giving him diverse Manors in as full and ample a Manor, as the Progenitors of *Margaret*, Countess of *Sarum*, had ever held them. He was a Person of great Abilities in warlike Affairs, and was in diverse Expeditions against *Scotland* and *France*; in which he behaved himself with great Conduct and Valour. He was King of the *Isle of Man.* It is said that he died of some Bruises that he received in tilting at *Windsor*, 17 *Edw. III.* and was buried in *White Friars, London*, leaving

William his Son Heir of his Honours and Estate, being then about fifteen Years of Age; but being of a martial Disposition, attended the King in his great Expedition into *France* *Reg. 20.* where he was knighted at *Hoggs* in *Normandy*, was with him at the Siege of *Caen*, and soon after at the famous Battle of *Cressy*; and all this before he was at full Age. Having Livery of his Lands, he still continued his Attendance upon the King in his Wars, and was in the famous Sea-Fight near *Winchelsea* against the *Spaniards* *Reg. 4.* whom the *English* then overcame; whereupon he was made Choice of for one of the Knights of the renowned Order of the Garter, when it was first instituted by that King. He had a Son, who in his Life-time, bore the Name of *Sir William Montacute*, who was married; but being slain in a Tilting at *Windsor*, left no Issue; whereupon this Honour and Estate passed to a collateral Branch, his Brother's Son

Sir John Montacute, who became then Earl of *Salisbury.* He was a great Favourite of King *Rich. II.* and having impeached *Thomas* of *Woodstock* Duke

Duke of Gloucester, so obliged that Prince, that he gave him many of the Lordships and Estates of *Thomas de Beauchamp* Earl of Warwick, which were seised upon that Lord's Attainder 21 Rich. II. Upon the Deposal of that King, this Earl notwithstanding he had gathered a considerable Body of Men to oppose the Duke of Hereford, stood so fair in that Duke's Opinion, that he might have escaped without being called in Question for what he had done; yet confederating with the Earls of *Huntington* and *Kent* to assassinate that Duke (then placed on the Throne, by the Name of King *Hen. IV.*) and his Sons; and to that End coming to *Wind-sor*, where they found their Plot was discovered, they fled to *Cirencester*, which a Priest of their Party setting on Fire, to give them an Opportunity to escape after the Townsmen had shut them in; the Inhabitants were thereby so provoked, that they brought them out and beheaded them. His Body was buried in the Abbey there. This was done 1 *Hen. IV.* He is said to have been one of the Chief of the Sect of the *Lollards*, and as such was so transported with Zeal for the Purity of God's Worship, that he caused all the Images of the Chapels in his Houses to be pulled down and demolished, except that of *St. Katharine*; which because many of his Neighbours much respected, he left it to stand in his Bakehouse. He was attainted by Parliament; but the King had such Compassion of his Widow and Children, that he allowed them a competent Maintenance out of his forfeited Estate.

Thomas de Montacute was his Son and Heir, and had the like Allowance till he came of Age; and afterwards was (as *Cambden* tells us) restored in Blood and Estate, being one of the greatest Generals of his Age; whether we consider his extraordinary Diligence in whatever he undertook, his unwearied Constancy in pursuing, or Quickness in executing his Designs; which Character

is, for ought we know, his just Due: But *Dugdale* (*Bar. Vol. 1. p. 651.*) assures us, that though he raised his Fortunes much by marrying *Eleanor*, the fourth Daughter and Coheir of *Thomas* Earl of *Kent*, and was in Favour with the King all his Reign, for his wife and dutiful Behaviour; yet he never obtained his Title of Earl; for when in the Reign of King *Hen. V.* he endeavoured to reverse the Judgment given against his Father, he could not do it; yet his Merit was so great, that among the Populace he was esteemed Earl of *Salisbury*; and we do not find any Thing to forbid him that Title. He won the Battle of *Cre-vant* in *France* in 1423. but was slain at the Siege of *Orleans* 7 *Hen. VI.* and left only one Daughter and Heir, *Alice*; who being married to

Richard Nevell, eldest Son to *Ralph Nevell*, Earl of *Westmorland*, he was in her Right created Earl of *Salisbury*. King *Hen. VI.* was very generous to him upon the Account of his Wife's Father, who had made great Preparations to attend him in his Wars with *France*, but died before he went, and settled diverse Estates upon him, constituted him Warden of the *East* and *West Marches* of *Scotland*, Governor of *Carlisle*, and made him a Grant of 9083 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Ann. for thirty Years, out of the Customs. But notwithstanding these Favours, when *Richard* Duke of *York*, pretending a better Title to the Crown than King *Henry* had, associated to him diverse great Men to remove evil Counsellors, and rectify Abuses of Government, this Earl being inveigled to join with him in these specious Designs, raised what Forces for him he was able 33 *Hen. VI.* and assisted him in the Battles of *St. Albans* and *Blow-beath*; in both which they were successful. But the King's Friends having got an Army together in *Yorkshire*, the Duke of *York*, with this Earl and others, marched against them, and came to a Battle at *Wakefield*, where with the Duke of *York* himself (who was killed) fighting valiantly, he was taken

Prisoner; and being soon after beheaded, his Head was sent to York, and set on a Pole over one of the Gates.

Richard his eldest Son, who was then Earl of *Warwick*, became by his Death Earl of *Salisbury* also. This was the stout Earl of *Warwick*, who in our Histories is sometimes called, *Make-King*, because by his Power and Valour, he first set up the Earl of *March* upon the Throne, by the Name of King *Edw. IV.* and afterwards being disoblged by him upon various Accounts, deposed him, and restored King *Hen. VI.* *Edward* was forced upon this Change of Fortune to fly into Foreign Parts, where he found so much Favour, that within the Compass of the Year, he returned with a considerable Body of Men, who with his Friends here, made up an Army sufficient to have one Struggle more for the Crown; but knowing *Warwick's* Interest and Power, endeavoured to bring him over to him by Proposals of Reconciliation; which *Warwick* refusing, *Edward* came to a Battle with the King's Forces, led by that Earl, in *Barnet-Field*; where the Earl was slain, and *Edward* finally established on the Throne. He left no Issue Male, and his two Daughters and Heirs, *Isabel* and *Anne*, were married into the Royal Family, viz. the Eldest to

George Duke of *Clarence*; who after the Settlement of his Brother, and Death of the Earl of *Warwick*, was by special Letters Patent created, in Right of his Wife, Earl of *Warwick* and *Salisbury*, with the Fee of 20 l. per Ann. issuing out of those Counties, 12 *Edw. IV.* After this, he continued some Time in his Brother's good Graces; but being at length suspected of aiming at the Crown, and so that End labouring to depose him, as being illegitimate, King *Edward* conceived such Displeasure against him, that he caused him to be imprisoned in the *Tower*; and soon after murdered him, by drowning him in a Butt of *Malmsey*. The Duke left by *Isabel* his Wife, a Son named *Edward*, and Daughter *Margaret*.

Edward was little more than three Years of Age at his Father's Death. He was not permitted to bear the Title of Duke of *Clarence*, but inherited the Honour of Earl of *Warwick* and *Salisbury*, in Right of his Mother. He was about eight Years old at King *Edward* his Uncle's Death, and then inhabited in York; from whence upon the Accession of his Uncle *Richard*, Duke of *Glocester*, to the Throne, he was sent to the Castle of *Sheriff-boton* in that County, there to be secured; where he was kept till King *Richard* was slain in *Bosworth-Field*, by the Earl of *Richmond*; who by that Victory became King, by the Title of King *Hen. VII.* This Prince being very watchful to secure his Royal Dignity, and considering that this *Edward* was the only Male Heir of the House of York, was very jealous, that at one Time or another, he might disturb his Quiet, and bring his Title in Question; and thereupon caused him to be removed to the *Tower of London*, to be kept in closer Restraint, and under his Eye; but there happening two or three Rebellions during his Confinement, partly upon his Account, King *Henry* to secure himself on that Side, cut off his Head under a Pretence that he was the Fomenter of them. He was attainted in Parliament 19 *Hen. VII.* and dying without Issue.

Margaret his Sister, who had before been married to *Richard* Pole, Knt, and survived him, preferred her Petition to King *Henry*, that it would please his Highness to permit her to inherit her Brother's Estate and Dignity, as his only Sister and Heir in Blood, and be styled Countess of *Salisbury*; which was accordingly granted, and she obtained by Letters Patent; all the Castles, Manors and Lands of *Richard* Earl of *Salisbury*, her Grandfather, which had passed to the Crown, by the Attainder of *Edward* her Brother: But notwithstanding these Favours, she some Years after fell under the Frowns of the Government, and being attainted 31 *Hen. VIII.* of Treason, for corresponding with

with the Marquis of Exeter, then attainted, and Reginald Pole her Son, the Cardinal; as also forbidding her Tenants to have the New Testament in *English*, and any of those Books which the King had allowed to be read; she was beheaded in the Tower 33 Hen. VIII. May 27, behaving herself most manfully in her Suffering, and denying that she gave any Encouragement to the Insurrection in *Yorkshire*; which being then on Foot, hastened her Execution; she left several Sons, but none of them inherited this Earldom. Henry, her Eldest, was created Lord Montague 13 Hen. VIII. After her this Honour lay dormant many Years, viz. to the Year 1605, when

Robert Sitfl or Cecil, Son of William Lord Burghley, one of the Principal Secretaries of State, and Master of the Wards in Queen Elizabeth's Reign, in the former of which this Robert succeeded him 41 Eliz. and being confirmed 3 Jac. I. in the Mastership of the Wards, was created Viscount Cranbourn, and soon after Earl of Salisbury: He was made Treasurer of England, Knight of the Garter, and Chancellor of Cambridge in the same Reign; and dying at Marlborough in Wiltshire, 10 Jac. I. 1612, was succeeded in Honour and Estate by

William, his only Son and Heir, who was also Knight of the Garter, and Captain of the Band of Pensioners. He had seven Sons, but none of them lived to inherit his Honour; but his eldest Son, Charles, who died in his Life-time, having married Jane, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of James Maxwell, one of the Grooms of the Bed-chamber to King Charles I. left by her a Son and Heir

James, who succeeded his Grandfather in this Earldom in 1668. He married the Lady Margaret, Daughter of John, Earl of Rutland; and by her had Issue five Sons; of whom

James, the Eldest, succeeded him in this Earldom. He married Frances, one of the Coheirs of Simon Bennet of Beech-

ampton in Bucks, Esq; and had by her Issue

James, his only Son and Successor in this Earldom, who is the present Earl, and Lord Lieutenant of *Hertfordshire*. He married the Lady Anne Tuston, second Daughter of Thomas, Earl of Thanet, by whom he hath Issue one Son, James, Lord Viscount Cranborne, born Octob. 20. 1713. and one Daughter, the Lady Anne Cecil.

Many Persons of Excellency, thought of inferior Degree, owe their Original or happy Condition to this City, of whom History takes Notice of these:

Mr. Sutton, who (as Dr. Fuller's *Worth.* p. 157. tells us) from Tradition, and an old Pamphlet, was a great Clothier in this City, (it must be meant of Old Sarum) and entertained King Hen. I. He bequeathed at his Death, One hundred Pounds to the Weavers there, with many other Benefactions, but the Doctor fears the Relation of him is mistimed.

Joannes Sarisburiensis, born at Old Sarum, from whence he takes his Name. Leland saith, That he saw in him all the World (*i. e.* the whole Circle) of Learning; and Bale says, That he was one of the first, who after Theodorus, Archbishop of Canterbury (who lived 500 Years before him) endeavoured to restore the learned Languages to their original Purity in this Nation, being himself as well accomplished in them as Divinity. He travelled into France and Italy, with Tho. Becket, then in Exile, but reprov'd him sharply for his Opposition to his Prince. He was highly in Favour with two Popes, Eugenius III. and Adrian IV. yet was a great Enemy to the Pride and Covetousness of the Court of Rome; for thus he speaks in his *Polycratium*: Scribes and Pharisees sit in the Church of Rome, laying intolerable Burdens on Mens Backs. The Legates swagger, as if Satan were let loose to scourge the Church. They eat the Sins of the People, while the true Worshipers, who worship the Father in Spirit and Truth, and dissent from their

their Doctrine, are condemned for Schismatics and Hereticks. Let Christ then shew us the right Way. Thus the *Romish* Doctrines and Practices were found fault with long before *Luther*, for he died, *Anno* 1182, having been before made Bishop of *Chartres* by King *Henry II.*

Walter Winterburn, born in this City, and bred a *Dominican* Fryar. He was an excellent Scholar in all Studies suitable to his Age, a good Poet and Orator in his Youth, an acute Philosopher (or as *Bale* speaks, *Aristotelicarum Doctrinarum Heluo*) in his Manhood, and a deep controversial Divine and Casuist in his old Age, by which he was recommended to be the Confessor of King *Edw. I.* His Worth coming to the Knowledge of Pope *Benedict XI.* he made him Cardinal of *St. Sabin*, upon the Death of *William Macclesfield*. He was then seventy-nine Years old, yet ventured to make a Journey into *Italy* to receive his Cardinal's Cap; but before he arrived there, his Benefactor Pope *Benedict* was dead, yet he came Time enough to give his Vote at the Election of *Clement V.* In his Return home he died, and was first buried at *Genoa*, but afterwards his Body was removed, and buried most solemnly in *London*, *Anno* 1305.

John Tournborough, B. D. born in this City, and bred in *Magdalen College*, *Oxford*; he was a Person of a goodly Presence, which made him, with his Scholar-like Qualifications, so acceptable to Queen *Elizabeth*, that she preferred him to the Deanary of *York*, and the Bishoprick of *Limerick* in *Ireland*. He and his Wife, Children and Servants, received there such a remarkable Deliverance as deserves our Notice: Lying all in a large Room in an old Castle, the Floor above-head, in the dead Time of the Night, being overcharged with Weight, fell down and crushed every Thing to pieces that was above two Foot high, but hurt no living Creature. In 1603, 1 *Jac. I.* he was consecrated Bishop of *Bristol*, but

held his *Irish* Bishoprick and Deanary in *Commendam*, till he was translated to *Worcester* in 1617. He had great Skill in Chymistry, and is said to have presented a precious Extract to *K. James I.* which was a great Preserver of Life, and by which he prolonged his own to a great Age, being helped thereto with a merry Heart. He died in the Year of our Lord 1641.

Salisbury lies in a Bottom in the Midst of a spacious Plain, commonly called *Salisbury-Plain*. It is a chalky Down like *East Kent*, and much larger than the Plains about *New-Market*, extending 25 Miles East to *Winchester*, and 14 West to *Shaftsbury*. In them there is hardly an House or Tree to be seen, so that a Stranger in travelling over them may as easily lose his Way as in the Deserts of *Arabia*, there are so many Cross-roads, and no House to take Direction from. This moved the Earl of *Pembroke* to plant a Tree at every Mile's End from hence to *Shaftsbury*, so that a Man may see the one before he loseth the Sight of the other, and by that Means is guided over the Plain. Here was the Massacre of the *British* Nobility committed by *Hengist* and his *Saxons*, who had invited *Vortigern* and his Nobles, to meet them here to treat of a League of Amity and Friendship. Both Sides, by Agreement, were to repair hither without Weapons; but *Hengist's* Design was all Treachery, and therefore appointed his Men to be all secretly armed, and at a watch Word, which was, *Nem eour Saxet*, i. e. Draw your Daggers, to fall upon the *Britains* and dispatch every his next Man with their Poniards, which they did accordingly, and slew 300 *Britains*, being all the Chief that could oppose them in Council or Arms. *Vortigern*, *Hengist's* Son-in-Law, they saved alive, and kept in Custody, till he granted them for his Ransom, *Essex*, *Suffex* and *Middlesex*; which having done, he was dismissed, and retiring to his Castle in *North Wales*, died there. Here also it was the late King *James II.* was convinced, that Popery

Popery and arbitrary Power was not to be established in *England*, even by Force of Arms; for upon his Marching down hither to encounter the Prince of *Orange* at the Revolution, the first Night, his Son-in-Law, Prince *George* of *Denmark*, the Dukes of *Ormond* and *Grafton* deserted him, and the next Day the Duke of *Marlborough*, after which his whole Army dwindled to nothing, insomuch that he was forced to quit his Dominions, without having a Stroke to save them, and that to the Joy of his People in general.

Dernford or *Darnford*, the Lordship of *William de Anco* or *Ewe*, Lord of *Hastings* in *Suffex*, and *Tikhill* in *Yorkshire*, of which he was possessed at the Time of the general Survey made by *William* the Conqueror. There are now two small Parishes of this Name, which we suppose have since been made out of this Manor.

Longford or *Langford*, the Lordship and Estate of *Robert de Waleran*, which he gave to *Alan Plugenet* his Nephew, Son of *Alice* his Sister, with some other Estates in this and other Counties, to hold to him the said *Alan*, and the Heirs of his Body, paying to him the said *Robert* yearly, and to his Heirs after him, an Hundred and twenty Pounds, at four Terms in the Year. *Alan* being then a Knight, thereupon obtained a Grant in Fee-farm of his Uncle, to himself and his Heirs, of the said Manors, upon Condition of the said Payments. *Robert de Walron* died 1 *Edw. I.* without Issue, and *Alan* performing his Fealty, had Livery of this Manor, and the other Lands, with the Limitations before agreed on. He attended that King, 10 *Reg.* in his Expedition into *Wales*, where he was appointed Governor of *Drosselan Castle*, belonging to *Rhese Meredith*, then a Rebel, and moreover, *Reg. 18.* obtained a Charter of Free Warren in all his Demesne Lands in this and many others of his Manors. He was accounted a Person of great Wisdom and military Knowledge, and was on that Account made by that King

an Assistant to Prince *Edward*, whom he had appointed the Governor of the Realm, while he went into *Flanders*. He was then a parliamentary Baron, and died 27 *Edw. I.* and left this and his other Estates to *Alan* his Son and Heir.

Milford or *Muleford*, the Lordship of *Robert de Hungerford*, out of which he gave certain Lands and Rents to the Canons of *Ioy-church* in this County, to keep the Obit of *Walter de Hungerford*, Archdeacon of *Sarum*, upon the third Day of *July*, 8 *Edw. III.* and for the Maintenance of a Priest to celebrate Divine Service in the Cathedral Church of *New Sarum*, for the Health of his Soul.

Weston juxta *Salesbury*, the Lordship and Estate of *Edward de Saresbury*, who inherited thirty-three Manors in this County, besides many in other Counties, of his Ancestor, *Walter de Ewrus*, as appears by *Domesday-book*; all which passed at his Death to *Walter de Saresbury* his Son; but he died possessed also of divers large Estates of his own Purchasing, which he gave to *Maud* his Daughter, who thereupon became so great a Fortune, that *K. William Rufus* appointed her to marry *Humphry de Bohun*, surnamed the Great, his Favourite; but he kept it not long, before, with the Consent of his Wife, he changed it for the Manor of

Wilsford or *Winelsford*, but with whom we are not informed. We afterwards, viz. 7 *Rich. II.* find it in the Possession of *Thomas Nevil*, Brother of *Ralph*, Earl of *Westmorland*, who having married *Joan*, the only Daughter and Heir of *William*, Lord *Furnival*, with whom he had this and many other Estates, and in her Right, was summon'd to Parliament from thenceforth, under the Style and Title of Lord *Furnival*. How long it had been in the Possession of the Family of *Furnival* before, and how it became vested in them, we can't discover. He left no Issue Male, and his Daughter *Maud*, by *Joan* his Wife, inherited her Lands, which, by Marriage

riage to *John Talbot*, afterwards Earl of *Shrewsbury*, passed into his Family. Near this Town, and about six Miles North of *Salisbury*, on the open Plain, is to be seen that *Insana substructio*, i. e. wild Kind of Structure (as *Cambden*, from *Tully*, calls it) or as others, one of the great Wonders of *England*, hardly equalled any where else, called

Stone-heng, so named from the hanging Stones there found. *Leland* tells us, that the *Britains* called it *Choir gauge*, which signifies a great or noble Choir; others of our Historians call it, from the Greatness of the Stones, *Chorea Gigantum*, The Giant's Dance; and by this Name, *Alexander Neckam*, a Poet of the middle Age, describes it. But neither of these Names please our modern Antiquarians, who hold, that the true Saxon Name is *Stanbengeſt* (as it is written in the *Monasticon* out of a MS. of good Authority) and suppose it (as is very probable) a Monument erected in Memory of the barbarous Slaughter made by *Hengist*, and his *Saxons*, upon the *British* Nobles. The common Tradition concerning it is this, That *Ambrosius Aurelianus*, or his Brother *Uther Pendragon*, erected it by the Help of *Merlin* the Mathematician, in Memory of the *Britains* there slain by Treachery at a Conference with the *Saxons*, which some learned Men think almost certain, because Mens Bones are frequently dug up there; and a Village hard by is called *Ambersbury*; or, as *Matthew of Westminster* hath it, *Pagus Ambri*, i. e. *Ambrose's* Town, where (as the *British* History tells us) some antient Kings lie buried, and a Monastery was erected afterwards, to pray for the Souls of the Nobles slain by *Hengist*.

But whether our Conjectures about the Name be true, or false, the Wonder is not at all lessened. For this is the Form of the Structure: It is situate on a rising Ground, encompassed with a deep Trench, which still appears, and is about thirty Foot broad. From the Plain it hath had three Entrances, of which the most considerable is on the

North-East Side. At each of them were raised, on the Outside of the Trench, two huge Stones, in the Manner of a Gate, parallel unto which, in the Inside, were two others of less Proportion. After this Ditch is passed, there is an Ascent of five and thirty Yards, before any can come to the Work itself, which consists of four Circles of huge unhewn Stones. The outward Circle is about an hundred Foot diameter, and the Stones of it are very large, viz. four Yards in Height, two in Breadth, and one in Thickness. Two Yards and an Half within this Circle is a Range of lesser Stones; three Yards further is a Work of an irregular Figure, made up of two Rows of Stones, the outermost of which is made up of great upright Stones, in Height twenty Foot, and in Breadth two Yards, and in Thickness one Yard. These are coupled at the Top by large transome Stones, like Architraves, seven Foot long, and about three and an Half thick. Within this was also another Range of lesser pyramidal Stones, about six Foot in Height. In the inmost Part was formerly a Stone, (which is now gone) which appeared not much above Ground, four Foot broad and sixteen Foot long, lying towards the East. This is an odd contrived Monument, if it were so; but since Men may build as they please, the Wonder does not consist in the Materials or Figure, but in these two Things. 1. The Largeness of the Stones, which no Carriages which we know of, or now have, could possibly bring; and, 2. The Want of Quarries of Stone, either in this County or the Counties adjacent; so that they must be had at great Distances, and yet nothing appears to be able to bring them; and therefore, except the Story of *Merlin* be true, 'tis hard to know whence they came.

Concerning this Monument of Antiquity learned Men have much exercised their Wits to find out, 1. The Materials. 2. For what End it was built; and, 3. By whom, of which briefly.

briefly. And first, as to the Materials there is no Doubt but they are Stones, but whether natural or artificial, that's the Question. Some of them are of Opinion that they are not natural, and such as are dug out of Quarries, but artificial by the Cementing of fine Sand by a glutinous Sort of Matter, like some Monuments in *Yorkshire*; for *Pliny* tells us, that the Sand of *Puteoli*, if it be covered with Water, is presently turned into Stone; and there are Cisterns at *Rome* made of Sand and strong Lime, so tempered, that they seem to be real Stone; but others of very good Judgment affirm them to be natural, because they are so firm and craggy.

2. The End and Design of the Building is variously reported by the Learned this Way. Mr. *Ambery*, Fellow of the Royal Society, in his Treatise, called *Monumenta Britannica*, seems to please himself, that he rescued this Monument from Oblivion, by proving it (as he thinks) to be a Temple of the *Druids*, erected before the Coming in of the *Romans*. Others will have it to be an old triumphal *British* Monument, erected to *Anaraith*, the Goddess of Victory, to whom the Captives of the *Belge*, then overcome, were sacrificed with the Spoils. Others will have it a Funeral Monument, erected in Memory of Queen *Boadicea*. *Inigo Jones* writes, that it was a Temple built by the *Romans* to the God *Cœlum* or *Terminus*, and is of the *Tuscan* Order, which Dr. *Fuller* wonderfully approves of, because he seems to prove it to be the Way of *Roman* Buildings; and the Situation so exactly agreeable in the open Air, and without a Roof; which he does so modestly propound, as if his Reasons were demonstrative; but others can't come into this Opinion, because it doth not answer the Exactness of *Roman* Buildings, but retains something of the *British* Unpoliteness; and the more, because it doth not appear the *Romans* did any where build such large and stupendous Piles, at such a Distance as six or seven Miles from their Stations, as this is; but others,

lastly, will have it to be a Monument set up by *Ambrosius*, (if not for himself) yet for *Uter Pendragon*, *Constantine*, and other *British* Kings, or for the Nobles slain by *Hengist*, and his *Saxons*, which though we do not, nor dare approve, yet we need not scruple to affirm, That it is a *British* Monument, since it doth not appear, that any other Nation had so much Footing in this Kingdom, as to be the Authors of such an huge and magnificent Pile. It being then asserted, that,

3. The *Britains* were the Builders of this Monument, and not the *Romans*, *Phœnicians*, or *Danes*; we shall finish this Head with an Answer to *Inigo Jones's* Argument urged against our Assertion; for he says, it is altogether improbable, that the *Britains* could build such a Monument; which we refute, by producing this Evidence to the contrary, viz. The Fortifications of *Caratius's* Camp, made up of such vast Stones, which Dr. *Plot* describes to be in or near the *British* City and Fortification, hard by *Wrottesley* in *Staffordshire*; as also the Parcels of Stones (not much unlike *Stoneheng*) found in some Parts of *Scotland* and *Wales*, whither the *Romans* and *Danes* never came. It is true, those Monuments have not Architraves, as *Stoneheng* has, on the great Stones of the upper Circle and elsewhere; but this doth not fully prove that it was a *Roman* Structure, though thus much it may, and probably doth, that it was built by the *Britains* after the Coming in of the *Romans*, and 'tis likely in Imitation of some of their Structures; but as to the general Part of the Work, it appears to be inartificial, and to favour so much of the *British* Unpoliteness and Rudeness, that it plainly shews its Original from them, who, tho' 'tis undeniable, that they learned several Parts of Humanity and Elegance, and among other Things, something of their Architecture from the *Romans*, as it is plain from the Life of *Agricola*, yet were not yet so much Masters of that Art, as wholly to relinquish their un-

polished Way: Thus we have briefly accounted for this Monument; but since Mr. *Cambden* saith it can't be fully described by Words, and therefore

thought fit to add the Sculpture, we also think it would be not only an Ornament, but much conduce to the Knowledge of it so to do.



- A. The Stones called *Corf-stones*, twelve Ton Weight, twenty-four Foot high, seven broad, and sixteen round.
 B. The Stones called *Coronets*, of six or seven Tons.
 C. The Place where Men's Bones are dug up.

XXVII. *The Hundred of Warminster.*

This Hundred is divided into two Parts, the greater Part is bounded on the East with the Hundred of *Haresbury*, which also bounds the East and northern Side of the lesser Part; on the South with the Hundred of *Damerham*, which is also the Boundary of the lesser Part

on the West-Side; on the West-Side by Part of the County of *Somerset*, and on the North with the Hundred of *Westbury*, as the lesser Part borders on the Hundred of *Dauworth*. The Fee is in the Crown, and the Government is in the Sheriff and his Officers. The chief Town is

Warmister, which gives Name to the Hundred, a very antient Town, called *Verlucio* in the Emperor *Antoninus's Itinerary*; nor hath it thereby, as some think,

think, quite lost that Name in the present, being, as they suppose, a Compound of that old Name, viz. *Wer* and *Minster*, which is a Saxon Word, signifying a Monastery. But notwithstanding this probable Derivation, which hath led many learned Men into that Opinion; yet since it is not backed with Coins, or other Remains of the Romans, there will be room to propose the Conjecture of others, that *Westbury* is more probably *Antoninus's Verlucio*, as we shall shew there. Concerning the State of this Place in the Saxon Times, we find nothing in our Historians; but it is observed by the Inquisitive, that upon the Downs on the East-Side of the Town there are two Camps; the one called *Battlebury*, having double Works, and so is probably *Danish*; the other is called *Scratchbury*, which is a square single-trenched Fortification.

In antient Times it had some peculiar Privileges; for it is recorded in the Conqueror's Survey, That this Town, *Nec geldavit, nec bidata fuit, i. e.* it neither paid Taxes, nor was divided into Hides. Now it is only famous for a great Corn-Market weekly on Saturday, for it is scarce credible, what Quantities of Corn are every Week brought hither, and presently sold; and three Fairs yearly, viz. on April 11 and 12, August 10, being St. Laurence's Day, and October 28, the Feast of St. Simon and St. Jude. The Lordship of this Town was the Estate of the Family of *Mauduit*, of whom *Robert de Mauduit*, Earl of *Warwick*, in Right of his Wife, *Alice*, sole Heir of *Waleran*, Earl of *Warwick*, died possessed of it 52 Hen. III. and his Body was buried here, tho' his Heart was interred in the Nunnery of *Catesby* in *Northamptonshire*. He left no Issue, but it still continued in his Family, for *John de Mauduit* had his Residence here in the Reign of King *Edw. III.* and died seised of it in the 38th Year of that King's Reign. *Thomas Mauduit*, who had possessed it in King *Rich. II.*'s Reign, joining with *Thomas*, Earl of *Lancaster*, had by that treasonable Act

forfeited this Manor and divers other Estates to the Crown, many of which were given by that King to *Hugh Despensers* the Elder; but he and his Son being after executed by the Barons, and King *Edward* thereupon advanced to the Throne by the Stile of *Edw. III.* this Lordship was restored to his Heirs. From them, in Process of Time, it passed to the Family of *Hungerfords*, antient Gentry in this County, and very rich, whose Heiress *Mary*, carried it and many other great Estates, to *Edward* Lord *Hastings*, by her Marriage with him; it was then valued at 10 l. 13 s. 6 d. per Annum, 7 *Edw. IV.* This Lord flourished much in that King's Reign, and was greatly preferred for his Wisdom and Goodness; but after *Edward's* Death, not complying with *Richard*, Duke of *Glocester's* Designs in disinheriting *Edward's* Children, and setting himself upon the Throne; he was beheaded in the Tower without any Trial, as it seems he had consented that the Lords *Rivers* and *Grey* had been about the same Time dealt with at *Pontefract*. By his Death this Lordship, and many other of his Lands were seized by the King; and as soon as the Protector, *Richard*, had got himself settled, he gave them to *John Howard*; who having been always faithful to the House of *York*, *Richard* being now King, made him Earl Marshal of *England*, and Duke of *Norfolk*, in whose Family it continues, so far as we know, his Posterity yet remaining Dukes of *Norfolk*.

In the Year 1696, or thereabouts, it was a Report in *Bristol*, and thereabouts, that it rained Wheat about this Town, and six or seven Miles round, and many believed it. One Mr. *Cole* being curious to find out the Truth of the odd Phenomenon, procured several Parcels of it; and upon diligent Examination of them with magnifying Glasses, judged from the Taste, Figure, Size and Smell, that they were Seeds of Ivy berries, driven by a strong Wind from the Holes and Chinks of Houses, Churches, and other Buildings, where Starlings and other

other Birds had laid, or dropped them; but if so, 'tis strange that they should fall in so great Quantities in so many Places.

Bapton or *Bampton*, the Lordship of *Mary, Lady Hungerford*, as appears from the Schedule of her Estates given in at her Marriage with *Edward Lord Hastings*, in which, with *Fisberton* and *Winterbourn-stoke*, it was valued at 5 *l.* 2 *s.* 8 *d.* which was a good Rent at that Time, being in the 7 *Edw. IV.* The Earls of *Huntington* are descended from this Lord, but whether they have this Manor, we know not.

Bishopston, the Lordship of *Walter Lord Hungerford*, and Treasurer of England, who died possessed of it 27 *Hen. VI.* and left it to *Sir Robert Hungerford* his Son and Heir.

This Village is graced with two eminent Men, who were the one Rector, the other a Native of it, viz. *Dr. John Earl*, educated in *Merton College, Oxford*, being a Chaplain to *Phillip, Earl of Pembroke*, was by him presented to this Rectory; and not long after, being constituted Chaplain and Tutor to the Prince of *Wales*, was created Doctor of Divinity in 1642; made a Member of the Assembly of Divines called about that Time, but would never sit among them, and Chancellor of the Church of *Salisbury* in 1643. But the Wars between King *Charles I.* and the Parliament coming on, he was deprived of all he had for adhering to that King, and lived in Exile with King *Charles II.* some Years. After that King's Return he was Dean of *Westminster*, Bishop of *Worcester* first, and then of *Salisbury*, where he died. He was a genteel Person, a Contemner of the World, and Religious as became his Office. He wrote some Things, but he is most famous for his *Latin* Translations of King *Charles I.*'s Εἰκὼν Βασιλική, and *Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity*. He died in 1665, and was succeeded in this See by *Dr. Hyde*.

Clayhill, thought by some Antiquaries to be the *Æglea*, where King *Alfred*

pitched his Tents, when he thought to surprize the *Danes*; but this Conjecture is very improbable, 1. Because it would have been very ill Conduct in King *Alfred* to have raised his Camp in such an high Place, which is visible almost in all Parts of the Country, especially when he intended to fall upon the Enemy unawares. 'Tis more probable therefore that he marched along the Vale, which was then overspread with Wood, being Part of *Selwood Forest*. Besides, *Clayhill* shews no Marks of any Trenches, or the like, and is too far from *Eddington*, where the Fight was, as will be shewed there.

Dunlow, the Lordship of *Walter Lord Hungerford*, who died possessed of it 27 *Hen. VI.* and left it to *Sir Robert Hungerford* his Son, as he did *Bishopston* above.

Noridge or *Napprede*, the Demesne of *Thomas de West*, who died possessed of it 10 *Rich. II.* leaving it with his other Estates to *Thomas* his Son and Heir, whose Posterity, by the Marriage of the Heir of *Thomas Lord De la Warr*, were summoned to Parliament under that Title, from 5 *Hen. VI.* so long as the Male Issue continued.

Smallbrooke, the Lordship of *Gilbert, Earl of Clare*, who being slain in the Battle of *Bannocksbourne* by the *Scotts*, where he was Captain of the *English* Vanguard, and leaving no Son, his great Estates became dividable among his Sisters; but *Maud*, his Wife, surviving, this Lordship, and the Profits of the Court-Leet thereof, was settled upon her by Way of Dowry for her Life, and after her Decease fell to his Co-heirs, but to which of them it went in the Partition, we are not sufficiently informed to declare particularly.

Stoketon or *Stockton*, the Lordship of *Robert Fitz-pain*, who endowed with it *Maud*, his Wife, who survived him, and carried it by her second Marriage to *Robert de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, who enjoyed it for her Life; after which it returned to the Heirs of *Fitz-pain*, whose Family concluding in the Heir General *Isabel*, she by Marriage brought it to *Sir Richard*

Richard Poinings, Knt. and his Heirs. Which is all we observe of Note in this Hundred, and so we go on to

XXVIII. *The Hundred of Westbury.*

This Hundred is bounded on the East with the Hundred of *Branch*, on the South with the Hundred of *Warminster*, on the West with Part of *Somersetshire*, and on the North with the Hundred of *Whoresweldon*. One Moiety of this Hundred was, 2 *Hen. IV.* the Estate of Sir *Richard St. Maur*, who died possessed of it at that Time; but that Family being extinct in the direct Line, we suppose it to be entirely in the Crown, and under the Government of the Sheriff and his Officers. The chief Town of this Hundred gives it the Name of

Westbury, in *Saxon* *ƵerƵanbȳrig*, so called from its westerly Situation, it being one of the most famous Towns in those western Parts. It is at present a small Mayor Town, which probably arose out of the Ruins of the old Roman one, which stood about Half a Mile northward distant from it, and was once certainly very famous, as appears by the Quantities of Roman Coins that have been found here. The River *Were* (as Mr. *Holinshed* names it) runs at a little Distance from it, which hath given an Occasion to some Antiquaries to settle *Antoninus's Verlucio* here, which conjecture they justify by its Distance from *Aquasolis* & *Cunetio*, which agree better to this Town than any other; which may be the Reason, that the late Annotator upon *Antoninus* chooses to settle it in this Town. The Lordship of it was the Estate of the Family of *Mauduit*, great Men in this County; but *Thomas Mauduit* joining with *Thomas*, Earl of *Lancaster*, in opposing the Management of the *Spenfers* under *Edw. II.* was taken Prisoner at the Battle of *Bannocksbourne*; and his Estate being confiscated, this Manor, with some others, was given to *Hugh Despenser* the

Elder; but he being not long after put to Death by the Barons, the *Mauduits* recovered their Estates in the Reign of King *Edw. III.* and held it so long as there were any Male Heirs in the Family. After them we find 10 *Rich. II.* *Richard St. Maur*, Lord of this Manor, and a Moiety of the Hundred, as is abovesaid. In his Family 'tis probable it continued several Successions, for we find nothing of it till 31 *Hen. VIII.* when *Charles Lord Montjoy* had the Livery of it, who going into the Wars of *France* with that King, he made his Will, and in it ordered and appointed, That for the Space of two Years after his Decease, a godly and discreet Person should be found out and chosen to edify the Youth of this Parish with two Lectures; the first of which to be every Day in the Morning, ordained for the Catechizing of Children, that they might perfectly understand their baptismal Vow, and how to pray in the *Ave-Mary* and *Pater Noster*; how our Lord is to be honoured, and how the ten Commandments are to be kept, and often appose them, to know their Improvements. The other to be in the Afternoon on Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday every Week, for all that will come, to declare the Duties of Subjects to their Kings and Magistrates, not only for Fear, but Conscience-sake, with Scriptures consonant to them, and for Increpation of Vice, with proper Texts of Scripture; for the Performance of both which, he ordered, that the Reader should have twenty Marks by the Year. The Market is weekly on Friday, and Fair yearly on

'Tis a small Borough-Town, and hath the Privilege of sending Burgeses to Parliament.

Persons eminent born, or inhabiting this Town, viz.

Philip Hunton, Minister of it. He was bred in *Wadham College*, *Oxford*, where he was Scholar, and Master of Arts. Entering into Orders he was Minister in divers Places in this County, but settled at this Town. He wrote, A Treatise of

of Monarchy, which was answered by Dr. Ferne and Sir Robert Filmer, which caused him to write, *A Vindication of that Treatise*; in both which he having asserted, that the Sovereignty of England is in the three States, viz. King, Lords, and Commons, the University of Oxford condemned that Assertion by a Decree in Convocation, and ordered the Books to be burnt in the School quadrangle, which was accordingly done. He was ejected for Nonconformity in 1662, and dying in 1682, was buried in the Church here.

John Paradise, Minister also of this Town. He was bred in *Merton College, Oxford*. He was so dextrous in writing Short-hand, that he could take a Sermon *verbatim*, from the Mouth of any Preacher; which having done, while he seemed a Presbyterian, and was in the College, he repeated in the College-Chapel on *Sundays* after Supper; but upon the Restoration of King *Charles II.* he conformed, and became a Tory Preacher for the Royal Cause, of which he gave Proof in his Sermon, on *Jan. 30, 1660.* on *David's Humiliation* for cutting off *Saul's Skirt*.

Bratton-Castle, near which the Battle between King *Ælfred* and the *Danes* being fought, the *Danes* after they were vanquished with a great Slaughter, fled into it; and having so strong a Fortification to defend them against the Fury of the *English*, held it out fourteen Days against them. For it is seated upon the Top of an high Hill, which commands all the Country round it, and is encompassed with two deep Ditches, and Rampires proportionable. The Form of it is oval, in length 350 Paces, and almost 200 broad in the widest Part. Near the Middle is a large oblong Barrow, sixty Paces long, probably the Burying Place of some of the *Danish* Nobility slain here. Within this vast Entrenchment there have been several Pieces of old Iron Armour dug up, or raised by the Plough. It hath but two Entrances fortified with Out-works, one towards the South-East, opening to the

Plain, the other towards the North-East, leading directly down to *Eddington*, where the Battle is thought to have been fought.

Broke or Brooke, anciently the Seat of *John Paveley*, who was at that Time Lord of this Hundred of *Westbury*. From his Family by the Heir general, the *Cheyneys* being descended, Sir *Robert Willoughby*, Knt. descended from a younger Son of the Family of *Eresby*, marrying *Anne*, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of Sir *Edmund Cheyney*, of this House, Knt. was by King *Hen. VII.* advanced to the Dignity and Honour of a Baron, by the Title of Lord *Brooke*, near *Westbury*. He being an expert Soldier, as well by Sea as Land, was much in Favour with that Prince, and as is reported, was made Lord High Admiral; for which Reason he gave the Rudder of a Ship for his Cognizance, as we find it painted in the Glass of the several Windows of this House; as *Pompey*, the Admiral of the *Roman Navy*, stamped the Stern of a Ship on his Medals. He died in 1502. 17 *Hen. VII.* and left for his Heir

Robert Willoughby Lord *Brooke*; who having married *Elizabeth*, the Eldest of the three Coheirs of Sir *Richard Beauchamp*, of *Pouck* in *Worcestershire*, and *Alcester* in *Warwickshire*, wherein the principal Seat of that Family, called *Beauchamp's Court*, was, he had that Manor with his Wife, and assumed the Name of Lord *Brooke of Beauchamp's Court*. He had by her one Son named *Edward*, who died before him, but left three Daughters; the Eldest of whom married *Fulk Grevil*, a younger Son of Sir *Edward Grevil*, of *Milcote* in *Warwickshire*, who in her Right became Lord of *Alcester*, and had *Beauchamp's Court* for his Seat. He died in 1559. 1 *Eliz.* being then only a Knight; but leaving two Sons, *Fulk* and *Robert*, *Fulk* was knighted 7 *Eliz.* and died 4 *Jac. I.* leaving Issue by *Anne* his Wife, Daughter of the Earl of *Westmorland*.

Fulk Grevil, who having been a Servant to Queen *Elizabeth* and K. *James I.* who

who made him Knight of the Bath and of his Privy Council, was created by that King Lord Brooke, of *Beauchamp's Court*, with a Limitation, in Default of Issue, to *Robert Grevil* his Cousin, which happened about eight Years after; for he was never married, being stabbed by one *Haywood*, his Servant, at *Brooke-house* in *London*; whereupon

Robert succeeded to his Cousin *Fulk* in this Honour; and being unhappily drawn in to the Antimonarchical Party in Parliament, which broached a Civil War against King *Charles I.* became the Commander of those Forces that were to assault *Lichfield-Close*, then defended by a small Garrison placed there by that King, to preserve that stately Church; against which, when they had planted a Battery, he was shot in the Eye, and died instantly. He left by his Lady *Katharine* five Sons, viz.

Francis, who inherited his Honour, but died unmarried, and was succeeded by

Robert his Brother, who died without Issue Male, and was succeeded by

Fulk, the youngest Brother (*Algernon* and *Edward* being dead before). He had by *Sarah*, Daughter of Alderman *Dashwood*, four Sons, of whom *Francis* died in his Life-time; but left by the Lady *Anne Wilmot*, his Wife, *Fulk* and *William*.

Fulk succeeded his Grandfather, but died unmarried at *Oxford*; and so

William, the present Lord, succeeded him, who hath two Sons.

Lea or *Ligh*, a Village near *Westbury*, most probably the Place where King *Alfred* encamped, the Night before he attacked the *Danes* at *Eddington*. For the Name comes very near the Saxon *Æglea*; and it is an easy Mistake in the Saxon Scribe to write *Æglea* for *æc-Lea*. Here also is a Field called *Courtfield*, and a Garden adjoining, encompassed with a Moat; and there is a Tradition among the People, that there was a Palace of one of the Saxon Kings. The Manor of this Town was 35 *Edw. III.* the Estate of *Reginald Lord Cob-*

ham of Stereborough; but seems to have been alienated by him soon after to some of the Family of *Molyns*; for *Joan*, the Widow of Sir *John Molyns*, marrying *Michael Lord Poinings*, brought it into his Family for her Life.

Penley, the Lordship of *John Lord Stourton*, created such by King *Hen. VI.* for his many faithful Services, both to the King his Father, and himself. He died possessed of this Lordship 2 *Edw. IV.* and left it to his Son and Heir, *William Lord Stourton*. He was firm to the Family of *York*, in their Wars with the *Lancastrians*, and attended King *Edward* in his Army against the Rebels of *Northumberland*. He died possessed of this Manor, and left it to his Son and Heir, Sir *John Stourton*, and his Descendants.

Selwood-Forest, which some of the Saxon Annals read simply *Weytanþuba*, i. e. the Western Wood from its Situation; and others *Weytan-bele-þuba*, a great Extent of Woods and Trees. To be the Keeper of this Forest (for the Property of all Forests is in the King by the Laws of *England*) was thought a particular Honour to such Families as the King was pleased to confer that Office upon, i. e. to take Care of the Vert and Venison; and that the Game be preserved for the King's Delights, whenever it shall please him to hunt in them. This Office was for some Time in the Family of the *Stourtons*; but was some Way obtained of them, viz. *Roger de Stourton*, and *John* his Son, by *Thomas Lord Hungerford*, in the Reign of King *Edw. III.* who procured of King *Rich. II.* a Confirmation of that Grant, *Reg. 3.* and it continued long in that Family; for *Walter Lord Hungerford* died possessed of it 27 *Hen. VI.* and left it with his other Estates to *Robert* his Son and Heir. These are all the Places of Note come to our Knowledge in this Hundred, and so we proceed to

XXIX. *The Hundred of Worwelsdon.*

This Hundred is bounded on the East with the Hundreds of *Potern* and *Branche*, on the South with the Hundred of *Westbury*, on the West with *Somersetshire*, and on the North with the Hundreds of *Bradford* and *Melkesham*. There is no Market-Town in this Hundred, being near *Trowbridge* and *Bradford* on the North-Side, and *Westbury* on the South. The Fee is in the Crown, and the Government in the Sheriff and his Officers. The Villages of Note are

Asberton, the Lordship of the *Giffards* of *Brimsfield*, of whom *John Giffard*, commonly called *Le Rycbe*, taking Part with *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaster* against the *Spensers*, in the Reign of King *Edw.* II. and being taken at the Battle of *Burrough-brig*, was hanged at *Glocester*; and his Estates being forfeited, were many of them given to *Maurice*, the Brother of *Thomas* Lord *Berkley*, a Person very eminent for martial Skill and Exploits in his Time.

Asb Steple or *Stepul*, the Lordship of *Walter de Beauchamp* Lord *St. Amand*, a younger Son of *John* Lord *Beauchamp* of *Powyke*. He died seised of it 35 *Hen.* VI. and left it to his Son *Richard*; who dying without Issue, his Sister *Elizabeth* was Heir of all his Estates, except what he gave to *Anthony S. Amand*, his Natural Son.

Ashton West, the Lordship of *John* Lord *Stourton*, who died seised of it 2 *Edw.* IV. and left it to Sir *William Stourton*, his Son and Heir, with other great Estates; as he did also

Bainton or *Bakaniton*, which descended to him with them.

Coulston, *Colston* or *Culmston*, the Lordship of *Alan Plugenet* 18 *Edw.* I. but Issue Male failing in his Son *Alan*, the Female Heir transferred it to other Families; and we find it in the Family of *Zouches*, by the Marriage of *Eudo*

Zouch with *Melisent*, the Widow of *Roger de Montalt*, and one of the Sisters and Heirs of *George de Cantelupe*, Baron of *Bergavenny*, who left *William de Zouche* Heir of her Lands.

Eddington, the Lordship and Seat of Sir *William Pawlet*, Knt. one of the Natural Sons of *William* 3. Marquis of *Winchester*. This Place is famous for nothing more but the Birth of *William de Edendon*, whom King *Edw.* III. made Bishop of *Winchester* and Lord Treasurer of *England*. While he was in this last Office, he caused new Coins to be stamped, viz. Groats and Half-Groats, for the Convenience of Change, but not with the true Weight, that the King might have the Advantage. And this Example succeeding Princes followed to increase their Revenues. He was afterwards made Lord Chancellor, and erected a stately Convent of *Bonhommes* in this Place of his Nativity (of which more in its History); but in the mean Time neglecting to repair his Episcopal Palaces, they were almost ready to drop down, when he died; but his Successor *William Wickham*, being an excellent Architect, would not enter upon them in so much Decay; and therefore suing his Executors for Dilapidations, recovered out of his Estate 1662 *l.* 10 *s.* a vast Sum in those Days; and besides that, his Executors were forced to make good the standing Stock of the Lands belonging to the Bishoprick, which in his Time was much lessened and impaired, viz. 1556 Oxen, 4717 Weathers, 3521 Ewes, 3521 Lambs, and 177 Swine. He sat in this Bishoprick one and twenty Years; and dying in 1366. lies buried on the South-Side of his Cathedral, in the Passage to the Quire, under a fair Monument of Alabaster, on which is an Epitaph of Bombast Rhime; yet with this good Character, That he was a vigilant Helper of the People, and a Father and Protector of the Poor, a Bishop well beloved, and a religious and devout Man.

Littleton,

Littleton, the Lordship and Estate of *William Earl of Ewe*, at the Time of the general Survey, made by the Conqueror. How long it remained in his Family we know not, nor any more of it till to *Edw. II.* when *William de Paynell* died possessed of it, and left it to his Brother and Heir, *John Paynel*, who obtained of the same Prince *Reg. 12.* a Charter for a Market weekly upon *Tuesday*, and a Fair yearly on the Eve, Day and Morrow of the Nativity of *St. John Baptist*, *June 24.* The Market has been long disused; but the Fair, for ought we know, remains. From this Family of *Paynell*, it passed to *John Lord Molins*, who obtained a Grant *13 Edw. III.* to himself for Life, and to his Sons, *William* and *John*, in general Tail; and after them to his own right Heirs, for Returns of Writs, Summons of Exchequer, and many other Privileges before-mentioned in *Brenkworth*, in *Malmsbury Hundred*. This is all we find of these Villages of this Hundred.

In *Domesday-Book*, and diverse Inquisitions and Grants from the Crown, we observe several Lordships in this Shire, which are neither found in our Maps nor Villares, which we think fit not wholly to pass over, viz.

Brewsbroke and *Geton*, the Lordship of *William Earl of Ewe*.

Cornhampton, *Orcham* and *Knowl*, the Lands and Manors of *Hugh Earl of Stafford*.

Anderow, *Bromham* and *Woderove*, the Demesnes of *William Beauchamp Lord St. Amand*.

Botesfield, *Cilleton* and *Nigraure*, the Lordships of *Harold, Earl of the West-Saxons*.

Bullingham and *Murrifield*, the Manors of *Robert Lord Beauchamp of Hacche*.

Chikeld and *Horwell*, the Demesne Lands of *Thomas Lord Berkley*.

Bridesberd and *Mighenden*, the Lordships of *John Lord Lovell*.

Bradmore, *Hafelden* and *Roughcomb*, the Manors of *Thomas Lord West*.

Brustlington and *Shipton-malet*, the Demesne Lands of *Reginald Lord de la Warr*.

Brighton Deverell and *St. Andrews*, the Lordships of *Robert Lord Hungerford*.

Bremelsbaw, *Bireburst* and *Weston Park*, the Manors of the Duke of *Norfolk*.

Eaton-Meysey and *Wittenham*, the Demesne Lands of *Nicholas St. Maur*.

Hulpringham and *Langenham*, the Lordships of the same Person.

Mobbeville and *Salterton*, the Manors of *Alan Plugenet. 27 Edw. I.*

Noblemen that have taken the Title of Earls from this County: Before the Conquest there were two Earls of this County, viz.

W*estan* or *Werstan*, who flourished about the Year 800. He was slain in Battle at *Kinermersford*, fighting against *Earl Edelmund*, in the first Year of *King Egbert's* Reign; but after him we find no Earl of this Shire, till the Year 886. when

Ethelhelm became Earl of this County. He was employed to carry a large

Sum of Money to *Rome*, collected of the People in the several Dioceses of *England*; but being sent by *King Ethelwulf* against the *Danes*, at *Port* in *Hampshire*, he was there slain; and after the Conquest this Title was laid aside many Years, but was at length received in the Family of *Scroopes of Masbam*; for

William Scroope, a younger Son of *Henry Lord Scroope of Masham*, having by Art and Insinuation gained so far upon the Affections of King *Rich. II.* as to be made Vice-Chamberlain of his Household, increased more daily in his Favour, and was sent Embassador into *France* to contract a Marriage for the King, with *Isabel*, that King's Daughter. After this, he was much entrusted by King *Richard*; and when the Estates of those great Lords, who had risen in Rebellion, to reform Abuses in his Government, were confiscated, he obtained among others, Part of *Thomas Beauchamp Earl of Warwick's* Lands, and was thereupon advanced by Letters Patent, to the Title and Dignity of Earl of *Wiltshire* 20 *Rich. II.* but as his Rise was very quick, so was his Fall; for he was hardly settled in those Estates and his other Preferments, but he heard that *Henry Duke of Lancaster*, Part of whose Possessions he had obtained, was upon the Sea, and ready to land; whereupon the King, by his Advice, retreated to *St. Albans*, to raise some Forces to resist him; but finding, that such as followed him, had such a Respect for the Duke, that they would not fight against him, he left them and fled to the Castle of *Bristol*. The Duke soon after landed at *Ravensthorpe* in *Yorkshire*, and having carried all before him, sent to take them in this Castle; and tho' some escaped, this Earl fell into his Hands, and was presently beheaded, and soon after attainted by Parliament 1 *Hen. IV.* He left no Issue, and so this Honour lay dormant again, till

James Butler, Son and Heir of *James*, Earl of *Ormond* in *Ireland*, was created Earl of *Wiltshire*, 27 *Hen. VI.* but the House of *Lancaster* being deprived of the Throne, his Interest was lost, because he laboured to support it; and he was beheaded; whereupon King *Edw. IV.* being settled upon the Throne, conferred this Honour upon

John Stafford, a younger Son of *Humphry Stafford*, Duke of *Buckingham*, who was created Earl of *Wiltshire* by that

Prince, Reg. 9. He was joined with the Earl of *Northumberland* in a Commission to treat with the Embassadors of *James III.* King of *Scotland*, about the Grievances of the Borderers of both Realms, 12 *Edw. IV.* but died soon after, leaving the Heir of his Honour and Estates,

Edward, his Son, then but three Years of Age. He lived in bustling Times; but being under Age all the Reigns of King *Edw. IV.* *Edw. V.* and *Rich. III.* and not arrived at it, when King *Hen. VII.* came to the Throne, nor some Years after; we find nothing more of him, but that he was married, and dying without Issue, was buried in our Lady's Isle of the Church of *Luswick* in *Northumberland*, according as he had appointed by his Will, 14 *Hen. VII.*

Henry Stafford, his Kinsman, second Son to *Henry*, Duke of *Buckingham*, his Uncle, succeeded him in this Earldom, but it was by a particular Creation in the Reign of King *Hen. VIII.* Anno 1. He married *Muriel*, the Sister and Co-heir of *John Grey*, Viscount *Lisle*, but had no Issue by her; and so by his Death, which happened 14 *Hen. VIII.* this Title was extinct a-while; but at length

Thomas Bullen, made Viscount *Rochford* 17 *Hen. VIII.* was created 4 Years after Earl of *Wiltshire*. He had been in Arms with his Father, 12 *Hen. VII.* to suppress the Insurrection of the Cornishmen, and was for that and other Services, made Knight of the Body to King *Hen. VIII.* who sent him on divers Embassies, yet with no Prospect of any Honour, till the King casting his Eye upon his beautiful Daughter, *Anne Bullen*, to make Way for her to his Bed, created her Father Viscount *Rochford* and Earl of *Wiltshire*; and having resolved to marry his Daughter, contrived the Divorce of *Katharine* his Queen; but before it was fully effected, created *Anne*, Marchioness of *Pembroke*, and soon after married her privately, a Match (says *Mr. Camden*) unfortunate to her self, her Brother, and her Parents, who lived

lived to see them both beheaded, and died with Grief 30 *Hen. VIII.* for *Jane Seymour* robbing *Queen Anne* of the King's Affections, proved not only her Destruction, but her Family's; yet was her Marriage very fortunate to *England*, because she it was that was Mother to the Phenix of Princes, *Queen Elizabeth*, who deserves immortal Honour, not so much for her wise Conduct before she was Queen, prudent Government when she was on the Throne, and personal Virtues, as for her firm Establishment of this our Protestant Church of *England*, which hath continued ever since, notwithstanding all Endeavours to undermine it, and we hope will continue for ever.

William Pawlet, whose Grandfather *Sir John Pawlet* of *Noney-Castle* in *Somersetshire*, married *Constance*, one of the Coheirs of *Sir Thomas Poinings*, Lord *St. John* of *Basing* in *Hampshire*, being a Person singularly accomplished with Learning and other excellent Qualifications, was advanced to divers Degrees of Honour and Preferments by King *Hen. VIII.* first, who made him Treasurer of his Household, and soon after Baron *St. John* of *Basing*, under which Title he sat in Parliament 31 *Hen. VIII.* and from thenceforth. He was prefer'd afterwards to divers Places of Trust during that King's Life, and

at his Death left one of his Executors, and of the Council to King *Edw. VI.* He was Lord Chancellor in that King's Reign a-while; but being created Earl of *Wiltshire* 3 *Edw. VI.* he was made Lord Treasurer the Year after, and the following Year Marquis of *Winchester*, as his Posterity continue to this Day; of whose Succession, because we have given a full Account in *Hampshire*, under the Title of the City of *Winchester*, we shall only give our Readers the Names of the Successors of that Family to this Time, viz.

John Pawlet, Son of *William*, who succeeded Anno 1571, and died 1576, and

William Pawlet then succeeded, and died 1598, to whom then another

William Pawlet succeeded, and died 1628, leaving to succeed him

John Pawlet, who died in 1674, and was succeeded by his Son and Heir

Charles Pawlet, who was created Duke of *Bolton*, April 9, 1689. 1 *Gul. & Mar.*

Charles Pawlet, his Son and Heir, succeeded him in all his Honours, and is the present Duke of *Bolton*. He hath by *Frances*, the Daughter of *William Ramsden* of *Byrom* in the County of *York*, Esq; two Sons, *Charles*, Marquis of *Winchester*, and the Lord *Henry Pawlet*; and by the Lady *Henrietta Crofts*, Daughter of *James*, Duke of *Monmouth*, the Lord *Nassau Pawlet*.

The BARONETS of this County, according to their Creation, are

SIR <i>John St. John</i> of <i>Lidiard Tregoz</i> , Knt. created May 22. 1611.	Bar. 17
<i>Francis Englefield</i> of <i>Wotton-Basset</i> , Esq; cr. Nov. 25. 1612.	86
Sir <i>Edward Gorges</i> of <i>Langford</i> , Knt. cr. ditto.	89
Since made an Irish Baron, viz. Lord <i>Gorges</i> .	
Sir <i>James Ley</i> of <i>Westbury</i> , Knt. cr. July 19. 1619.	110
Afterwards made Earl of <i>Marlborough</i> .	
Sir <i>Henry Moody</i> of <i>Garesdon</i> , Knt. cr. March 11. 1621.	171
Sir <i>William Button</i> of <i>Alton</i> , cr. March 18. ditto.	173
Sir <i>Giles Escount</i> of <i>Newton</i> , Knt. cr. Mar. 17. 1626.	216
Y 2	John

<i>John Webb</i> of <i>Odstock</i> , Esq; created <i>April 1. 1644.</i>	Bar. 442
<i>Thomas Windebanke</i> of <i>Haines</i> , Esq; cr. <i>Nov. 25. 1645.</i>	455
<i>Sir Hugh Speake</i> of <i>Hasilbury</i> , Knt. cr. <i>June 12. 1660.</i>	481
<i>George Grubham How</i> of <i>Cold Barwick</i> , Esq; cr. <i>June 20. ditto.</i>	491
<i>Walter Ernley</i> of <i>New Sarum</i> , Esq; cr. <i>Feb. 2. ditto.</i>	605
<i>Walter Long</i> of <i>Whaddon</i> , Esq; cr. <i>March 26. 1661.</i>	628
<i>Robert Fason</i> of <i>Broad Somersford</i> , Esq; cr. <i>Sept. 5. ditto.</i>	677
<i>William Pinfent</i> of <i>Erthfont</i> , Esq; cr. <i>Sept. 13. 1687.</i>	896

Gentlemen of Eminency, said by our Historians to be of this County, but the Places where they were born or dwelt is not known.

MR. Michel, Under-Sheriff to Sir Anthony Hungerford, a worthy Knight, High Sheriff in 1558, the last Year of Queen Mary's Reign. Mr. Fox tells us of him as a Rarity in that Office, That he was a right and perfect godly Man, and gives this Instance of his Goodness, That when the Writ *De Hæretico comburendo* for the Execution of Richard White and John Hunt was brought to him, instead of burning them, he burnt the Writ; and before the same could be renewed, Dr. Jeffrey, the bloody Chancellor of Salisbury who procured it, and Queen Mary who ordered it, were both dead, to the miraculous Preservation of those Servants of GOD, and him the Officer, who had else been certainly punished.

John Basket, Esq; High Sheriff of this County 23 Hen. VI. is particularly memorable for a special Dispensation granted him upon his and his Wife's Petition from the Court of Rome to this Effect (the whole Instrument, which is in Latin, is in Dr. Fuller's *Worthies* of this County, p. 163.) That the Pope, by his Authority and special Command, made by the Oracle of his Mouth, did grant to their Devotion, so far as might be lawful for them, to chuse a fit and discreet Priest for their Confessor, who, as touching the Sins they should confess to

him (except such as the Holy See ought to be consulted about) may, by the Authority aforesaid, provide for their Absolution and wholesome Penance so long as they lived, and as oft as there should be occasion; and if they had made any foreign Vows of Pilgrimages and fasting, which they could not conveniently keep (except such Vows as are made to St. Peter, St. Paul, or St. James the Apostles) the same Confessor may commute for them into other Works of Piety.

John Securis, a noted Person for admirable Parts, while he studied in New College, Oxford, from whence he went to Paris for greater Improvements, and there applying himself to Physick and Astronomy, was a great Proficient in those Sciences. Returning into England, he settled at Salisbury in this County, and was much followed for his Skill in Medicine. He wrote several Books, as his Prognosticks, Instructions for a good Diet, and a Detection of the Abuses of Physick in its three Parts, viz. Physicians, Surgeons, and Apothecaries. He flourished Anno 1580.

Sir Thomas Hooper, at first a Shoemaker in England, afterwards a Soldier in the Low Countries, where he attained so much Skill in military Affairs, that Colonel Goring invited him over, and

and gave him the Command of a Regiment of Dragoons, with which he performed so great and acceptable Service, that he was knighted; which Honour he bore so well, that he was thought to

deserve it, laying that Sword upon his Enemies Heads with fatal Execution, which his Majesty had laid upon his Shoulders.

The Natural History of this County.

Nature hath plentifully provided for the Inhabitants all Things necessary for Life; for though it hath no Ports for foreign Commodities (it being one of the most inland Counties) yet it hath no occasion for them, being plentifully provided for every Thing useful, if the Inhabitants could but think so, and would not indulge themselves in Vanity; for,

1. The Air is sweet and healthy, having neither Marshes nor Bogs to send forth unwholesome Vapours, nor Woods to retain them. There is hardly a pleasanter Place in England for Air than Salisbury Plain, which being almost in the Middle of the County, and very spacious, affords a delightful and delicate Campaign for Recreation, as well as Health to all the circumjacent Villages, and especially the Gentry for Horse-races and other Sports.

2. The Water is very wholesome and plentiful, every Part being watered with Rivers and Brooks of clear and useful Streams, viz. 1. The Thames or Isis, one of the Chief of the British Rivers passeth through it on the North-side; and though some of our Antiquaries will not allow it to be call'd Thames in this County, but Isis, and to take that Name when it falls into the Thame in Oxfordshire; yet this is so much contrary to antient Evidences and vulgar Opinions, that they must be under a Mistake about it. 2. The Avon, called for Distinction-sake the Lower Avon (probably the *Antona* of Tacitus, and *Bladon*

of William of Malmesbury). It rises almost in the North Limits of the County, and running Southward, was sometime the Boundary of the West-Saxon and Mercian Kingdoms, (as *Ethelwerd* observes) and near it were divers Battles fought between those Kings. At its first Entrance into Wiltshire it crosses the Fosse-way, which is very plain hereabouts, and comes from Cirencester into this County. While it is shallow, it runs by the Hill on which Malmesbury stands, and having received the Calne, Wey, and other Rivulets, which plentifully supply these western Parts of the County with Water, passes by Bradford to Bath in Somersetshire. 3. The Kennet, which rising near a Village of the same Name near the Middle of the County, runs Eastward into Berkshire, and in the Way waters Marlborough, and divers fine and floury Meadows. 4. The Deverhill is but a small Brook, but that which makes it remarkable is, that it antiently dived under Ground for a Mile together, as the Mole in Surrey does, and then rose up again about Warminster, which, if it were true, doth not now appear so, for it every where runs above Ground as other Rivers do. 5. The Willy, which rising about Warminster, waters the South side of the Plains, and gives Name to Willy, a small Village, and Wilton, antiently the chief Town of the County, but now much decayed. Near it, 6. The Nadder or Nadder joins with it. This River rises in the South Border of the County, and with

with a winding Stream creeps like an Adder, from whence it seems to have taken its Name, (*naððpe* in the Saxon Language signifying an Adder) and passing by *Wardour-Castle*, *Hacche*, and some other Villages, empties itself into the *Upper Avon*, which rising about *Collingburn-Kingston*, runs at a little Distance from the eastern Borders of this County into *Hampshire*. All these Rivers yield Plenty of Fish to the Inhabitants. We meet with no mineral Waters in this County, probably because none have been so curious as to search for any, the *Bath* being so near, and of so general Use; nor with any Meres or Lakes usual in other Counties.

3. The Soil or Earth, which in this County is of great Variety, as Hills and Dales, Meadows, Pastures and ploughed, Plains and inclosed. Of the Pastures of this County, it is said the Grass of them is the sweetest in *England*; for if an Ox were left to himself to find out his most agreeable Food, he'd chuse to live in the northern Parts, and Sheep in the Southern, leaving the Middle of it to Men, to whom indeed it is most suitable, as affording Plenty of Corn and Grain in the Inclosures, and Pleasure in the Plains. The Cattle of this County are the same as others, only the Sheep are more numerous, the Manufactures of Wool in divers Towns in this County, giving much Encouragement to nourish and increase them. Nor is the Agriculture much different from other Counties, and therefore under this Head we shall confine our selves to what is more rare, and add only something of an unusual Nature, as

1. *Wansdike*, which is a wonderful Ditch, running cross this County from East to West, being thrown up by Labour and Art many Miles together. The People have a groundless Tradition, that it was cast up by the Devil on a Wednesday, as exceeding all human Power, and from thence it had its Name; but we can find no Ground for such a Tradition.

The Saxons indeed called it *Wobenedic*, that is, *Wodens*, or *Mercury's Dyke*, probably the false God and Father of the Heathen Saxons. The most probable Opinion is, (and that is what the best Antiquaries, as *Cambden*, *Mr. Aubery*, and others follow) that it was cast up by the Saxons for a Boundary between the *West-Saxons* and the *Mercians*; for this County was the Seat of War during the Contentions between those two Kingdoms; but others believe that it was made long before the Settlement of the *Mercian Kingdom*, and of them *Mr. Aubery* thinks this and the other Dykes were made by the *Britains*, who divided this Shire into many Petty Kingdoms, governed by *Reguli* or small Princes, who often making War one upon another, cast up these great Ditches for their Defence against the Incursions of their Enemies, as *Offa's Ditch* was: But others again hold, That they were cast up by *Cerdic* the *West-Saxon King*, or his Son *Kenric*, against the Incursions of the *Britains*, who in King *Ceawlin's* Time (as *Malmsbury* tells us) made frequent Inroads into this County from their Garrisons at *Bath*, *Glocester*, and *Cirencester*. The Rampire and Grasse of this are very large on the South-side: Besides this there are several others of less Note still visible upon the Plains, especially about *Stoneheng*, and in the Charter of the Lands belonging to *Wilton-Abbey*, Mention is made of no less than thirteen distinct Dykes, so that 'tis thought that the Saxons did draw them to divide their great Lordships, or for some such Purpose.

2. Subterraneous Earths, Stones and Minerals, as *Marle*, from which some have thought the Town of *Marlborough* to have taken its Name; but whether it did, or no, it is certain that that Town lies at the Foot of an Hill of white Stone, which our Forefathers called *Marle*, before they had borrowed the Word *Chalk* from the Latin *Calx*. It is not improbable, that there were also Iron-Stones in

in this County, of which our Ancestors made Iron; for about the Fields of *Hedington, Bromham, Bowden, &c.* are often ploughed up Cinders, which are the *Scoria* of melted Iron. The great Stones of *Stoneheng* are thought to be the greater Wonder, because here are no Quarries of Stone at present; but Mr. *Aubury* tells us here were Quarries of good Stone antiently, of which the Castles of *Salisbury* and other Places were built, as well as many other Edifices. The Plains called *Salisbury Plains* are all, or most of it a chalky Soil, which for the Pleasure sake is preserved from Holes and Pits, but doubtless in Corners yields much to the Inhabitants for Tillage and Building. Near *Amesbury* also is dug the best Sort of Tobacco-pipe-clay, which the Inhabitants know how well to manage; for the best Sorts of Tobacco-pipes, both for Shape and Colour, are made here. At the first bringing in of Tobacco into these Kingdoms, the Pipes for taking it were made of Silver, or some other Metal; but being hard to be cleaned, and soon foul, Invention devised Pipes of Clay, which were easily burnt and cleansed.

4. Fire or Firing, which in this cold Climate is as necessary as Meat, Drink, and Clothing. The chief Firing was antiently, as 'tis probable it is at present in the northern Parts, Wood; for the Nature of the Soil there, is a sower Sort of Land, very natural for the Production of Oaks; and so we may conclude, that the North Division (which is one third Part of the Shire) was nothing but a shady dismal Wood; and though much of it is now destroyed, and Villages planted in the Room, yet, besides Parks and Wood-grounds of less Note, there are two large Forests, viz. *Bradon* and *Savernack* Forests; so that the Inhabitants have sufficient

Firing from thence; though 'tis probable in the South Parts, especially in and about *Salisbury* and *Wilton*, the River *Avon* being navigable, supplies the Kitchen with Coal.

Plants growing in this, and rarely found in other Counties wild, are,

Agrifolium Baccis luteis, Yellow-berried Holly; found by *Wardour-Castle*, belonging to the Lord *Arundel*, called from it Lord *Arundel of Wardour*.

Filix femina odorata, Sweet-scented female Fern, growing in the Forest of *Savernack*; belonging to the Marquis of *Hertford*, who took much Notice of it.

Gramen caninum supinum longissimum, Long trailing Dog-grass; found at *Madington*, nine Miles from *Salisbury*, which will fat Hogs, and is some of it twenty-five Foot long.

Gramen geniculatum aquaticum majus, & minus, Water Knot-grass; both the greater and lesser Sort found, the greater about *Wilton*, and in a great Meadow lying among the Bridges at the Town's End, and the lesser at *Warminster*.

Nasturtium Eryca affine, Cress-Rocket; growing on *Salisbury-Plain*.

Onobrychis seu Caput Gallinaceum cum foliis Vicia, Medick Vetchlin, or Cock-head, commonly, but falsely called *St. Foin*; growing at the End of *Salisbury-Plain*.

Polygonatum Vulgare, Solomons-Seal; in a bushy Close belonging to *Alderbury Parsonage*, near *Clarendon-Park*, two Miles from *Salisbury*.

Polygonatum humile Anglicum, Dwarf English Solomon-Seal; found in many of the Woods of this County by Mr. *Philip More*, Gardiner of *Grays-Inn*.

Stellaria or *Sanicula Major*, Ladies Mantle; in many Pastures, and by Wood-sides.

The

The Ecclesiastical History of this County.

THIS County, at the first Conversion of the Saxons, was subject in the Ecclesiastical Matters to the Bishops of Winchester; but Ina, the King of the West-Saxons, in whose Dominions the See of Winchester was, being a pious Prince, and minding the Good of the Church as well as the State, thought it too large for any one Bishop to govern as it ought to be; and therefore divided it, and established another See at Sherborn in Dorsetshire, allotting the Bishop thereof the Jurisdiction of the Churches of that Shire, Somersetshire, Wiltshire, Devonshire and Cornwall, leaving those of Lincolnshire, Huntingdonshire, Oxfordshire, and Hampshire, under the Care of the Bishop of Winchester. Sherborn being thus made a Bishop's See, continued so under thirteen Bishops, of whom we have given an Account in our Ecclesiastical History of Dorsetshire: Ethelwaldus, or Ethelwardus, was the last of them: He was a younger Son of King Alfred's; and having sat nine Years in this See, died in 898. After his Death, this See and divers others lay vacant seven Years; the Danes by their continual Invasions, creating such Disturbances, that the Affairs of the Church could not be settled as they ought to have been; but Peace being restored, Archbishop Plegmund set himself to restore the Ecclesiastical Government; and in the Year 905 consecrated seven Bishops together, three of which were taken out of the Bishoprick of Sherborn, and made new; and soon after another was erected at Wilton in this County, of which we must be obliged to treat a-

while, before we come to the Removal of the See to Salisbury.

The Bishops of Wilton, whose See was sometimes at Ramsbury and Sunning, were,

1. *Ethelstan*; he had his Seat and Cathedral at Ramsbury.

2. *Odo* also had his Residence at Ramsbury; he was translated to Canterbury in the Year 934, and left this See to

3. *Osulphus*, who removed his See to Wilton, and died there in the Year 970, and was buried in the Church there. He was succeeded by

4. *Alstanus* or *Alestanus*, the Abbot of the Monastery at Abingdon, who died in the Year 981, and was buried in his Abbey.

5. *Alfgarus* or *Wolfgarus*, of whom we know no more.

6. *Siricius*, who was translated from hence to Canterbury in the Year 989.

7. *Alfricus* or *Aluricus*, succeeded his Predecessor at Canterbury as well as here.

8. *Brithwoldus*, a Monk of the Abbey of Glastonbury, who was a great Benefactor to that House and the Abbey of Malmesbury. He died in 1045, and was buried at Glastonbury. Of him see more in the Life of Brithwold, Bishop of Winchester.

9. *Livingus*, and 10. *Ethelwinus*, are put into Dr. Heylin's Catalogue of these Bishops, but omitted by Bishop Godwin, in his Commentary of English Bishops, p. 387.

11. *Hermannus*, a Flemming by Birth, Chaplain to King Edward the Confessor, was the last Bishop of this small Diocese.

He

He endeavoured to remove his See to *Malmshury*, but without Success; for though the King had given his Consent, the Monks opposed it so strenuously, that he could not prevail. This Repulse he took so very ill, that he left this Bishoprick in his Passion, and fled into *France*, and took upon him a Monastick Life; but continued not there long, for hearing of the Death of *Elf-wold*, Bishop of *Sherborn*, he accepted of that Bishoprick, and by his Interest and Procurement, after much Pains taken to do it, united it with *Wilton*, which he had left a little before. While he remained the Bishop of these united Sees, *William the Norman* invaded *England*, and having got Possession of the Throne, among other Alterations which he made in the Church, he ordered that such Bishopricks as were seated in mean and obscure Villages, should be removed into the more noted Towns and Cities in their Dioceses; whereupon this

Herman, having a fair Opportunity to settle his See in a more eminent Place, removed to *Salisbury*, whereupon the Sees of *Wilton* and *Sherburn* were soon buried in Oblivion, and his Successors took the Name of the Bishops of *Salisbury*, of whom he was the first: What Manner of City *Salisbury* was at that Time, *Malmshury* thus describes, viz. It may be called a Castle instead of a City, being situated upon an Hill, encompassed with a large Wall; and tho' it is plentifully furnished with other Provisions, it hath great Want of Water, insomuch, that it is sold there at a dear Rate; whence it is, that a Poet of those Times thus speaks of it,

Est ibi defectus aque, sed copia creta, &c. i. e.

There's Want of Water, but of Chalk good store,
The Nightingale don't sing, but Winds do roar.

Bishop *Herman* began to build him a Cathedral here, but being very ancient,

did not live to see its Dedication. N. B. This must be understood of *Old Sarum*.

Osmond, a Norman, Governor of *Seez*, who came over into *England* with the Conqueror, and by him was created Earl of *Dorset*, and (as some say) made Lord Chancellor and one of his Privy Council, succeeded him in this See: *Malmshury* thus describes him, He was a most excellent Person; and having finished and adorned his Church, he furnished it with a learned Clergy, which he invited by his Liberality from all Parts, so that his Church was famous above all others for Singing and Learning. He gathered a great Library, not disdain- ing to write and bind Books, tho' he was a Bishop; he was eminent for his Chastity, and being free from Faults himself, laid severe Penance on others. He was void of Ambition, and as he would not foolishly squander away his own, so he desired no others Goods. The Monasteries of his Diocese he exacted no Pensions from. What Defilements he may be supposed to have contracted from the World, he expiated by his Patience under a lingering Disease, of which he died. He consecrated his Church in the Year 1092, with *Walkelin*, Bishop of *Winchester*, and *John*, Bishop of *Bath*, but very unluckily; for the Day after, the Tower in which the Bells hung was set on Fire by Lightning and burnt down; but *Osmond* restored it again with all imaginable Expedition. He lived seven Years after this, and died Decemb. 3, 1099. and was buried in his Church, where after his Body had lain 200 Years, it was removed and laid in the midst of *St. Mary's Chapel*, under a marble Stone thus inscribed, ANNO MXCIX. He wrote the Life of *St. Aldhelm*, Bishop of *Sherborn*; but that which makes him most famous is, That he was the first Author of *The Ordinal*, according to the Use of *Sarum*. He was afterwards Canonized for a Saint; and the Third of December was consecrated to his Memory.

Roger succeeded him, who from a mean and illiterate Priest, became a great Man by this Accident. It happened, that Prince Henry being in the Wars of Normandy with his Brother King William Rufus, went with his Fellow-Soldiers into a Church in the Suburbs of Caen to hear Prayers. This Roger being Curate there for a small Salary, knowing that Soldiers loved short Service, quickly dispatched the Mass, which so pleased the Company, that they cried out, He was a fit Priest for a Camp; whereupon Henry, in a jesting Way said, *Then let him follow us*, which he readily agreed to. He had little or no Learning, but being a crafty insinuating Person, soon got the Favour of the Prince after this Manner, as *Malmshury* tells us. He had good Skill in managing Domestick Affairs, and retrenching unnecessary Expences, which mightily pleased the Prince, who was of a sparing Temper; because both his Brothers, William and Robert allowed him little; which Roger perceived, and therefore husbanded Things so well for him, and to his Satisfaction, that when Henry came to the Throne, he could ask nothing but what he readily granted him, as Farms, Churches, Prebends and Abbacies; and at length he was entrusted with the Government of the whole Realm, and made Lord Chancellor, and soon after Bishop of *Salisbury*. What he did after this as a busy Statesman and faithful Councillor, and how he preferred his Kindred, with other Things of the like Nature, we shall pass over, and confine our selves to what he did as a Bishop, which yet were rather temporal than spiritual Things; as first, he was very instrumental in setting King Stephen upon the Throne, though he had not only sworn to *Maud*, the Empress, King Henry's Heir, as his Successor, but had brought others to do the same; which so much obliged King Stephen, that he granted him whatever he desired, and said, That he should be sooner weary of ask-

ing, than he would be of Giving; and accordingly he still continued Chancellor, and grew immensely rich. King Stephen being settled on the Throne, fearing foreign Invasions from *Maud*, who was married to *Jeffrey Plantagenet*, Earl of *Anjou*, gave out an Allowance to all that would, to build Castles; which was so earnestly embraced, that in a few Years were built new 1117. The Bishops, among others, erected several Castles, and this Bishop particularly built three Castles very strong and magnificent, viz. at the *Devizes*, *Malmshury*, and *Sherborn*, not to be equalled in all Europe, much less in England; and spent a great Deal in repairing the Castle of this Place and walling it round; and that he might preserve himself from Envy by Reason of those great Structures, he built two Monasteries, and furnished them with Religious Persons, and made his Cathedral of *Salisbury* almost new, and adorned it so finely, that hardly any one in England excelled it; many came short of it. But all this did not secure him from the Malice of his Enemies, who represented him to the King as favouring the Empress, for whose Protection, as they alledged, he had built those Castles: And others, knowing the King's Want of Money, whispered it in his Ears, that he could not better supply himself, than by seizing the Treasure of that dotting old Priest. Stephen was easily persuaded to this last, and presently possessed himself of his Castles, Monies and Goods, and cast him into Prison for a While; but being at length released, he betook himself to a private Life, and never went to Court as formerly, excusing himself upon the Account of his old Age and Infirmities. The King interpreted his Absence as a Sign of his Disaffection to him; and alluring him to Court with many fair Words, imprisoned him and his Nephew *Alexander*, Bishop of *Lincoln*; but *Nigelus*, his other Nephew, Bishop of *Ely*, fled to the Castle of the *Devizes*, and held it out a while against the King,

King, till, lest his Uncle should be hanged, as the King threatned, he surrendered it; and there was found in it Forty thousand Marks of Money, besides a vast Quantity of Plate, both Gold and Silver, and Jewels. This Treatment so affected the Heart of the old Man, that he fell into a Fever at the End of the Summer, which held him to Decemb. 4. and then he died, having been Bishop of this See thirty-eight Years, Anno 1139. He had a little before his Death given what Money and Plate he had left, to the Church, to finish some Part of the Buildings, which he heard was taken away also, with great Anguish. After his Death this See was vacant some Years, but at length one

Jocelin was settled in it, but with no small Difficulty, for King Henry II. endeavoured to prefer one *Philip*, his Chancellor, to this See; but because the Pope's Legate and the Clergy of the Diocese were much against him, the King desisted from his Purpose, and made *Philip* Bishop of *Baion*. After this this See remained unprovided for a while, but some say one *Jeffrey* obtained it, of which, because there is no Certainty, we follow the most received Opinion of our Historians, that *Jocelin* was *Roger's* Successor, though at a great Distance from his Death. He was by Nation a *Lombard*, and presided over this Diocese many Years. He died in 1184, having a little before become a *Cistercian* Monk. From his Recess this See was again vacant five Years; for his Successor,

Hubert Walter, Dean of York, was not consecrated to this See till Novemb. 1. 1189. He had accompanied K. Rich. I. into the Holy Land, and was present with him at the Siege of *Acon* in 1191, from which he returned home safe, though the King himself was unfortunately taken by the Archduke of *Austria*, and kept Captive by him. While the King remained in the Emperor's Hands, *Baldwin*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, *Hubert's* special Friend, died, and

the King considering how the Government of the Nation in his Absence required a grave and wise Man in that See, sent to the Monks, desiring them to chuse such an one, not naming any Person; but the Monks knowing the King's Inclinations, chose *Hubert* Archbishop, who thereupon leaving this See in 1193.

Herbert, surnamed the Poor, was consecrated to it the Year following: Some call him *Robert*, but that's not material. He was Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, but what other Qualifications he had to fit him for this See we find not, nor how long he sat, though either he was Bishop here twenty-two Years, or there was another Vacancy; for

Richard, surnamed the Poor, (which is the same with *Pauper*) who had been Dean of this Church, and made Bishop of *Chichester* in 1215, was translated hither in 1217. This Bishop finding the Earl's Garrison in the Castle to be very troublesome to himself, as well as to the Citizens, and considering that the City it self was at best but ill situated, because it stood on a bleak and cold Hill, and was continually in great Want of Water, moved it to the Citizens and Clergy to remove to a more convenient Place, and build a new Church and Town, which being consented to, they pitched upon a Place about a Mile distant, near the River, called *Merrifield*: The Bishop first began his Work, for sending for the greatest Artists he could hear of, he laid the Foundation of the Church, which is now one of the stateliest in *England*. *Pandulphus*, the Pope's Legate, laid the Five first Stones, viz. For the Pope, King Henry III. Earl of *Salisbury* and his Countess, and for the Bishop himself, who though he had many Hands at work, and put forward the Building as fast as he could, yet it was so far from being finished in his Time, that it was not fully compleated till thirty Years after. The Citizens imitating the Diligence of the Clergy, built their Houses with as great Earnestness about the Church, and so left the Old

Salisbury desolate and empty, saving that the Earls held the Castle, rather by Force than Right; for Bishop *Roger* bought it of King *Henry I.* and King *Stephen* having taken it from him, gave it the Earls, who kept it Two hundred Years, and then lost it to a Bishop, as is above said in *Salisbury*. When this Bishop had sat about eleven Years, he was translated to *Durham*, and

Robert Bingham, one of the Prebendaries of this Church, was chosen Bishop by the Chapter, and consecrated in 1229. He set about the Building of his Cathedral which his Predecessor had begun; and though he presided twenty Years, and put it forward with all Diligence, he could not finish it. He died in an advanced Age, *Novemb. 3. 1246.* leaving his Church in Debt 1700 Marks, and was buried on one Side of the Nave of his Church, as his Successor was on the other. He was a Man of great Learning and Piety.

William Eboracensis (or of *York*) succeeded him, and *Matth. Parisensis* gives us this Account of his Election. The Chapter of *Salisbury* finding that no Person would be acceptable to the King (*Henry III.*) but a Courtier, to prevent any Inconveniencies to their Church, and to ingratiate themselves with the King, chose *William* of *York*, a Clergyman much in Favour with the King, and very skilful in the Laws of the Kingdom, unanimously to be their Bishop and Shepherd of their Souls, which Election, because generally believed to be well pleasing to GOD and the King, was without any Loss of Time confirmed. He was consecrated at *Wilton*, by *Fulk*, Bishop of *London*, *July 6. 1247.* The same *Parisensis* tells us further of this *William*, That he was bred up at Court from his Youth, and was promoted to this See by its Interest; That he was much engaged in secular Affairs, and among other Things brought up an ill Custom, that the Tenant for every small Cottage should attend upon his Court, though never so unwilling, and be subject to his Superior, of whom he holds, to the

great Damage and Detriment of the Subjects, and little or no Advantage to the Superiors. This, because it was never used before, surprised the People to be compelled to. This Bishop passed from the Cares and Troubles of the World to the Hazards and Dangers which secular Men and Courtiers are thought to be liable to, (for their Works follow them) *Jan. ult. 1256.* He promoted the Building of his Church with the utmost Earnestness, and lies buried in the Nave of the Church over against his Predecessor, and was succeeded by

Giles of *Bridport*, or as others call him, *de Bridlesford*, and *Parisensis*, *Bredelief*, Dean of *Wells*; he was consecrated *Anno 1256*, and obtained a Dispensation from the Pope to hold his Deanery with this Bishoprick. In his Time the Cathedral was finished, and dedicated by *Boniface*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, *Sept. 30. 1258.* the King himself, and a great Number of Nobles being present, whom the Bishop entertained at a noble Feast. He died in *December, 1262.* and lies buried under a marble Monument on the South-side of the Choir.

Walter de la Wile, Subchanor of this Church, succeeded him, *Anno 1263*, and was restored to the Temporalities of the See, *April 10. 47 Hen. III.* He was consecrated *May 27.* following, and died *Jan. 3. Anno 1270.* to whom succeeded

Robert de Wykehampton, Dean of this Church, who soon after the Decease of *Walter*, was chosen by the Prebendaries, and by the Convent of the Monks of *Canterbury*, (the Archbishoprick being at that Time vacant) confirmed. The Bishops of the Province of *Canterbury* much resented that Action of the Monks, because they said his Confirmation belonged to them; whereupon they not only refused to consecrate him, after he was chosen, but appealed (the Papal Seat being vacant) to the College of Cardinals, labouring to prove that the Confirmation of the Monks was not legal, and so not valid. The Controversy remained at *Rome* three or four Years, and at length Sentence was given

ven for the Elect and the Monks, Anno 1274. and then he was consecrated with the usual Rites. He died April 24. 1284. After this, within the Space of five Years, this See had four Bishops more, of whom

Walter Scammel was the First. He was the Dean of this Church, and was consecrated at *Summing* in *Berkshire*, Octob. 22. 1284. and died within a Year or Two.

Henry de Braundston was the Second, and his Successor. He was also Dean of this Church, or as others affirm, Archdeacon of *Dorset*. He was consecrated at *Canterbury* upon *Trinity Sunday*, 1287. He not having sat a full Year (as the *Chronicle of Osney* tells us) departed this Life about the Feast of *St. Peter's Chair*, so that it could not be said that he was the Bishop of that Year. His Successor, according to the Register of this Church, was one

Laurence de Hawkburn, who is said to be consecrated Bishop of this See, but he is omitted in *Heylin's Catalogue*, and *William de la Corner* said to be the next Bishop. To clear up this Succession we must have recourse to the *Chronicle of Osney*, which thus speaks to it: The Prebendaries of *Sarum* being destitute of a Bishop by the Death of *Henry de Braundston*, purposing to chuse themselves a Bishop, met upon Monday after the Ascension of our Lord, to make an Election; but in voting there happened to be a Division; the greater and wiser Part (as was said) chose *Laurence de Hawkburn*, one of the minor Canons of the Church; the other Part, (which was the lesser) voted for Mr. *William de la Corner*, a Person of great Authority, and at that Time one of the King's Council. *Laurence* forthwith went over the Sea (where the King then was) to obtain the King's Consent, and was allowed to be the Bishop; (the Election of *William* being rejected, although he publicly and openly protested that he had a good Right, but prevailed not) and thereupon returned into *England*, to require his Confirmation of the Archbishop; but not presently obtaining it,

he fell sick at *Canterbury* of a sore Disease, and there died, and his Body was buried in that City upon the Feast of *St. Laurence*. The Prebendaries of *Sarum* presently passed over Sea, and going to the King, petitioned a Liberty of Electing another Bishop; which being granted them, they met upon the Morrow after *St. Clement's Day*, and unanimously chose for their Bishop that wise Man,

William de la Corner, who had before been designed for that Honour. He was consecrated a few Days after, viz. on May 14. 1289. by *John*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*; but sat but little more than a Year, dying in the Year 1291, and was succeeded by

Nicholas de Long-espe, or *de Longa Spasba*, Nephew of King *Henry II.* by his natural Son, *William de Longspee*, Earl of *Salisbury*, by his Concubine *Fair Rosamund*. He was a Canon of the Church, but very old when he was chosen Bishop, and sat but six Years, being consecrated, Anno 1291, and dying in 1297. he was buried by his Father at the Entrance into *St. Mary's Chapel*, under an huge marble Stone, adorned with brass Plates, on which the Arms of his Family are neatly cut.

Simon of Gaunt was his Successor; 'tis probable some of his Ancestors may have come from *Gaunt* in *Flanders*, but this Man was born in *London*. He was a great Divine, and made most of those Statutes by which the Cathedral of *Salisbury* is at this Day chiefly governed. By his Permission it was, that the Citizens of *Salisbury* fortified the City with a Ditch and Walls.

Roger de Mortuall, Dean of *Lincoln*, succeeded him, and was consecrated in 1315, and died about Mid-lent in the Year 1329. To him succeeded

Robert Wivill, made by the Pope Bishop of this See, at the Petition of the Queen *Philippa*, Consort of King *Edward III.* He was a Person not only unlearned, but of such a deformed and ugly Aspect, that if the Pope had but seen him, he would not have raised him

to such a Dignity, as *Walsingham* says. He governed this See above forty-five Years; but in such a long Space, if he did nothing memorable, it might seem a great Wonder. About the Year 1355, he entered a Contest with *William Montacute*, Earl of *Salisbury*, about the Castle there, which was quite demolished almost. The Controversy at that Time seemed so hard to be decided, that it could not be terminated but by Combat, and therefore it was determined to be ended by a Duel. When the Time appointed was come, the Bishop produced his Champion, and brought him into the Lists, where they were to fight, clothed all in white, unless upon the upper Part, where the Bishop's Arms were painted. The Earl also exhibited his Champion; but when they were ready to fight, the King's Letters were produced, commanding them to put off the Battel to another Time. A little after, the Controversy was made an End of on these Terms, That the Earl should yield up the Castle to the Bishop and his Successors, upon the Payment of 2500 Marks: He also afterwards recovered a Wood called *Beere*, for his Church and *Sherborn-Castle*, of which his Predecessors had been deprived from the Time that King *Stephen* took them from Bishop *Roger*, which was 200 Years. He died in the 46th Year after his Consecration, on *Septemb. 4. 1375.* and lies interred in the Choir of his Church under a marble Stone, near the Bishop's Seat. To him succeeded in the same Year,

Ralph Eyghum, Doctor of Laws, who was consecrated at *Bruges* in *Flanders*, *Decemb. 9.* following, and governed this See twelve Years, at the End of which he was translated to *Bath* and *Wells*, viz. *Septemb. 14. 1388.* He is thought to have built the Hospital of *St. Michael* near *Salisbury*, for sick and diseased People, which at the Suppression is said to have been valued at 25*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* per Annum in the Exchequer Books. Upon his Removal

John Walsbam, (or *Waltan*, as Dr. *Heylin* has it) Master of the Rolls, and Keeper of the Privy Seal, succeeded him, and was consecrated *Sept. 20. 1388.* He was made Treasurer of *England* in 1391, and held that Office as long as he lived. He was in great Favour with King *Rich. II.* and was much concerned for his Death, which he shewed in taking Care that he should be buried in *Westminster-Abbey* among the Kings, as the Epitaph, though it be much defaced, doth prove at this Day. He was one of those Bishops that opposed Archbishop *Courtney* in visiting his Province, but was at length forced to submit, as is shewn in that Archbishop's Life. He died in 1395, and lies buried near the Tomb of *K. Edw. I.*

Richard Metford succeeded him. He had been one of those who had suffered by the Parliament, which was said to work Wonders, because it did many Things, at which the Vulgar were amazed. It was called by the Lords, to whom King *Rich. II.* had committed the Government of the Realm, who having been opposed in their Adings, by the King's Friends, they apprehended many of them, and such as were not Clergymen, they put to Death, and those that were, they imprisoned. This *Richard Metford* was one of these last, who being put into the Prison at *Bristol*, was a long Time confined there; but the King's Party getting uppermost awhile, he was not only set at Liberty, but promoted to the See of *Chichester*, and from thence in 1395, translated to this of *Salisbury*, where he presided near twelve Years, and died in 1407.

Nicholas Bubwith, Bishop of *London*, and Treasurer of *England*, was after his Death, translated to this See in the same Year; but before he had sat a Year he was removed to the See of *Bath* and *Wells*, and

Robert Halam or *Hallam*, Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, an *Oxford* Man, where he had been Chancellor in 1403, was soon after made Bishop of *Salisbury*. He was made

made a Cardinal, June 6, 1411, and sent with *Chicheley*, Archbishop of Canterbury, and *Ketticly*, Bishop of St. David's, to the Council of Pisa, in 1413. Afterwards being at the Council of Constance in 1417, he died in the Castle of Gossleib, Sept. 4, in the same Year. His Death was no sooner known at Salisbury, but

John Chandler, Dean of that Church, was chosen their Bishop by the Prebendaries. It happened that the Papal Chair was at that Time vacant, *Martin V.* not being as yet chosen Pope, so that the Chapter were in no fear of Papal Provisions, which gave them a fair Opportunity to make a free Election of this Person. He was educated at *Wickham's* College in Oxford; and was consecrated to this See, Decemb. 12, 1417, and held it about ten Years; when being vacant by his Death,

Robert Nevill, Provost of the College of Beverley, and brought up in the University of Oxford, was chosen into this See, and consecrated Octob. 26, 1427, and translated to Durham in 1438; but he is said to have been, while he sat here, the chief Founder of the Monastery of *Sunning*, whose Revenues at the Dissolution of the Abbies, were found to be 682 l. 14 s. 7 d. ob. Upon his Removal,

William Aiscolth, alias *Haelff*, a Doctor of Law, and Clerk of the Council, 17 Hen. VI. was chosen Bishop of this See, and consecrated in Windsor Chapel, July 20, 1438, and presently after was made the King's Confessor; whereas, till this Time (as *Thomas Gascoign* tells us) it never had been known, that a Bishop bore that Office. After he had been Bishop twelve Years, there was a great Rebellion raised by the Populace in these Parts, who had for their Captain one *Jack Cade*, who took on him the Person of *Mortimer*, Cousin to the Duke of York. Some of this Bishop's Tenants of the meaner Sort, that lived in his Farms, came to *Edendon*, June 29, 1450, where the Bishop then was, where they found him at the Service of G.O.D.

How he had offended them is not known, or if he had not, they took him out in his Bishop's Vestments, and dragging him from the Altar, carried him by Force to a neighbouring Hill, and while he was kneeling struck out his Brains, leaving his Body naked, and stript of all his Clothing; and having torn his Shirt in Pieces, which was all bloody, took them to keep in Remembrance of this foul Fact. This was done on June 29, before which Day they had rifled his Baggage, and taken away Ten thousand Marks of ready Money.

Richard Beauchamp, Doctor of Law, succeeded him; he was the Brother of *Walter Beauchamp*, Lord *S. Amand*, and was translated from the See of *Heresford* hither. He built a very fine Chapel on the South side of St. Mary's Chapel, at a great Expence, and there he lies buried under a marble Tomb. He is said to have been Chancellor of the Order of Knights of the Garter. He sat near thirty Years; for

Lionel Woodvil, who succeeded him, was not consecrated till the Year 1482. He was the Son of *Richard Woodvil*, Earl of Rivers, and Brother of *Elizabeth*, the Wife of King *Edw. IV.* as also Chancellor of Oxford for a Time. Bishop *Godwin* tells us, That a Person who pretended himself to be a Kinsman of this Bishop's, told him, That *Stephen Gardiner*, who was afterwards Bishop of *Winchester*, was his Son; and that when he found the Harlot, whom he had been familiar with, to be with Child, to screen himself from the Disgrace, he married her to one *Gardiner*, his Servant, who was therefore reputed his Father. When, or how he left this See is not known; but if he died with Grief 'tis not a Wonder, since King *Rich. III.* made such a lamentable Massacre in his Family; for beheading *Henry*, Duke of Buckingham, who had married his Sister, at Salisbury, he caused King *Edward V.* and his Brother, who were his Nephews, to be murdered, and several others of his Kindred to be put to Death, which could not but nearly affect him; but

However

however that be, 'tis probable that he died in 1485, when most of those Things happened; for

Thomas Langton, Doctor of Laws, who had been consecrated Bishop of *St. Davids* in 1483, was translated to this See in that Year; and having sat about eight Years, was again translated to the Bishoprick of *Winchester*, and

John Blithe, Master of the Rolls, succeeded him, and was consecrated Feb. 23, 1493. He was made Chancellor of the University of *Cambridge* in 1494, and died Aug. 23, 1499. He was buried under a curious Tomb behind the High Altar of his Cathedral, but contrary to the common Custom, for it extends it self in length, not from West to East, but from South to North, for what Reason is not known.

Henry Dean succeeded him; he was educated in *New College*, *Oxford*, where he took his Degrees to Doctor of Divinity; and having been Abbot of *Lanthony* in *Monmouthshire* in *Wales*, and Chancellor of *Ireland*, with a Liberty to execute that Office by himself or a Deputy, which he did in Person so well, that he was made Justice of that Realm, where he did great Service against *Perkin Warbeck*, was first created Bishop of *Bangor*, and translated from thence hither in 1500, but tarried not here above a Year or Two, and then was removed to the Archbishoprick of *Canterbury*, where being settled, he wrote a Letter to the *Oxonians*, in which he styles their University his *Benignissima Mater*. He died at *Lambeth*, Feb. 15, 1502, and was buried at *Canterbury* in the Cathedral soon after. His Successor was

Edmund Audley, descended of the honourable Family of the Lords *Audley*. He was educated in *Oxford* in *Lincoln College* there, to which he was afterwards a great Benefactor. After he had taken his Degrees in Arts, he obtained the Prebend of *Farendon* in the Church of *Lincoln*, and that of *Codeworth* in the Church of *Wells*; and not long after became Archdeacon of the East Riding of *Yorkshire*. Having enjoyed these Prefer-

ments about five Years, he was promoted to the See of *Rockester* in 1480, where having sat twelve Years, he was translated to the See of *Hereford*, and the Temporalities were given him in 1492. He remained there ten Years, and then was translated to this See in 1502, being about that Time made Chancellor of the noble Order of the Garter. His Benefactions to the University of *Oxford*, and his College there, are worthy our Notice; for to the University he gave 200 l. to *Chicheley's* Chest, which had been robbed a little before; erected a Stone Pulpit in *St. Mary's*, curiously wrought with his own Arms on it, and those of the See of *Salum*, and repaired the Congregation-house on the North-side of the Chancel of that Church. To his College he gave 400 l. to purchase Lands for its Use, and the Patronage of the Chantry, which he had founded in a Chapel in his Cathedral. Bishop *Gudwin* tells us, That he built the Choir of *St. Mary's* Church, and erected the Organ; but *Wood* says, he could meet with no probable Proofs of it. He died in a good old Age at *Ramsbury*, Aug. 23, 1524, and was buried in the Chapel of his own Founding at *Salum*, to the upholding of which Cathedral he gave threescore Pounds. He was succeeded by *Laurence Campegius*, a Native of *Benonia*, Bishop of *Feltri*, and Auditor of the *Rota* in the Court of *Rome*, created Cardinal of *St. Thomas*, and afterwards of *St. Anastasia*, July 27, 1515. He was constituted Bishop of this See, or rather Administrator of it in 1524, and dismissed from it by the Royal Authority in 1535. He was made a Delegate with Cardinal *Wolsey* by the Pope, to hear the Pleas, and give a definitive Sentence in the Cause of the Divorce between King *Hen. VIII.* and *Katharine* of *Spain*, as they judged equitable. The King was earnest to have them determine, but they delayed, under a Pretence, that they had not a sufficient Power, which so angered the King, that he put out this Cardinal from this Bishoprick,

shoprick; and dealt not less severely with Cardinal *Wolsey*, as we shall elsewhere shew. He departed to *Rome*, and there died in *Aug.* 1539, and was buried in *St. Mary's Church* beyond the *Tiber*. *Campegius* being dismissed from this See, the King preferred to it

Nicholas Shaxton, Doctor of Divinity, and President of *Gonville Hall* in *Cambridge*. He sat about four Years, and then *July 4, 1539*, was forced to resign and relinquish it, with Bishop *Latimer*, for the same Cause, but not with the same Constancy; for at the Burning of *Anne Askew*, for her Adherence to the true Religion, he preached a recantation Sermon to save his own Life, or he had been burnt too; for he was condemned for not Signing the six Articles. We do not find what his Sermon contained particularly, save that he must declare for the said Articles, or it could not be a Recantation properly; but that he did avouch the Truth of several more of the Popish Doctrines, is manifest from a Book written about that Time by *Robert Crowley* or *Crolaus*, entitled, *A Confutation of Nicholas Shaxton, Bishop of Sarum, his Recantation of thirteen Articles at the Burning of Mrs. Anne Askew, printed at London in 1546.* To him succeeded

John Salcot, alias *Capon*, Doctor of Laws, of the University of *Cambridge*, who being Abbot of *Hyde* in *Hampshire*, was first made Bishop of *Bangor*, *April 19, 1534*, and from thence translated to this See of *Salisbury*, *Aug. 14, 1539*, where dying in *August* in 1557, he was buried in his Cathedral Church, under a Tomb which he had prepared in his Life-time of polished Stone, on the South-side of the Choir. This See being thus vacant in *Queen Mary's* Reign, Pope *Paul IV.* being angry with Cardinal *Pool*, because he suspected him not to be a thorough Catholick, and no Friend to the Holy See, that he might thwart him, created *Peter Peto*, descended from the ancient Family of *Peto's* of *Chesterton* in *Warwickshire*, a Cardinal, (though known to be unfit) and declared him to be Bishop

of this See, designing further to make him his Legate, and abrogate *Pole's* Legatine Power. *Queen Mary* was highly displeased at this Affront offered to Cardinal *Pole*, her Kinsman, by the Pope, whom she discovered to side with the King of *France*, her Enemy; and not only prohibited this new-made Cardinal entering upon this Bishoprick, but drove him out of her Kingdom. While Things were thus depending, it happened that *Peto* died before Matters were settled, *April 1558*; and in *November* following *Queen Mary* and *Pole* died in one Day, so that no Bishop can properly be assigned to this See, till

John Feowell, a rare Jewel indeed, was made Bishop of *Salisbury* by *Queen Elizabeth*, who being arrived at the Throne, resolved to purge the Church of *England* from the Popish Dregs her Sister, *Queen Mary*, had defiled it with, and restore the Reformation begun by her Brother King *Edw. VI.* for which End she put in the most learned and pious Men into all the Sees, and Dr. *Feowell* into this. He was from his Youth a Person of incomparable quick Parts; and being admitted Scholar of *C. C. College, Oxford*, as soon as he was Bachelor of Arts he took Pupils, who flocked to him in great Numbers, for Instruction, which he thus managed, viz. he instilled into them in private the Protestant Principles, and in public taught them Humanity, being at that Time rhetorick Lecturer in the College. When King *Hen. VIII.* was dead, he declared openly for the Protestant Religion; and being an Admirer and Hearer of *Peter Martyr*, when he was at *Oxford*, became his Notary at his Dispute with *Tresham, Cheadsey* and *Morgan*. During the Reign of King *Edw. VI.* he was a zealous Promoter of the Reformation, especially in his Preaching and Catechizing at *Sunningwell* near *Abingdon* in *Berkshire*, which he managed with great Success.

Soon after *Queen Mary* came to the Throne, the Papists, knowing him to be a powerful Opposer of their Errors, be-

gan to look out for him, and therefore he, without Delay, fled into *Germany*; first to *Francfort*, with Sir *Francis Knollys's* eldest Son, Mr. *Robert Horn* and Mr. *Edwin Sandys*, and then to *Straßburg*, where he sojourned with *John Poynt*, *Edmund Grindal*, *John Cheeke*, and other *English* Fugitives, and there remained in Exile four Years, all the Reign of *Queen Mary*.

When *Q. Elizabeth* became Queen, he, with the other Exiles, knowing her good Inclination to the Protestant Doctrines, returned into *England* in 1558, and in the Year following was rewarded, for his great Learning and Sufferings, with this Bishoprick of *Salisbury*, being about that Time appointed one of the Protestant Divines that was to encounter those of the *Romish* Persuasion, who did oppose the designed Reformation. But he not thinking it sufficient to establish the Truth against them, did in the Year 1560, in a Sermon preached at *St. Paul's Cross*, the second Sunday before *Easter*, on 1 *Cor.* 11. 23. make a publick Challenge to all the *Roman* Catholicks of the World to produce one clear and evident Testimony out of any Father or Council, who flourished Six hundred Years after Christ, for any one of the many (27 he mentioned) Articles, which the *Romanists* maintain against the Church of *England*; which, if he did, he would presently yield and be of their Church. This Task being not undertaken presently, by any Catholick Divine, this Bishop proceeded to write a Book, which he calls, An Apology for the Church of *England*, in which he defends that Church against the Calumnies of Heresy and Schism charged on it by the Church of *Rome*, and shews that the Doctrines, wherein the Protestants differ from it, and which are the Cause of their Separation, were not held by the Christian Church for 600 Years after Christ's Death. This Book was had in so great Admiration by the Protestant Divines of foreign Parts as well as at home, for its Clearness and Strength of Argumentation, as well as Reading, that they all judged it the

most compleat Work which had appeared for many Ages; and that it might have its designed and desired Effect in all Parts, it was translated almost into all Languages. Mr. *Harding*, a Popish Divine, then of *Louvain* in *Brabant*, answered it, but with so much Raillery, that the Weakness of the Cause was judged from the weak Defence, and Popery lost ground much; but Bishop *Jewell* vouchsafed it an Answer, not so much to discover the Weakness of his Arguments, as his vile Way of arguing, in charging the most apparent Truth with the Name of Lies and Falshoods. Several others also wrote against his Sermons and Apology, as Dr. *Coles*, Dr. *Dorman*, Mr. *Nicholas Sanders*, Mr. *Stapleton*, Mr. *Rastel*, and others, against whom he made good the Motto's of his Books: *Truth is great, and will prevail*. He governed this See 12 Years, and died at *Monkton Farley*, Sept. 23, 1571, being then about 50 Years of Age, and was buried in the Middle almost of the Choir of the Cathedral at *Salisbury*. He built a fine Library near his Cathedral, which his Successor, Dr. *Edmund Gheast*, furnished with Books. If any desire to know more of this admirable Man, let him read his Life written in elegant *Latin* by his Contemporary *Laurence Humphry*.

Edmund Gheast or *Gheest* succeeded him. He was the Son of *Thomas Gheast*, of the Family of the *Gheasts* of *Roughbeath* in *Worcestershire*, though he was born at *Afferton* in *Yorkshire*. He was bred up in *Kings College* in the University of *Cambridge*, where he was some Time Fellow. Having taken his Degree of Bachelor of Divinity, he became Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, and then commenced Doctor of the same Faculty. In the Year 1559, he was made Bishop of *Rockester*, to which See he was consecrated, Jan. 21. of that Year, but did not receive the Temporalities till May 3, following, being about the same Time made Almoner to *Queen Elizabeth*. He sat in that See about twelve Years, and was then translated to this of *Salisbury* in 1571, where having

having presided almost seven Years, he died in his claustrick Year, Feb. 28, 1578, and was buried in his Cathedral by Bishop *Wivil*, who lies between him and Bishop *Fewell*. He hath many Books extant, which *Bale* particularly mentions.

John Piers, Doctor of Divinity, who had been Fellow of *Magdalen College* in *Oxford*, and Dean of *Christ-Church* there, succeeded him that Year. He was born of Plebeian Parents at *South Henssey*, near *Abingdon* in *Berkshire*, and being educated in *Magdalen College School*, was admitted into that College, where he took his Degrees, and was made Fellow there in 1548. About that Time he entred into sacred Orders, and became Divinity Reader of that House, which he held with the Rectory of *Quainton* in *Buckinghamshire* some Years. In 1558, he was made a Prebendary of *Chester*, and soon after Dean, being a Person of excellent Parts. Here he remained some Time, but at length, in 1570, he was chosen Master of *Baliol College*, Dean of *Christ Church*, Dean of *Salisbury*, and Bishop of *Rocheſter* successively, which two last he held together, till he was Bishop of this See in 1578. He was the Queen's Almoner almost all the Time he was Bishop of both Places. He sat in this See ten Years with great Honour and Repute, and before his Death, in 1588, was removed to the Archbishoprick of *York*; which having held six Years, he died at *Bishops-thorp* in *Yorkshire*, Septemb. 28, 1594. *Æt.* 71. leaving behind him the Character of a great and modest Divine, and was buried in the third Chapel, at the East End of the Cathedral Church of *York*; and over his Grave was soon after erected a fair Monument. The Church of *Salisbury*, after his Translation, was vacant three Years, before it was filled by

John Coldewell, Doctor of Physick, of *St. John's College* in *Cambridge*. He was installed Dean of *Rocheſter*, Jan 7, 1585, and created Bishop of *Salisbury*, Decemb. 26, 1591. He was the first married Bishop of this See, for *Fewell*, *Gheast*, and

Piers, ever lived a single Life. He sat in this See about five Years, and dying in 1596, was buried by *Fewell*, almost in the very Grave of *Wivil*. To him succeeded in this See, when it had been again vacant two Years,

Henry Cotton, a younger Son of Sir *Richard Cotton*, Knt. one of the Privy Council to King *Edw. VI.* He was educated in *Magdalen College, Oxford*, where he took his Degrees, and entering into Holy Orders, became Chaplain to *Q. Elizabeth*, and soon after a Prebendary of *Winchester*, being then well beneficed. In the Year 1598, he was consecrated Bishop of *Salisbury*; but not being then a Doctor of Divinity, he was by a special Commission actually created such at *Salisbury*, by *Dr. Edmund Lilly*, the Vice-chancellor; *Dr. Thomas Holland*, the King's Professor of Divinity, and both the Proctors, the superior Beadle of Divinity attending them, who went thither on Purpose. He was Godson to the Lady *Elizabeth*, who being then Queen, when he was made Bishop, is reported to have said, That she had blessed many of her Godsons, but this Godson should bless her. He was married about the Time he entred into Orders, and is said to have had nineteen Children by his Wife. He governed this See about seven Years, and died May 7, 1615, being then near seventy Years of Age, and was buried in the Cathedral Church of *Salisbury* near his Wife. He was not more honourable by his Birth than he was for his Learning, and such Virtues, as were an Ornament to his Bishop's Function.

Robert Abbot, Doctor of Divinity, and *Regius* Professor of that Faculty in the University of *Oxford*, succeeded him, being at that Time also Provost of *Baliol College* there, where he had had his Education, and taken his Degrees. From the Time that he commenced Master of Arts, he became a noted Preacher in the University, and Lecturer of *St. Martin's Church* in *Quadrivio* there, by which his Fame was so far spread, that he was made Rector of *All-Saints* in *Worcester*,

and Bingham in Northamptonshire. In the Beginning of King James I.'s Reign, he was made Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty, which laid the Way open for the Preferments that followed, the *Regius* Professorship at Oxford, and this See of Salisbury three Years after. It is said, that he obtained this See for his incomparable Lectures concerning the Power of Kings, against *Bellarmino* and *Suarez*, and his *Antilogia* against a Treatise in Defence of the Traitor *Garnet*, the Powder-Plot Jesuit. He was consecrated to this See, Decemb. 3, 1615, and had the Happiness to see his younger Brother George, Archbishop of Canterbury. He presided over this See about two Years, dying in the latter End of the Year 1617, and was buried in his Cathedral over against the Bishop's Seat. He was a very pious as well as a learned Man, and left many Books behind him in Print as well as MS. of which his Commentary upon the Epistle to the Romans, with large Sermons upon every Verse, is in the Bodleian Library in four Volumes. He died of the Stone, contracted by his much sitting to study. He was succeeded in this See by

Martin Fotherby, Doctor of Divinity, the Son of *Maurice Fotherby*, of the ancient and genteel Family of that Name, living at *Grimsby* in Lincolnshire. He was educated in *Trinity College* in Cambridge, of which he was Fellow. He afterwards obtained a Prebend in the Church of Canterbury, which having held twenty-two Years, he was at length preferred to this See, and consecrated into it at Lambeth, April 18, 1618, but held it not quite two Years, dying March 11, 1619. He was buried in *All-Saints Church* in Lombard-street London; and soon after was a very fair Monument erected over his Grave, with a large Inscription, but was destroyed by the Fire of London, Sept. 1666. He hath four Sermons in Print, and a Treatise, entitled, *Atheomastix*, published in 1622.

Robert Tounson, or *Tonson* or *Tompson*, succeeded him. He had his University

Education in *Queens College*, Cambridge, where he was Fellow, and after taking other inferior Degrees, became Doctor of Divinity. In 1617, he was made Dean of *Westminster*, in the Place of *Dr. George Mountaigne*, promoted to the See of *Lincoln*; which having enjoyed about three Years, he was raised to this See, and consecrated at Lambeth by the Archbishop, and the Bishops of *Lincoln*, *Rochester*, and *Chester*, his Assistants, July 9, 1620, but he enjoyed it not quite a Year, which might be the Cause that he left his Family, viz. a Wife and fifteen Children, in a mean Condition. He died May 15, 1621, and was buried in the long Isle of *St. Peter's Church* in *Westminster*. He was succeeded by

John Davenant, Doctor of Divinity, and *Margaret* Professor of the same Faculty in the University of Cambridge, to whom the King, James I. when he gave the Bishoprick, expressly commanded, That he should not have a Wife, because his Predecessor had left so large a Family meanly provided for, though not altogether destitute of Maintenance. His Father was a wealthy and religious Citizen of London, but he was born at *Davenant's Lands* in *Sible Heningham* in *Essex*. He was bred a Fellow-Commoner in *Queens College*, Cambridge; and when he was offered a Fellowship there, his Father would not suffer him to accept it, because he conceived it was contrary to the pious Intent of the Founders, for one that had Plenty to have it; but after his Father's Death he was chosen into that Society. He gave such early Proofs of his Learning and Sagacity, that *Dr. Whitacre*, then *Regius* Professor, hearing him dispute, said, he would in Time prove the Honour of the University, as he really did. While he was yet Fellow of the College, he was chosen *Margaret* Professor of Divinity, and afterwards President of it. While he was Master of the College, the States of the *United Provinces* called a Synod at *Dort*, to determine the Controversies, then hotly agitated between the *Armenians*

nians and their Opponents, and to make their Decrees of greater Weight, desired King *James I.* to send some of his Divines, among whom was this Dr. *Davenant*, then *Margaret* Professor, as is above said; who, before his Departure, waited on his Majesty at *New-Market* and *Royston*, to take his Directions; and going to *Dort*, stayed there from *Octob.* 20, 1618, to *April* 29, 1619, soon after which Time they returned home to the King, and then to their several Posts. In 1621, Dr. *Robert Townson*, Bishop of this See, and Brother-in-Law to this Doctor, died, and the King preferred him to this See. While he was Bishop here, he happened to preach a Sermon at Court before the King, wherein he was conceived to fall upon some forbidden Points, which much displeased the King, and cost him some Trouble to explain, and reconcile to his Majesty's Declaration; but contrary to the Design of his Adversaries, he at length recovered his Majesty's Favour by a little Submission; and having kissed his Majesty's Hand in sign of it, departed to his Diocese, where he remained in all twenty Years, behaving himself with all the Gravity and Moderation, Humility, Hospitality, and Painfulness in Preaching, to his Death, which happened in the Year 1641, by a Consumption; which through the Sorrow which he conceived from the evident Prospect of the Troubles coming upon the King and Church, brought him soon to his End. He was buried in the South Isle of his Cathedral, without any other Monument than his Writings and Goodness, which can never die. His Writings are his Determinations upon several Subjects of Divinity, in his Professorship; his *Latin* Comment upon the *Colossians*, his Books *De Prædestinatione & Justificatione*, besides some smaller Tracts and Epistles. To him succeeded in this See,

Brian Duppa, or *de Upbaugh*, Doctor of Divinity. He had his first Education to Learning at *Westminster-School*, from whence he was chosen to *Christ Church*,

Oxford. Having taken his Degrees, and entered into Holy Orders, he became Chaplain to the Prince *Palatine*, and the Year after was made Dean of *Christ-Church*, executed the Office of Vice-chancellor of the University, and was at length promoted to the Chancellorship of the Church of *Salisbury*, made Tutor to Prince *Charles*, Minister of *Petworth*, and Bishop of *Chichester*, which two last he held together by *Commendam* a-while, till he was constituted, upon the Death of Dr. *Davenant*, Bishop of this See; but he had no Profit from it; for a prevalent Party soon after deprived him and all his Brethren the Bishops of their Sees, and Votes in the Parliament-house. This Bishop retired upon that to *Oxford*, and there remained with the King, till that City was surrendered, and was with him in the *Isle of Wight* in his Imprisonment. After his Majesty was beheaded he retired to *Richmond*, where he spent most of his Time in great Devotion and Privacy, till King *Charles II.* was restored to the Crown. After the Restoration he had repossessed himself of this See but a few Months, when he was translated to *Winchester*, where he died after he had sat two Years. Being settled in the See of *Winchester*, he was made Lord *Almoner*, and began that great Monument of his Charity, the Alms-house at *Richmond*, of which, as also of this worthy Prelate, see more under his Head in the See of *Winchester*.

Humphry Henchman, Doctor of Divinity, succeeded him in this See. He was the Son of *Thomas Henchman* of *Cripplegate*, *London*, *Skinner*; and being educated in *Clare Hall*, *Cambridge*, became Fellow of that House. His Merit made Way for his Preferment, which being known, he was promoted in the Church of *Salisbury* to the Chantorship in 1622, and Prebend of *South Grantham* first, and then of *Teynton*. He was a great Sufferer in the Times of Confusion; and therefore being forced to conceal himself, we find little of him, but that after the Battle of *Worcester* he was very

instrumental in forwarding his Majesty, King *Charles II.*'s Escape into *France*, when he came in a Disguise to *Salisbury*, insomuch that the King ever after valued him for his prudent Management as well as Loyalty. After that King's Restoration, upon Dr. *Duppa's* Removal to *Winchester*, he was nominated to this See; where having sat about three Years, he was translated to *London*, upon the Removal of Dr. *Gilbert Sheldon* to *Canterbury*, and then he was made Lord Almoner. He died in *Octob.* 1675, and gave 767 l. to *S. Paul's*. In this See,

John Earl, D. D. Dean of *Westminster*, and Clerk of the Closet, succeeded him. He was born at *Tork*, and educated in *Merton College, Oxford*, where he was famous for Oratory and Preaching. In 1631, he was made Chaplain to *Philip*, Earl of *Pembroke*, who gave him the Rectory of *Bishopston* in this County. Upon the Preferment of Dr. *Duppa* to *Salisbury*, he was made Tutor to Prince *Charles*, and actually created Doctor of Divinity in 1642. In the following Year he was nominated one of the Assembly of Divines, but would never sit among them, and about the same Time obtained the Chancellorship of *Sarum*. After the Civil Wars began, he was stript of all for adhering to *K. Charles I.* and remained in Exile with *K. Charles II.* whom, meeting at *Roan* after the Battle of *Worcester*, and saluting him, he was admitted one of his Chaplains, and made Clerk of the Closet. After King *Charles II.*'s Restoration he was made Dean of *Westminster*, still keeping his Clerkship, Bishop of *Worcester*, and from thence removed to this See of *Salisbury*. He was a Person of a most obliging Temper, genteel Carriage, excellent Learning, and endowed with all the Qualifications suitable for a Bishop. Being a witty Man, he wrote many Poems in his Youth, of which there was a Collection made, now little regarded. He in his riper Age wrote many other Things; but his Translation of King *Charles's* Εἰκὼν Βασιλική, and Mr. *Hooker's*

Ecclesiastical Policy, into the *Latin Tongue*, were the most celebrated, but the last we do not find was ever printed. In the Year 1665, the Plague then raging at *London*, the Court, to avoid the Infection, retired to *Oxford*, and this Bishop attended it thither, and took up his Lodgings in *University College*, where he died *Novemb.* 17, and was buried in *Merton College Church* near the Altar, leaving this See to

Alexander Hyde, or *Hyde*, Son of Sir *Laurence Hyde* of *Salisbury*, Knt. He being educated in *Wyckham's School* near *Winchester*, was admitted perpetual Fellow of *New College* in 1617. He took his Degrees in the Civil Law, and was made Doctor of that Faculty in 1632. Before the Troubles came on, he obtained divers Preferments, as the Sub-Deanary of the Church of *Salisbury*, and the Prebend of *South Grantham* in the same Church; but in the Time of the Civil Wars he was deprived of them all, and sequestred from his Livings, and doubtless went under many Hardships (for he had a Wife and six Children) before those Times of Anarchy were over; but what they were, we have met with no particular Information. *K. Charles II.* brought them to an End, whatever they were, at his Restoration, for by the Interest and Care of Sir *Edward Hyde*, his Kinsman, and then Lord Chancellor of *England*, he was constituted Dean of *Winchester* in 1660, and advanced to this See of *Salisbury* in 1665, upon the Death of Dr. *John Earl*. The Court still remained at *Oxford*, and this Bishop received his Consecration in *New College Chapel*, from the Hands of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and the Bishops of *Winchester*, *Glocester*, *Peterborough*, *Limerick* and *Oxford*, *Decemb.* 31; but he enjoyed this Bishoprick but a little While, to his great Detriment, for his First-fruits, which are 1367 l. 11 s. 8 d. were scarcely paid, when he died, viz. *Aug.* 22, 1667, to the great Grief of his Relations. He was buried in the South Isle of the Cathedral of *Salisbury*, and afterwards was a black marble Stone laid

laid over his Grave, with a large Epitaph inscribed on it, thus Beginning, *Siste Vintor, hinc Itur in Patriam, &c.*

Seth Ward, Doctor of Divinity, and Bishop of *Exeter*, succeeded him. He was born at a little Market-Town in *Hertfordshire*, called *Buntingford*, his Father being an Attorney of good Reputation there, and finding him a Child of good Parts, and apt to learn, taught him Arithmetick, and caused him to be well instructed in Grammar. Being fitted for *Cambridge*, he sent him to *Sidney College*, where he became Servitor to *Dr. Samuel Ward*, then Master of that House, who, though nothing a-kin to him, observing his Ingenuity, Diligence and sweet Temper, made him a Scholar of the House, and did him many other Kindnesses. His Genius led him much to Mathematicks, and he went with one *Mr. Scarborough* to *Mr. Oughtred*, to be instructed by him in several Things in his *Clavis Mathematica*, which having obtained, he returned to *Cambridge*, and read it to his Pupils. In 1640, he was Prevaricator at the Commencement; and in 1643, he, with the Master and several others of his College were, for the King's Cause, imprisoned in *St. John's College* in the same University; and because he and most of the ejected Masters and Scholars, were therefore deprived, because they would not take the Covenant, he, with *Mr. Gunning*, *Mr. Barrow*, *Mr. Barwick*, &c. wrote a well penned Treatise against the Covenant, which was afterwards published. After his Release from Prison he was invited to several Gentlemen's Houses to reside, but chose *Mr. Freeman's* of *Aspenden*, Esq; being in his own County. Here he lived till the Wars were over, and then went as Chaplain to the Lord *Wenman's* at *Thame-Park* in *Oxfordshire*. While he was here he saw no just Cause to hide his Talent in a Napkin, and live upon Charity, as it were, and therefore falling in with the Times, took the independent Oath, called, *The Engagement*, viz. To be faithful to the Commonwealth of *England*, as then esta-

blished, without a King or House of Lords; and thereupon obtaining the Place of Astronomy Professor at *Oxford*, he entred himself a Gentleman Commoner of *Wadham College*, for the Sake of *Dr. Wilkins*, the Warden there; and being incorporated Master of Arts in that University, commenced Doctor of Divinity in 1654. His Worth recommended him twice to the Choice of the Fellows of *Jesus College*, and again of *Trinity*, to be their Head, but he was both Times prevented, and got nothing but a Chantorship of *Dr. Browrigg*, Bishop of *Exeter* in 1654, till the King's Restoration, when he was installed into the Office of Chantor, and became Minister of *St. Lauven e Jewry*. In 1661, he was received a Member of the Royal Society, and soon after made Dean of *Exeter*; from which he stepped the next Year into the Bishop's Seat, and was consecrated to it *July 20*. While he was Dean, he procured Twenty-five thousand Pounds to be laid out upon the Repairs, and beautifying of the Cathedral, and erecting a noble Organ. While he remained Bishop, he augmented several poor Vicarages, increased the Prebends, got the Deanary of *St. Buriem* to be annexed to the Bishoprick, and brought the whole Diocese to great Conformity. He sat about five Years at *Exeter*, and then was removed to *Salisbury* in 1667, where he did many good Things, viz. He repaired the Cathedral and Palace at the Expence of 2000 £ out of his own Pocket. He had the same watchful Eye over the Dissenters in *Salisbury* as he had at *Exeter*, and so ordered Matters, that there was not any Meeting of them in his City, and none in *Wiltshire*, but a few in the outmost Borders next *Somersetshire*. He kept an hospitable Table, allowed many Pensions to poor House-keepers, and relieved many poor at his Gates, inso-much that the Blessings of the Poor always accompanied him. He was Chancellor of the Garter, and procured that Honour to be annexed to the See of *Salisbury*. He contributed largely to make the

the River navigable up to the City; was a great Benefactor to the Royal Society, to which he gave a fine *Pendulum Clock*, in Memory of his Friend, Mr. *Laurence Rooke*. He endowed a noble College for ten Clergymen's Widows in the Close at *Salisbury*, as also a Hospital at *Buntingford* for ten old Men, with a Stipend of 10*l.* per Annum each, and founded four Scholarships in *Christ's College, Cambridge*. Towards the End of his Life the Bishoprick of *Durham* was profered him, but he did not think fit to accept it, by Reason of his great Age; but it had been happy for him if he had, for about the same Time there happened a Controversy between him and Dr. *Pierce*, his Dean, caused by the Bishop's denying him a Prebend for his Son, which gave the Bishop such great Troubles, that his Spirits were thereby exhausted, his Memory lost, and almost his Reason, till he at length died Jan. 6, 1688 9, when he had been Bishop of both Sees twenty-seven Years. He hath many Books and Sermons in print, partly Philosophical, Astrological and Mathematical, in which Sciences he was well skilled, and chiefly Theological; besides his Edition of Dr. *Samuel Ward's* Determinations Theological, &c. He died in his House at *Knightsbridge* near *London*, and was buried in his Cathedral at *Salisbury*, under a Stone, with a large Epitaph, full of his Commendations, which 'tis needless for us to transcribe, after our Account of his admirable Learning and pious Actions. His Death happening thus, about the Time of the late great Revolution,

Dr. *Gilbert Burnet*, a Scotch Divine, who had been very instrumental in promoting it, both in *Holland* and other foreign Parts, was nominated to this See. He had been some Years before in *England*, being brought up to Court by the Duke of *Lauderdale*, by whose Interest he was received into Favour by King *Charles II.* and King *James II.* and was also made Preacher at the *Rolls* in *Chancery lane, London*; where, having by a Sermon given some Disgust to King

James II. he thought it prudent to withdraw, and fled into *Holland*; where being received into the Favour of the Prince of *Orange*, and his Princess, the Lady *Mary*, K. *James's* eldest Daughter, he transacted many Things in order to the Revolution of *England*, and came with the Prince of *Orange* into *England*, when it was miraculously effected, as appears from that Bishop's History of his own Time, printed after his Death. He was consecrated to this See on *Easter-Day*, 1689, at *Fulham*, in the Bishop of *London's* Chapel, by that Bishop, and those of *Winchester, Lincoln, Landaff, St. Asaph* and *Carlisle*, and continued Bishop of this See twenty-four Years, or more. He had wrote many Books before he ascended the Bishop's Throne, of which his History of the Reformation of *England* is thought to be the most Accurate; because, with the large Edition the Records, upon which the most material Passages are grounded, are printed. The History of his own Time hath made the greatest Noise, and hath met with much Opposition, but the Whole is ushered in with such solemn Protestations of Sincerity, that one would think a Bishop should not be guilty of imposing upon future Ages any Thing that is false, as is pretended he hath done. He died about the Year 1714, and was buried at *Salisbury*, and

Dr. *William Talbot*, Bishop of *Oxford*, was translated into this See. He was bred in *Oriel College* in *Oxford*, where he took his Degrees in Arts, and we suppose in Divinity. He was the Son of *William Talbot* of the City of *Lichfield*, Gent. and being a Person of Parts, was made a Dignitary of the Church by the Deprivation of the learned Dr. *Hicks*, then Dean of *Worcester*, who refusing to take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy to King *William* and Q. *Mary*, was forced to quit his Deanary, which was thereupon given to this Dr. *Talbot*. This Dr. enjoyed this Deanary about nine Years, and then upon the Removal of Dr. *Hough*, Bishop of *Oxford* in 1699, was raised to that See, where having sat

fat about fourteen Years, he was translated to this See, from whence being again removed to *Durham*, where he now sits,

Dr. *Benj. Hoadley* was translated from *Bangor* hither, and is now in 1727, Bi-

shop of *Salisbury*. He hath several Books in print; and is so well known in that and other Respects, that it is needless to add any Thing of his great Worth.

The Monasteries of this County.

A *Mbersbury*, or *Amesbury*, a noble Monastery of *Benedictine* Monks, which (as a certain Historian tells us) was founded long before the *Saxons* came into *Britain*, by one *Ambrius*; but being destroyed by the Pagan *Saxons*, was rebuilt by *Aurelius Ambrosius*, and (as the *Eulogium* delivers it) was filled with 300 Monks, to pray for the Souls of those who had been slain by the Treachery of *Hengist*. *Aurelius* himself was buried in it in a Regal Manner, as was also *Quinever*, Wife to the victorious King *Arthur*, according to some of our Historians; but others say she was buried at *Glassenbury*. We set down these Things as we find them, but don't warrant the Truth, because our antient Historians are very fabulous, which is the Reason we mention not the Story of *Gurmondus*, who is said to have destroyed it: Nor of *Quinever's* Tomb, which is said to have been found here in the last Century, with these Letters in massy Gold on the Wall. R. G. A. C. 600.

Queen *Alfritha*, the Wife of King *Edgar*, to expiate her Crime in killing her Son-in-Law, King *Edward*, surnamed, *The Martyr*, by Penance and good Works, converted the Monastery into a Nunnery, and richly endowed it. The Nuns for some Time continued strictly devout and chaste; but in the Reign of King *Hen. II. A. D. 1177*, the Nuns being then about thirty in Number, were expelled from this House for their Incontinency and notorious Scan-

dal, and placed singly in other Nunneries, to be kept under a stricter Custody; and that this House might not be destitute, that King sent for other Nuns from *Font-Everard* in *France*, by the Allowance of Pope *Alexander*, and *Richard*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*; to which Nunnery the King had made this a Cell, and with it gave the Abbess and Nuns there divers Lands, and endowed them with divers Privileges and Liberties. King *John* confirmed them all to this Nunnery, *Reg. 1.* and besides gave 50 s. per Annum, to be paid them out of the Exchequer for ever, *Reg. 5.* After this, this Nunnery came into great Repute; for

Queen *Eleanor*, Widow of K. *Hen. III.* renouncing all Royal Pomp, devoted herself to GOD, and lived among these Nuns to her Death; but she retained and enjoyed her Dower by the Pope's Authority. She died here in 1291, 20 *Edw. I.* and ordered her Heart to be buried in the Church of the *Grey-fryars*, *London*, and her Body to be interred in the Church of this Nunnery. King *Edward*, her Son, happened then to be upon the Borders of *Scotland*, taking the Pledges of the *Scots* Nobility's Fealty; but hearing of his Mother's Decease, hastened into the South Parts of this Realm, to be present at her Interment. 'Tis probable, that it was her Example, that induced the Princess *Mary*, King *Edward's* Daughter, and thirteen Noblemen's Daughters, to become veiled Nuns in this House, upon Assumption-

Day 1285, all together. The Nuns that surrendered this House, which were sixteen, had Annuities and Pensions granted them for their Lives, out of the Lands belonging to it, which were then valued at 495 l. 15 s. 2 d. per Annum, Dugd. 558 l. 10 s. 2 d. Speed ex Lel.

Austy, an Hospital, mentioned by Mr. Speed, but without the Name of the Founder, yet he assigns it a tolerable Revenue, viz. 81 l. 8 s. 5 d. $\frac{1}{2}$. per Ann. at the Dissolution.

Bradenstoke, or *Bradnestoke*, a small Priory of Canons Regular of St. *Augustine*, founded by *Walter de Eureux*, Earl of *Rosmar*, who having the Lordship of *Saresbury* and *Ambersbury* given him by the Conqueror, his Son *Patrick* became Earl of *Salisbury*. He having married *Sibilla de Chaworth*, plentifully, in Conjunction with her, endowed it with Lands and Revenues: He survived her, and taking the Habit of a Canon in that House, died there, and was buried in the Church near the Choir, in the same Grave with her. His Son *Patrick*, then made Earl of *Salisbury*, for the Health of the Souls of his Father and Mother, and *Maud* his Wife, confirmed all those Grants which his Father had made to the Canons of *Bradenstoke*, at the Foundation of this Monastery, and gave them all his Lands in *Wilecote* in exchange for them in *Wivelford*, settled on them by his Father, in Lieu of the Church of *Canesford*, and Chapel of St. *Andrew* at *Cettre*. He left only one Daughter and Heir *Ela*, who marrying *William de Longespe*, King *Henry II.*'s natural Son by *Fair Rosamund*, he became Earl of *Salisbury* in her Right; and being Patron of this Priory, gave to the Canons thereof Pasturage for an hundred Sheep in his Lordship of *Cettrey*, and two Yard-Lands; the one in *Cettrey*, and the other in *Ambresbury*. He had by the said *Ela*, among other Children, *Stephen*, who was made Justice of *Ireland*; and by the Marriage of *Emmeline*, Countess of *Ulster*, bore the Title of Earl of *Ulster*; his Body was buried at *Lacock*, and his Heart in this House.

Robert de Ewyas, Son of *Harold*, gave also to the Canons of *Bradenstoke*, the Homage and Service of *Robert* the Son of *Ever* in *Horningsham*; and further granted, That what Church soever of his Fee should first be void, the Parson instituted to it should pay six Marks yearly to these Canons. *William Aisoth*, Bishop of *Sarum*, appropriated divers Churches to the Use of these Canons, *Salvis Vicariis ordinandis, & taxandis*; and King *Hen. III.* confirmed to them these and all their other Possessions. The Revenues of this House were valued at the Dissolution, at 212 l. 19 s. 3 d. per Ann. Dugd. 270 l. 10 s. 8 d. Speed ex Lel.

Bradford, or *Broadford*, famous in the *Saxon Times*, (Mr. *Cambden* tells us) for a Monastery built here by *Aldhelm*, and destroyed in the *Danish Wars*.

Bromkore, *Bromere*, or *Brommore*, founded by *Baldwin de Riperiis*, the first Earl of *Devon* of that Name, and *Hugh* his Uncle; *Margaret de Riperiis*, the Widow of *Baldwin*, who survived him, but died 20 *Edw. I.* was buried in this Priory; they were Canons Regular of St. *Augustin*, and King *Hen. II.* confirmed the Lands given to them, and granted them Pasture for One hundred Cattle, and One hundred Hogs in *New Forest*, and dead Wood for Fuel for their Fires, as much as was necessary. We find no Value of it at the Dissolution.

Chippenham, or *Chipnam*, a Chantry founded in the Church, or elsewhere in that Parish, by *Walter Lord Hungerford*, according to a License granted him for that Purpose by King *Hen. VI.* Reg. 16. for one Priest to celebrate Divine Service daily for the good Estate of himself, Sir *Robert Hungerford*, Knt. his Son, during this Life, and afterwards for the Health of their Souls, as also for the Soul of King *Hen. V.* *Katharine* his Wife, their Children, and all the Faithful deceased; and because he was at the same Time busy in erecting other Works of Piety, and was uncertain, whether he should live to finish this, he appointed by his Will, That if any Thing were deficient, either in the Foun-

Foundation, Endowment, or Statutes of this Chantry, it should be accomplished with all Speed, and necessary Ornaments supplied to it by his Executors. What Settlements were made upon it, we find not.

Bricptune, a Priory dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, mentioned by Mr. Speed.

Caln, an Hospital of Black Canons, dedicated to St. John, mentioned by the same Author. To the Warden of this Hospital, Sir Robert Hungerford, Knt. gave certain Lands and Rents lying in *Stokeleigh*, and divers other Places, to maintain a Priest to sing Mass at the Altar of St. Edmund at *Calne*, every Morning early (Sundays and Holidays excepted) for the Soul of Joan his Wife, as also for the good Estate of himself during this Life; and for the Health of the Souls of himself, Parents, Benefactors, and all the Faithful deceased; but in case the said Warden should fail to perform the said Trust, then *Walter Hungerford* his Brother, should take the Benefit of those Lands to himself and his Heirs for ever. He also bestowed on the same Hospital, a Cheshire, Tunick, Dalmarick, and Albe, with an Amice, adorned with white Crosses, to be used in the said Chantry for ever.

Edindon, or *Eddington*, the native Place of *William de Edindon*, Bishop of *Winchester*, and Lord Chancellor of England, who on that Account founded at first in the Parish Church there, a perpetual Chantry for secular Chaplains, and endowed the same with sufficient Revenues; but afterwards, Riches increasing, he turned it into a stately Convent of Secular Canons of the Order of St. Augustine, called *Bonhommes*, adding proportionable to the Revenues for the Maintenance of the Monks. He laid the Foundation of it, Anno 1352, and being finished, it was dedicated to the Honour of St. James the Apostle, St. Katharine, and All Saints, by Robert Wil, then Bishop of *Sarum*, Anno 1361; after which *William de Edindon* lived five Years, dying in 1566. *Leland*, in his

MS. Itinerary gives us this Reason, why Bishop *Edindon* changed his Chantry here into a Priory of *Bonhommes*. Prince Edward, commonly called the Black Prince, being beyond Sea, had a great Respect for the Order of *Bonhommes*, and coming home, desired Bishop *Edindon* to change his College into that Order. *Edington* having consulted his Collegians, granted the Prince's Desire, and sent two of the *Bonhommes* of *Ashe-rage* in *Buckinghamshire*, to rule and direct the Members of his College, and the Eldest of them was the first Rector of it. The Bishop's, as well as the Village's Name is sometimes written *Er-dington*.

Thomas de Hungerford, Son of Sir *Walter*, who was Escheator for this County of *Wiltshire*, 30 & 39 Edw. III. gave to these Canons of *Eddington* all his Lands and Tenements in *Esthorpe*, *Westhorpe*, *Hampton*, *Elvelle*, and *Highbworth*, to keep his Obit, and those of his Wife, *Walter* his Father, *Elizabeth* his Mother, and *Robert Hungerford* his Uncle, on the third Day after the Nativity of our Lady, with *Placebo* and *Dirige*, nine Lessons, one Mass of *Requiem* with Notes, and three without Notes. This House, at the Dissolution, was valued at 442l. 9s. 7d. $\frac{1}{2}$. per Ann. Dugd. 521l. 12s. 5d. $\frac{1}{2}$. Speed ex Lel. Full.

Creiklade, an Hospital mentioned by Mr. Speed, valued at the Dissolution, at 21 2s. 8d.

Edoros, a Priory founded by King Hen. II. and confirmed or further endowed by King Hen. III. for Black Canons, valued at the Suppression at 133 l. 7d. $\frac{1}{2}$. per Ann. Speed.

Eston, a Priory dedicated to the Holy Trinity, to which Sir Robert de Hungerford, Knt. gave certain Lands and Rents in *East-Grafton*, for the Maintenance of a Priest, being a Frere of that House, to celebrate Divine Service there perpetually, for the Soul of *Geva* his Wife, for the good Estate of himself, and *Walter* his Brother, and for their Souls after this Life, and to keep their respective Obits; and to every Frere assist-

ing at them, Six-pence in Money, a Flaggon of Wine among four, and as much in Value for Meat and Drink to seven poor People. This Priory was valued at the Dissolution at 55 l. 14 s. 4 d. per Ann. Speed ex Lel.

Farley, a Monastery of *Cluniack* Monks, founded Anno 1125, by *Humphry Bobun*, Steward and Sewer to King *Hen. I.* and *Margery* his Wife, Sister and Coheir to *Milo*, Earl of *Hereford*, in whose Right his Son became Earl of *Hereford*. It was dedicated to GOD and *St. Mary Magdalene*, and from it the Town was afterwards called *Monkton Farley*. It was by them endowed with the Manor of the Town, and the Park therein, with divers other Lands and Revenues, and annexed as a Cell to the Abbey of *St. Pancrase* at *Lewis*, to which *Humphry* the Father, with the Consent of his Wife *Mabell*, had before given the Church of *Bishop-street* in this County; but upon this Condition, That if he should grant the Church of *Farley* to Monks of *Lewis*, and the Prior of *Lewis* should place some of his Convent there, then the Monks of *Farley* should wholly enjoy it. The Empress *Maud*, to whom the Founder adhered in all her Troubles, was a Benefactor to his Monastery; and King *Hen. III.* Reg. 11. confirmed her, and all other Benefactors Gifts to them. At the Dissolution the Revenues of this House were valued at 153 l. 14 s. 2 d. $\frac{1}{2}$. per Ann. Dugd. 217 l. 4 d. $\frac{1}{2}$. Speed ex Lel.

Heitsbury, *Haytesbury*, or *Heightsbury*, an Hospital or Alms-house, built by *Walter Lord Hungerford*, for twelve poor Men and one Woman, and an House for a School-master, who being a Priest should not only teach Grammar, but have the Rule and Oversight of the poor Men and Women, as Warden or Custos, ordaining that the Manors of *Cheverell Barnell* and *Cheverell Halys* alias *Magna*, should be amortized to the said Custos or School-master, and poor Men and their Successors; and that if he died, leaving any Thing of it unfinished, his Executors should forthwith, af-

ter his Decease, make up all that was wanting; which accordingly happening, *Margaret* his Widow, for and in Consideration of the Sum of 200 l. obtained a Licence of King *Hen. IV.* to perfect what remained of the said Hospital and House, and settled therein a Chaplain, &c. to celebrate Divine Service every Day in the Parish-Church of *Heitsbury*, for the Health of her the said *Margaret* so long as she lived; and for the Souls of herself, *Walter* her Husband, &c. after her Death, and endowed them with the said Manors of *Cheverell*, &c. and gave them moreover twenty Load of Wood for their Firing, out of her Wood of *Southlegbe* in this County. This Hospital was made a Body Corporate, &c. It was not valued at the Dissolution, though doubtless the Revenues were considerable.

Fishart, a Priory of Dominicans or Friars Preachers, founded by *Mary de Mowbray*, Countess of *Norfolk*, in the Reign of King *Edw. III.* Value not known.

Grekelade, an Hospital, valued at the Dissolution, at 4 l. 10 s. 7 d. $\frac{1}{2}$. per Speed ex Lel.

Henton, or *Hinton*, a Monastery of *Carthusians*, founded by *Ela*, Countess of *Salisbury*, upon this Occasion. *William de Longespe*, Earl of *Salisbury*, her Husband, in his Life-time, had given to the Monks of the *Carthusian* Order, his Manor of *Hethorp* for a Cell to their Abbey; but *Ela*, his Widow, after his Decease, considering that it was not a fit Place for them to settle at in regard to the Strictness of their Rule, removed them to *Henton*, and founded a Church and Convent for them in her Park there, dedicating it to the Honour of GOD, the *Virgin Mary*, *St. John Baptist*, and *All Saints*, Anno 1227, 11 Hen. III. and endowed it with Lands and Liberties. He left the Profits of his Wardship of *Richard de Camvill*, and many rich Jewels and Plate to his House at *Hethorp*, which he ordered to be called GOD's House, which 'tis probable *Ela* preserved for them, and gave

to them, when she removed them hither. King *Hen. III. Reg. 24.* granted and confirmed to this House the same Liberties and free Customs, which his Grandfather King *Hen. II.* had formerly granted to the *Carthusians* at *Wibarn* in *Somersetshire*, with other Exemptions. This Priory was surrendered to King *Hen. VIII.* by *Edmund Horde* the Prior, and several of the Monks, and was then found worth 262 l. 12 s. per Ann. *Stev.*

But it may be observed in General, as well of the Monasteries before mentioned, as of these present and those that are yet to be described, That the Valuations of the Monks Lands were made at the Will of those, who expecting to beg them for themselves or Friends, scarce ever rated them at near the true Value, by Half, or more. *Stevens.*

Kinton, or *Kington*, a *Benedictine* Priory, built by *Robert Burnell*, Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, for Nuns of that Order. The Deed of the Foundation was exemplified by *Inspeximus*, 19 *Edw. I.* The Bishop gave the Nuns the Advowson of the Church here, belonging before to his See, and dedicated it to *St. Michael* and *St. Mary*. The Nuns here found divers Benefactors, of which some of the Principal were *Roger de Mortuo Mari*, who gave them in pure and perpetual Alms, the whole Tithe of his House, Bread and Ale (worded *de Pane & Alece*). *Roger Villiers* gave them the second Tithes (as the Endowment expresses it, *Secundas Decimas*) of the Corn of all his Demesnes, and the Tithes of his Meat or Flesh Provision not bought (for so the Words imply, *Decimas carnis Mea non Empta*). At the Dissolution it was valued at 25 l. 9 s. 1 d. $\frac{1}{2}$. per Ann. *Dugd.* 38 l. 3 s. 10 d. *Speed ex Lel.*

Leitchurch, a Monastery of Canons Regular of *St. Augustine*, founded by King *Hen. II.* for four Canons only, which being of a Royal Foundation, was much favoured by the succeeding Kings, for King *Henry III.* granted to the Prior and Canons of this House, certain Lands

and Privileges in the Forest of *Clarendon*; and King *Edw. III.* granted more, as also Pasture for forty Oxen and Cows in his Meadow of *Clarendon*, and an hundred Shillings Rent out of the Manor there. Besides these Royal Benefactors, there were others that augmented their Revenues, viz. *Robert de Hungerford*, who gave to these Canons, 8 *Edw. III.* certain Lands and Rents in *Muleford*, and other Places, to keep the Obit of *Walter*, Archdeacon of *Sarum*, upon the third Day of *July* annually; and *Robert de Blunston*, a Canon of *Salisbury*, did the same. The Value of the Lands of this Monastery, at the Dissolution, was 122 l. 18 s. 6 d. $\frac{1}{2}$. per Ann. *Dugd.*

Lacock, a Nunnery of Canons Regular of *St. Augustine*, founded by the Lady *Ela*, Widow of *William de Longespe*, Earl of *Salisbury*, upon this Occasion. This Lady having continued seven Years a Widow, entertained a Purpose to build some Monastery for the Health of her own Soul, and those of her Husband, Children, Heirs, and all her Ancestors; and at length had a Revelation, that she should do it in *Snail's Mead* near this Town, to the Honour of our Lady and *St. Bernard*, which she did accordingly, having first made a Contract with *John*, Rector of *Lacock*, never to damnify the Rights of his Church, either in the great or small Tithes, by a Chart bearing Date 1229, and then laying the Foundation in 1233; and having perfected it, gave to it the Manor of *Lacock*, and Advowson of the Church, with all their Appurtenances, Liberties, and free Customs in all Places and Things, &c. And afterwards by another Charter settled on it, and the Abbess and Nuns there inhabiting, her Manors of *Hetborp*, or *Hatherop*, with its Appurtenances, and *Bishopstrove*; as also a Moiety of the Manor of *Hedington*, and the Advowson of the Church of *Winterbourne-Syreweton*, with all its Appurtenances. This Foundation, and the Countess's Endowments, were confirm'd by *William de Longespe* her Son, Earl of *Salisbury*, King *Hen. III.* and *Robert Wi-*
v.1,

vil, Bishop of *Salisbury*. These Nuns found many Benefactors in succeeding Times, viz. King *Hen. III.* granted them a Market weekly upon Tuesday, upon their Manor of *Lacock*, and a Fair yearly for three Days, upon the Vigil, Day, and Morrow of the Translation of *Thomas the Martyr*, as also a Load of dead Wood every Week out of his Forest of *Melkesham*, which Privilege he afterwards changed, and gave them forty Acres in the said Wood for their Firing: *Robert de Bardney* having obtained a Licence of King *Edw. I.* for his so doing, gave to the Nuns of this House two Tenements and two Yard-Lands and an Half in the Parish of *Natton* near this Village; *William Longespe*, Earl of *Salisbury* above-mentioned, gave them all his Land in *Cettrey*, except his Knights Fees, and their Service, one Yard-Land, Half an Acre of Mead, and all *Ela* the Countess's Land; *John de Ripariis* gave them all his Lands and Rents in *Hedington*, for the Maintenance of two Chaplains to sing for all the Faithful deceased to the End of the World. The Number of other Benefactors is so many, that it is not consistent with our Design to recite them particularly, and therefore we shall go on with the History of this House.

Ela, the Countess, and Foundress of this House, within about five Years after her Foundation, viz. Anno 1238, 22 *Hen. III.* took upon her the Habit of a Nun in this her House; in which state having been settled about two Years, she was elected Abbess, being then fifty-three Years old; she is said to be the first Abbess, and held that Place eighteen Years; but then being old, and unable to discharge her Place, as she desired, she resigned the same, and died about three Years after, being then 74 Years old, and was buried in the Choir of her Abbey. *Beatrix*, upon her Resignation, was chosen Abbess of this House, and after her

Alice presided, but how long, we have no clear Evidence; no more have we of

Juliana, saving that by a Deed made 17 *Edw. I.* she is Party to it, as was also

Wimarca, who was Priores, when there was a Deed made to one *Robert Carpenter* of a Tenement of some Land belonging to their House, but without Date.

Agnes appears to have been Abbess here in 1299, by a Lease made to *Richard Marshall* of this Town.

Joanna de Montfort was her Successor, and was Abbess in 1303, 32 *Edw. I.* when she gave forty Marks to *Robert Bardney*, for passing a Fine to secure the House in the Possession of the Lands at *Natton*.

Margery of Gloucester was Abbess in King *Hen. IV.*'s Reign, as appears by an Inquisition taken 8 *Hen. VIII.* in which is mentioned for her Successor,

Johanna de Temys, or *Temniis*, who surrendered this Abbey to King *Hen. VIII.* Reg. 30. and had a Pension of 40 *l.* a Year settled upon her for Life: It was then valued at 168 *l.* 9 *s.* 2 *d.* per Ann. Dugd. 203 *l.* 12 *s.* 3 *d.* ½ per Ann. Speed ex *Lel.*

In the Year 1712, the Chapter-house, Treasury (which is a Kind of stone Tower) and Kitchen, (where was then the Nuns Boyler to be seen) were standing. In the Chapter-house was an old stone Coffin lying near the Surface; but there could be no Account given of it, but that it was some of the Nuns, who all lie buried there, as was the Custom of old in most other Nunneries. This is the Substance of what we find of this Abbey, though the Deeds and Charts are many, which Mr. *Stevens* sets down in his Appendix to his second Volume, communicated to him by Mr. *Ivery Talbot*, a Gentleman inhabiting in this Town.

Malmshury, a Monastery of *Benedictine* Friars, first founded by one *Maidulphus*, an *Irish Scot*, who came into this Island upon this Occasion. He being molested by Thieves and Robbers in his own Country so much, that he found there was no living there, fled hither; and after

after some Time spent in travelling from Place to Place, came at length to a Castle, then called *Ingelborn*, where being taken with the Pleasantness of the Place, he begged a Piece of Ground at the Bottom of the Castle-hill, of those that commanded in the Castle, and made himself there a little Hermitage. He was a great Scholar, and eminent for his Devotion and strict Holiness of Life; but having nothing to subsist on, he set up a School, that by the Liberality of his Scholars he might get himself a Maintenance; in which Attempt he was so successful, that devoting himself with his Scholars to a monastick Life, he built a little Monastery to dwell in with them. From this *Maidulphus*, the Place, at length, took the Name of *Malmsbury*, being called first *Maidulfesburg*, or *Maidulfi urbs*, i. e. *Maidulf's City*, and then by Contraction *Malmesbury*, the old Name of *Ingelborn* being laid aside, and at length quite forgotten, save that it is retained in antient Records.

Aldhelm was one of *Maidulph's* Scholars, and being trained up by him from his Infancy, became so eminent, that he was designed for his Successor; and after his Death, being accordingly chosen, he, by the Help of *Eleutherius*, Bishop of *Winchester* (who sat in 670) turned the little religious House into a stately Monastery, of which he became the first Abbot himself. He outshined his Master and Predecessor in the Tables of Fame, for his Doctrine and Knowledge was known and admired in all the Christian World. The Town was called from him *Aldelmsberg* for a while, but that was soon laid aside, though there remained many other Memorials of him in the Town, till the Reformation almost, as *St. Aldhelm's Mead*, *Psalter*, *Robe*, and *Bell*. He is said to have departed this Life, *A. D.* 709, and was buried by *Egwin*, an holy Monk, in the Chapel which he had built to the Honour of *GOD*, and *St. Michael*.

A. D. 635. King *Berthwald*, with the Consent and Confirmation of King *Ethelred*, gave to this Monastery for ever, *Summerford*, lying upon the River *Thames*. Afterwards, in 680, Bishop *Eleutherius*, by his Deed dated *Anno Dom.* 680, gave to it for ever the Town of *Malmsbury*; and King *Ethelred*, in the following Year, gave other Lands to it, as also did, in 682, *Chedwalla*. But the greatest Gift to this Monastery was that of King *Ethelstan*, who began his Reign in 924; for he having received an almost invaluable Present from *Hugh*, King of *France*, who desired his Daughter in Marriage, gave Part of it to this Monastery, viz. a Piece of Christ's Cross, and a Part of the Crown of Thorns, which the Soldiers in Mockery had put on Christ's Head; and besides, enriched it with the great Possessions of one *Alfred*, a Rebel, which after his Death were adjudged to him, and he thought he could not better dispose of them than to *GOD*, and the Monks serving him in this Monastery, where *Aldhelm* his titular Saint had presided; to which he also added divers Immunities and Privileges, and was buried there. In the Days of King *Edwin*, the Monks were turned out of this Abbey, and secular Priests planted in their Stead, but they were restored by King *Edgar*, who succeeded him, and much increased the Possessions of the Monks; he says he took them from the unlearned Secular Clergy, who unjustly possessed them, and applied them to a better Use. In the Year 1065, King *Edward* the Confessor, confirmed all former Donations, and himself granted the Monks great Liberties and Privileges, as did also *William* the Conqueror, *Anno* 1081, and *Maud* his Queen was also a Benefactress. Pope *Innocent* afterwards, *Anno* 1248, confirmed all their Lands and Revenues, and added divers Immunities, ordaining, that the Rule of *St. Benedict* should be always observed in their Monastery, which at the Dissolution in 1539, was valued at 803*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.* $\frac{1}{4}$. per *Ann. Dugd.*

The

The Abbots of this House to the Suppression, were forty-six, of whom, besides *Maidulph* and *Aldhelm*, there were few of Note, viz. *Ethelard*, made Bishop of *Winchester*, Anno 780. *Elfrich*, who was famous for his Learning and Piety, and on that Account made Bishop of *Crediton*; *Turald*, who had been brought hither from *Fescan*, and was promoted to the See of *Peterborough*; and *Richard Frampton*, who resigned it to King *Hen. VIII.* and had 200*l.* a Year assigned him for his Life.

This Monastery hath produced many eminent Men, as *Alfred*, who was Abbot of it. He was learned in an higher Degree than Ordinary, but delighted most in Ecclesiastical Affairs, and loved the Beauty of GOD's House, kept the Church neat and well adorned; and to draw others to delight in GOD's Service, promoted Musick therein. He wrote, Of the Nature of Things, Of the Affairs of his Monastery, Of *St. Aldhelm*, &c. and flourished about the Year 990.

Oliver, alias *Elmer* or *Egelmer*, who applying himself to the Study of Humanity and natural Causes and Effects, presumed to guess at future Contingencies, and foretel boldly Things to come. How lucky or skilful he was at that Art, may be seen by his Judgment on a Comet, which appeared about the Year 1060, which at the first Sight he saluted in Words to this Effect: Art thou come? Art thou come? A Mischief attends thee to be lamented by many Mothers. I see thee most dreadfully threatening quite the Destruction of *England*: The *Norman* Conquest happened in about six Years after. It is said of him, that he attempted to fly like *Icarus*, and falling from an high Steeple, broke his Legs, of which he died in a few Days. He is said to have written of the Signs of the Planets, of the Principles of Astrology, of Geometry, and other mathematical Books.

Peter Baldwin, coeval with *William* of *Malmsbury*, a notable Versifier, inferior to none of the Poets of his Time, and not unskilful in other Studies. He

is said to have written the Lives of the most eminent Monks of his House in Verse, but they are all lost: He flourished in 1130.

William of *Malmsbury*, by which Name he is best known, tho' his true Surname was *Somerset*. He spent his Youth in the Study of Humanity and profane Sciences, and having had good Masters, became excellently well instructed in all Sorts of Literature. Being made the Library-keeper of his Monastery, he became very studious; and finding many old MS. Monuments of Antiquities relating to the Actions of this Nation, he preserved them, and adding his own Collections, he hath composed an History of our national Affairs so accurately, as no other is to be compared to it, none to be preferred. He deduceth it from the Coming of the *Saxons* into *England*, by a continued Series of our Kings and Bishops, to the 28th Year of King *Hen. I.* He hath written many other Treatises, which, with the former Histories, were printed together in 1601, and since; he died in a good Age at *Malmsbury*, in the Year of Christ 1142.

'Tis said, That certain Nuns lived near the Castle of *Ingelborne*, in a Village called *Hanburg*, who having been debauched by the Garrison of the Castle, the Archbishop of the *Saxons* dissolved their Convent, and put them under the Obedience of Abbot *Dinath*, who in several Places ruled 2000 Monks. It is thought their Nunnery stood, where now is the Hospital for Lepers near the Bridge.

Maiden-Bradley, an Hospital founded by *Manfer Biset*, a Baron, and Sewer then to King *Hen. II.* for leprous Women, and certain Secular Priests; whom he appointed to be the Curators of the Women, giving them the Lordship of the Town, with the Churches of *Kiderminster* and *Rokeborne*. It seems, that the Canons of *Brummore* had some Pretensions to the latter Church; but it was at length agreed, and *Henry Biset*, the Son of *Manfer*, confirmed the Agreement to the Lepers, and Brethren of this

this House. *Hubert*, Bishop of *Salisbury*, changed the Priests of this House into Canons Regular; and *Roger*, Bishop of *Worcester*, appropriated the Church of *Kidminster* to this House, after the Death of one *Robert*, who was then Parson. King *Hen. III.* confirmed the several Lands and Possessions given to the leprous Sisters of this House, and the Prior and Brethren there. It was valued at the Dissolution, at 180 *l.* 10 *s.* 4 *d.* per Ann. *Dugd.*

One of the Heirs of *Manfer Bisset* built also in this Place an Hospital for leprous Women and Men, as *Mr. Speed*, from *Leland*, informs us.

Marleburgh, a Priory of Canons Regular of *St. Augustine*, founded by *Edmund*, Earl of *Cornwall*, and dedicated to *St. Margarete*. *John Lord Lovell* gave to these Canons certain Lands in *Monton*, *Burbach* and *West Grafton*; which, because the Monks accepted, without the King's Leave (it being of a Royal Foundation) it displeased King *Rich. II.* but at length he was reconciled, and the King granted the Prior and Brethren his Pardon, and confirmed the Possessions of the said Lands to the Convent. The Revenues of this Priory, at the Dissolution, were valued at 38 *l.* 19 *s.* 2 *d.* per Ann. *Speed ex Lel.*

Merlburg, an Hospital dedicated to *St. John Baptist*, for certain Brethren and Sisters, founded (as *Mr. Speed* tells us) by *John Goodwin* and *William Ranisbech*. King *John*, *Reg. 10.* confirmed divers Lands given to this House by *Henry de Kenet*, *Levenot*, the Son of *Levenot*, and others. The Revenues, at the Dissolution, were 61 *l.* 18 *s.* 4 *d.* per Annum, *Speed* and *Dugd.*

St. Mary de Rupe, or *Rock*, a *Cluniack* Monastery, reckoned among the Monasteries of that Order, in their Letter to the Abbot of *St. Albans*, where nothing more is said of it; but at the Surrender of it in 1547, the Revenues are said to have been 278 *l.* per Annum, *Stew.*

Okeburn, a *Benedictine* Priory, founded by *Matilda de Wallingford*, who gave to

the Church of *St. Mary at Bee* in *Normandy*, both the *Okeburns*, viz. the greater and less, to found themselves a Cell there. *Richard*, Earl of *Cornwall*, by his Deed dated 1253, discharged the Abbot and Monks of *Bee* from all Exactions, and Suit of Court in his Honour of *Wallingford*, except only that his Bailiff of *Wallingford* should once a Year keep a View of Frank-pledge at *Okeburn*, and be entertained for that Day with four Horses at most. We find not when this Priory was dissolved, but that *Henry V.* by Reason of the Wars between him and *France*, cut off all the Monasteries in *England*, that paid any Obedience to the Abbot of *Cluny*, of which this was one; yet they observed the Rule of the *Cluniacks*, without any Subjection.

Pulton, a Priory of the Order of *St. Gilbert*, founded in the Reign of King *Edw. I.* (*III. Dugd.*) by *St. Thomas de Sancto Mauro*, who having endowed it with the Manor of *Pulton*, then valued at 10 *l.* per Annum, the Lordship of *Chelesworth*, then valued at 5 *l.* per Annum, with other Lands annexed to it as a Cell to the Abbey of *Sempringham* in *Lincolnshire*, *Anno Reg. 28.* granted to the Canons here very large Liberties and Immunities. When it was dissolved we find not, nor the Revenues at that Time.

Salisbury Cathedral, which is but a College of Secular Canons (as other Cathedrals are) was first placed at *Old Sarum*; after it was removed from *Sherborn*, and *Hermannus*, who was the Cause of it, first began the Building of it, which *Osmond* his Successor finished; but the Situation in succeeding Times being found inconvenient, *Richard Pauper*, the fourth Bishop from *Osmond*, removed the Cathedral into the Valley, and there began the Church, which is now standing; and though he lived thirty Years after, did not finish it, but left so much to do, that Bishop *Bingham* his Successor, though he sat twenty Years, did not perfectly compleat it, but left it so near a Perfection, that

Bishop *Yorke* fully finished it, yet left it to be consecrated by his Successor, Bishop *Bridport*. These Colleges were not dissolved by King *Henry*, but some added to them: Mr. *Speed* gives us an Account of divers Religious Houses in this City out of *Leland*, which *Dugdale* in his *Monasticon* mentions not, which we shall subjoin.

An Hospital dedicated to St. *Nicholas*, founded and endowed for a Warden, four Fellows, and two Chaplains; but by whom he saith not.

A Priory for *Dominicans* or Black-Friars, founded by King *Edw. I.* by the Care and Direction of *Robert Kilwarby*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who was also a Benefactor to it.

A College dedicated to St. *Editb.*

A Priory of *Franciscans* or Grey-friars, dedicated to St. *Francis*; King *Hen. III.* gave the Ground, and *Richard Pende*, a Citizen, built the Church.

A College dedicated to St. *Edmund.*

An Hospital near the City, dedicated to St. *Michael*, founded by *Richard Pcor*, Bishop of *Salisbury* in 1382, in King *Hen. III.*'s Reign; found to be worth in Lands, at the Dissolution, 25 l. 2 s. 2 d. per Ann. *Speed ex Lel.*

Stanley, or *Stanleigh*, a Monastery of *Cistercian* Monks, founded by *Maud* the Empress at *Lokewell*, in the Year 1151, and three Years after removed to *Stanleigh*, by her Son King *Hen. II.* The Monks, at the first Peopling of this House, were brought from *Quarrera* in the *Isle of Wight*, a Cell to *Savigny*. *Henry Hoese*, and *Jeffrey* his Son, which last was then one of the Justices itinerant for the Counties of *Cambridge*, *Worcester*, &c. gave certain Lands in *Staplesford* to the Monks of this House; and King *Rich. II.* confirmed to them all their Lands, and took them into his Protection. Their Lands, at the Suppression, were valued at 177 l. 1 s. 8 d. per Ann. *Dugd.* 222 l. 19 s. 4 d. *Speed ex Lel.*

Wilton, a *Benedictine* Monastery, founded by *Wolstan*, Earl of *Ellendin*, or *Wilton*, who repaired an antient Church of this Place, dedicated to St. *Mary*, and

having built a Chantry in it, placed therein a College of Priests. After his Death, his Widow *Alburga*, being the Sister of King *Egbert*, persuaded her Brother to turn it into a Priory, which he did accordingly in 773; and she, by his Permission, converted it into a Nunnery of Virgins, in the Year 800, and became herself a Nun, with twelve others. Afterwards King *Alfred* built a new Monastery in this Town, and dedicated the Church to St. *Mary* and St. *Bartholomew*. He placed twelve Nuns and an Abbess in his Foundation, and translated the Nuns of St. *Mary* thither, which made the Number in all twenty-six. This House being a Royal Foundation, had afterwards many Benefactors, as King *Ethelred*, King *Edward* the Elder, King *Athelstan*, King *Edgar*, King *Edmund*, and *William* the Conqueror; yet at the Dissolution was valued at but 601 l. 1 s. 1 d. $\frac{1}{4}$. per Ann. *Dugd.* 652 l. 11 s. 5 d. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Speed ex Lel.*

The Nunnery of St. *Editb.* as it was commonly called, though it was dedicated also to St. *Mary*, was of the *Benedictine* Order, and founded by King *Alured*, who gave all his Liberties and Manors at *Wilton* to the Nuns of it, in perpetual Alms. King *Athelstan* was a great Benefactor to them, Anno 933 and 937, and so was King *Edgar*, Anno 968. Thus *Dugdale* accounts for this Monastery; but other Historians tell us, That King *Edgar* founded a Nunnery here, and made his Daughter *Editb* Abbess; but this is contradicted by an antient Charter of King *Edgar* himself, dated Anno 974, which testifies that this Nunnery was much older, for in it are these Words, The Religious House, which was built by my Great Grandfather, King *Edward I.* in a noted Place, called by the Inhabitants *Wilton*, which shews that though he might be a considerable Benefactor to this House, he was not the Founder. And the like we may reasonably suppose of *Editba*, the Wife of King *Edward* the Confessor; who, though 'tis thus said of her in the King's Life, That while he was building

ing the Abbey of St. Peter at Westminster, *Editha* his Queen, imitating the Royal Charity of her Husband, laid the Foundation of a stately Monastery of Stone, instead of the wooden Church at *Wilton*, where she was educated; which seems to intimate that this Queen only re-edified, and did not found this Monastery. When this Nunnery was dissolved we find not, nor what the Value of it then was.

To this Nunnery we can't think it improper to add the Character of *Edith*, who being sainted, had this Monastery dedicated to her Memory. She was the natural Daughter of King *Edgar*, by the Lady *Wolfbild*; and being made Abbess of *Wilton*, she demeaned herself with such Devotion, that her Memory was perpetuated by being made a Saint: She was (as a certain Author tells us) a little more curious in her Dress, than was becoming her Profession; whereupon

Bishop *Ethelwald* sharply reproved her for it; but she answered him roundly, That GOD regarded the Heart more than the Garments, and that Sin might be hid as well under Rags as Robes. *Capgrave* in her Life tells us, That after the Death of her Brother *Edward*, slain by Queen *Elfrida*, to make Room for her Son *Ethelred* to the Throne, *Dunstan*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, had a Design to make her Queen of *England*, and so to defeat *Ethelred* the lawful Heir (though made such by unlawful Means) but she declined the Offer with Abhorrence, not because she was a Nun, but for other politick Reasons. She died in 984, and was buried in the Church of St. *Dionysy* at *Wilton*, which was of her own Building. She is called usually in History St. *Edith* the Younger, to distinguish her from St. *Edith* her Aunt, Abbess of the Nunnery of *Pollef-worth* in *Warwickshire*.

The Martyrs of this County are,

JOHN Bent, a Taylor, and an Inhabitant of the Parish of *Urchevant*, who was burnt in the Town of the *Devizes* in the Year 1532, for denying the bodily Presence of Christ's Body in the Sacrament of the Altar, as the Papists delighted then to term it; as was also

One *Traynell*, much about the same Time, at *Bradford* in the same County.

Hugh Latimer, afterwards indeed Bishop of *Worcester*, and suffering Death in Queen *Mary's* Days at *Oxford*, when he compleated his Martyrdom, may here be counted a Martyr, who being Rector of *West Kington* in this County, and zealous for the Reformation of the Popish Corruptions, preached much against them with as great Plainness as the Times, and his own Safety would bear; but as cautious as he was, he could not escape without Enemies; for not only some of his own Hearers, but

the neighbouring Clergy hearing of his Doctrine, were so greatly offended at it, That they drew up several Articles against him, and cited him into the Bishop's Court to answer them. The Articles were these, viz. That in his Sermons, speaking of Christ's Mother (whom he called our Lady) he referred and reduced all Honour to Christ only, and reproved the superstitious Rudeness of blind Priests, who so held altogether upon the Blessed Virgin, as though she never had any Sin, nor were saved by Christ, who is the Saviour of the World; that he did therein also say, That Saints ought not to be worshipped; That *Ave Maria* was only a Salutation to the Virgin from GOD, given her by the Angel *Gabriel*, and no Prayer; That there was no material Fire in Hell; and that there was no Purgatory, for he had rather be in Purgatory than

Lollards Tower. These Doctrines were laid against him, as preached at *London*, and thereupon he had a Citation sent him from Dr. *Richard Hilley*, Doctor of Law, and Vicar General to *Laurence Campegius*, Bishop of *Sarum*, to appear before *Warham*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and *Stokesley*, Bishop of *London*, in *St. Paul's Cathedral*, to answer to the Charge laid against him. Against this Citation he appealed to his own Ordinary to be censured by him, but that would not do. He was had up to *London*, to appear before the Archbishop and Bishop aforesaid, and greatly molested and troubled, and detained a long Time from his Cure, and could not be dismissed till he had subscribed these and several other such like Doctrines following, *viz.* That there is a Purgatory to purge the Souls of the Dead after this Life, which may be helped by the Masses, Prayers, and Alms of the Living; That Saints are Mediators for us in Heaven, and are to be prayed to as such; That Pilgrimages to Saints Tombs are meritorious; That Men may merit at GOD's Hands by Fasting, Prayer, and good Works; That GOD in every one of the seven Sacraments giveth Grace to all that rightly received them; That the Images of Christ's Cross and Saints should be had in the Church to their Honour and Worship, &c. And thus having done, he was discharged, and afterwards made Bishop of *Worcester* by King *Hen. VIII.* but upon the Coming out of the six Articles, he resigned his Bishoprick, and never would resume it in King *Edward's* Reign, but remained a laborious Pastor, till he had finished his Martyrdom at the Stake.

Laurence Gbest, who was burnt at *Salisbury* for the Matter of the Sacrament, in the Reign of King *Hen. VII.* He was of a comely and tall Personage, and being descended of a good Family, the Bishop was the more loth to burn him, but kept him in Prison for two Years. At length, knowing that he had a Wife and seven Children, he thought to per-

suade him to recant, by stirring up his Affections to them; and therefore, when the Time appointed for his Burning came, his Wife and Children, as he stood at the Stake, were brought forth and set before him. But Religion and Truth prevailed against Nature, and though his Wife persuaded him what she could to favour himself, he still remained unmovable in his Belief, desiring her to be content, and not to be a Block in his Way, for he was in his Race towards the Mark of his Salvation; and so Fire being put to the Pile in which he was, he finished his Life, not only renouncing Wife and Children but himself. While he was Burning, one of the Bishop's Men threw a Firebrand at his Face, which so provoked the Brother of *Laurence* that was standing by, that he ran at him with his Dagger drawn, and had slain him, had not he been prevented by some of the Company.

John Maundrell, Husbandman; *John Spicer*, Free Mason, and *William Coberley*, Taylor, were all burnt at two Stakes, in a Place between *Salisbury* and *Wilton*. *John Maundrell* was an Inhabitant of *Buchampton* in the Parish of *Kevil*, where he had a Wife and Children, with whom he dwelt in good Fame and Reputation. In his Time it happened, that the Scriptures being translated into the *English Tongue*, by *Will. Tindall*, which he being much delighted to hear Read (for he could not read himself) he became zealous in embracing the Doctrines of it, and carrying a Copy of them always in his Pocket, procured them to be read in all Companies he came in, and loved to discourse upon the Places read, and having a good Memory, remembered much of them. By this Means he became a noted Man, not only among the Men of his own Judgment, but with them that envied and hated him; whereupon, in the Reign of King *Hen. VIII.* when Dr. *Triglon* and Dr. *Lee* were sent to visit the Abbies, he was brought before them at *Edington Abbey*; and being convicted of Speaking against

against Holy Water and Holy Bread, and other *Romish* Ceremonies, he was forced to do Penance for the same, by wearing a white Sheet, and bearing a Candle in his Hand about the Market, in the Town of the *Devizes*.

But this Punishment did not at all abate his Zeal, which being much increased by the Preachings of King *Edward's* Reign, he grew most firmly established in the true Doctrine; and thereupon, when Queen *Mary* came to the Throne, and Persecution was furiously carried on, he left his Habitation, and sojourned in the North Parts of the County near *Glocestershire*, where he let himself to serve in Husbandry to *John Bridges*, and some others of *Kingswood*. But at length growing weary of this Way of Living, and longing to be with his Family, he returned home, where he lived some Time comfortably, having two Neighbours, *Spicer* and *Coberley*, who came to read and confer with him. This Course they took some Time, but at length agreed to go to the Parish of *Kewil*, and reprove the Superstitions of the People, which they did accordingly the Sunday following.

Being come to the Church, and seeing the People in Procession worshipping the Idol in the Pix, they advertised the People to leave it, and worship the living GOD only; but this was not taken Notice of. When the Procession was over, the Vicar went up into the Pulpit, and being about to read his Bed-roll, and pray for the Souls in Purgatory, *Maundrell* spoke aloud, That is the Pope's Pound or Pinfold, which so stirred the Priest's Choler, that he caused them presently to be put in the Stocks, and the next Day carried them to *Salisbury* to Bishop *Capon*, where they were examined upon the usual Articles, viz. The Real Presence in the Sacrament, the Pope's Supremacy, Purgatory, and the Use of Images in Churches; to which they answered, That the Popish Mass was Idolatry; That the Pope's Power was an Usurpation upon Christ, who was the Head of the Uni-

versal, and the Queen of the *English* Church; That the Blood of Christ purgeth all Sins, and Images produced Idolatry in the Church. These Answers being disliked, they were all three condemned (as agreeing in them) and delivered to the Sheriff to be burnt; whereupon

Spicer said, Oh! Mr. Sheriff now must you be their Butcher, that you may also be guilty of innocent Blood before the Lord. Mercy was offered them if they would recant, which *Maundrell* openly refused, saying aloud, Not for all *Salisbury*.

Coberley also, who was the most Learned of the Three, likewise rejected the same Offer; but his Wife, who remained in the Keeper's House while her Husband was in Prison, revoked, and so escaped. Pardon being thus rejected, these three blessed Martyrs were carried out of the common Gaol, *Mar. 24. 1556*, to a Place between *Wilton* and *Salisbury*, and there burnt. *Spicer* said, when he came to the Stake, *This is the joyfullest Day I ever saw*. *Coberley*, when the Flesh of his left Arm was burnt to the white Bone, stooped over the Chain, and smote upon his Breast with his right Hand; and when it was thought he was dead, he suddenly rose upright with his Body.

Richard Spenser, one *Ramsay* and *Hewett*, burnt at *Salisbury*. *Spenser* was a Priest, but forsaking the Popish Doctrines, he married a Wife, and became a Player of Interludes or Comedies with the said *Ramsay* and *Hewett*. Being suspected of Heresy, and so much the more, because *Spenser* had been a Priest, with whom they joined in their Business, they were all Three apprehended together, and *Spenser* being examined about his Judgment concerning the Sacrament of the Altar, in which he denied the corporal Presence of Christ's Body and Blood, they were all Three presumed to be of the same Opinion, and burnt together at *Salisbury*. *William Salcot*, alias *Capon*, being then Bishop, and noted for his Cruelty.

Richard

Richard Smart, who was burnt at *Salisbury* for Heresy in King *Hen. VII.*'s Reign. Mr. *Fox*, in his Martyrology, toucheth upon him but transiently in the History of *John Stileman*, Martyr. So that we have no other Account of him but this: That *Richard Smart*, who was burnt fourteen or fifteen Years before *John Stileman*, who suffered in 1518, did read unto the said *Stileman*, *Wickliff's Wicket*, and instructed him to believe that the Sacrament of the Altar was not the Body of Christ, which he believed; as also, that the said *Richard Smart* did give to the said *Stileman* another Book, containing an Exposition upon the Ten Commandments, which he often read, as he did *Wickliff's Wicket*; and when he was apprehended, and abjured before the Bishop of *Salisbury*, *Edmund Audley* hid them, &c.

John Stileman, who suffered Martyrdom in *Smithfield*, Octob. 22, 1518, was a *Salisbury* Man, and though taken up, and burnt by *Richard Fitz-James*, Bishop of *London*, in *Smithfield*, had been abjured before *Edmund*, Bishop of *Salisbury*, eleven Years before, for speaking against the Worshipping, Praying, and Offering unto Images; as also for denying the carnal and corporal Presence in the Sacrament of Christ's Memorial; which Opinions, with other of the like Nature, he promised by Oath upon the Evangelists never after to believe, and hold, upon Pain of Relapse; which Oath having not kept, he was apprehended as above, and burnt in *Smithfield*, where the Reader may find a more full Relation of his Death.

Edward Sharp, of whose Martyrdom we have given an Account at *Bristol* in *Somersetshire*, where he suffered Death for misliking and renouncing the Ordinances of the *Romish* Church, was a *Wiltshire* Man, and so may be reckoned a Martyr of this County, though flying from his Dwelling to escape Persecution, he was taken in another.

John Hunt and *Richard White*, who though they can't be truly accounted

Martyrs *de facto*, yet considering the Sentence of Death under which they lay, and their miraculous Deliverance, may be esteemed Martyrs *de Jure*, as the Relation of their Sufferings and Escape will shew. These two Men had, for the Space of two Years, or more, been Prisoners at *Salisbury*, and Places adjacent, during which Time they were brought to an Examination before the Bishop of *Salisbury*, Dr. *Capon*, and divers Priests, often; but to conclude with them, they were brought before him, Dr. *Brooks*, Bishop of *Glocester*, Dr. *Jeffreys*, the Chancellor of the Bishop of *Salisbury*, and several of his Clergy. *White* was singled out for Trial, and the Bishop of *Salisbury* told him that he was imprisoned for Words, which the Mayor of *Marlborough* heard him say; and he was now summoned to give an Account of his Belief to the Bishop of *Glocester*, who therefore asked him, How he believed of the Sacrament of the Altar? Whether he did not believe the real and corporal Presence of Christ in the same? *White* answered, What is a Sacrament? and when the Bishop said, It is the same Thing it representeth, *White* replied, That can't be, for he that representeth the Prince, is not the Prince. *Brooks* then said, Did not Christ say, *This is my Body*, are not his Words true? *White* replied, They are true, but he quoted Scripture as the Devil did, by Halves; but being urged to declare his Faith truly of the Sacrament, he said: As in Christ are two Natures, the Divine and Humane, so in the Sacrament are two Parts, the External, the Bread and Wine, and Internal, which is the invisible Grace; the External is received by the Mouth, the Internal by Faith. He is not personally in the Sacrament, but is on the right Hand of GOD in Heaven. After a little more arguing, Dr. *Brooks* pronounced him incorrigible, and advised the Officers to carry him to *Lollards Tower*, and dispatch him as soon they could; whereupon, being a little after brought before

before Dr. *Jeffreys*, the Bishop's Chancellor, he was condemned, and so they were, and delivered to the Sheriff.

Sir *Anthony Hungerford* was High Sheriff at that Time; but being advised by his Son-in-Law, Mr. *Clifford* of *Boston* in this County, not to be concerned in the Deaths of those innocent Persons, unless he had the Queen's Writ, *De Heretico comburendo*, sent him, which was also confirmed by one Justice *Brown*, as otherwise not safe, took his Horse and rode home. *Jeffreys* finding the Execution delayed, rode to the High Sheriff, and threatned him with Punishment for the Neglect; the Sheriff replied, He was no Babe to be taught by him: If he had a Writ to warrant their Burning, he knew what to do; but if you have not (for your Warrant is not sufficient) I'll not burn them for you, nor

any Man; whereupon the Chancellor went home and fell sick upon the Disappointment. Not long after the Writ to burn them came down, and one *Michal*, the Under-Sheriff, a good Man, receiving it, tore it in Pieces, and said, He'd not be guilty of these Mens Blood, and fled. Within four Days the Chancellor died, and the Bishop being dead a little before, there was none left eager enough to procure another Writ, before the Queen herself died; so that having remained in Prison a little longer, Queen *Elizabeth* found an easy Accession to the Throne, and all that lay bound for Conscience were set at Liberty, and among many more these two good Men, who had suffered a Martyrdom with Fears of Death, and long Imprisonment.

The Sufferers of this Church and County, in the late Times of Civil Wars, for the King and English Constitution in Church and State.

DR. *Davenant*, Dr. *Duppa*, Dr. *Henchman*, and Dr. *Earl*, who were successively Bishops of this See, and great Sufferers in those Times, are accounted for among the Bishops.

Dr. *Richard Bailey*, President of St. John's College, Oxford, Dean of *Salisbury*, and Prebendary of *Chiswick* in the Church of St. Paul's. He was a Person truly Loyal, and when the University of Oxford sent their Plate to the King, he was forward in promoting it. This made him obnoxious to the Republican Party, and therefore when the Parliament sent their Visitors to Oxford, he resolutely opposed them, disown'd their Authority, and told them, They had a Visitor of their own, and to him alone he and his College would submit; but nothing he could say a-

vailed, but he must leave the Lodgings and College in a Month's Time, which he not regarding to do, his Successor came to the College, broke open the Lodgings, and turned the Doctor, his Wife, and six small Children out by Force, who had been thereby deprived of all their Subsistence, had not his Dignity in the Church of St. David's providentially thrown a Lease into his Power, which he settled upon Three of his Children, and maintained them all till the Restoration, when he recovered his Mastership, Deanary and Prebend, and died in a good old Age in 1667.

William Chillingworth, that Miracle of his Age for Reasoning, who having been seduced to Popery by *Fisher*, the cunning Jesuit, argued the more nervously

vously against Popery, after his Conversion and Recantation, as his Book, entitled, *The Religion of Protestants the safe Way*, &c. shews; he was rewarded for it with the Chancellorship of this Church 1638. He suffered much in the King's Cause living, being imprisoned in the Tower, and at Chichester in the Bishop's Palace, and barbarously used by the Clergy of the Army, when he was known; so that he died in a few

Days of Grief, which did not secure him from their Persecution, for when he was buried, Dr. Cheynel stood by the Grave with his Book afore-mentioned in his Hand; and after the Company were settled, spake to this Purpose, having first thrown his Book into the Grave, Get thee gone, thou cursed Book, which hath seduced so many precious Souls. Get thee gone into the Place of Rottenness, to rot with thy Author.

The Charity-Schools of the County are,

Ambersbury, a School erected about the Year 1715, for fifteen Boys, and as many Girls, for the Upholding of which there is settled an Estate of 20 l. a Year.

Bishopston in North Wiltshire, a small School for four Children, upheld by the Care, and at the sole Charge of the Vicar of the Place.

Box, a School erected very early, viz. in 1708, for thirty poor Children, who are taught to read, write, and say the Catechism, and some Collects out of the Common-Prayer Book, which the Master is to hear them say every Morning and Evening, as soon as they come and before they leave the School. Such as are capable are put to Knitting and Spinning, and all are supplied with Books, chiefly by the Offertory. The Minister preaches a Charity Sermon every Year, and gives his Easter-Offerings to uphold this Design. Another Divine gives forty Shillings a Year; and the Lady Rachel Speak hath left an hundred Pounds to this School, which is put out to Interest, to be applied to such Uses for the Benefit of the Children, as the Minister of the Parish shall direct. Several of the Children have been put out to Husbandmen and Trades.

Bradford, a School opened Jan. 1712, for sixty-five Children, which is much encouraged by the Minister of the

Town. There is a Benefaction given since of ten Pounds, which is applied to the Benefit of the School. There is another School kept at a Chapel of Ease in this Parish, for ten Children more, supported by a Gift of ten Pounds *per Annum*, and twenty Shillings for Books, which last was intended to provide for the Instruction of all the poor Children within that Tithing; but how it was changed we know not.

Broad-Hinton, a School for ten poor Children, who are taught by the Minister to read and repeat the Catechism. There are also other Children of the Parish, taught by a Mistress, at the Charge of a private Person.

Caln, a School for forty Boys, taught and clothed at the Charge of a private Person.

Calfston, a School for six Children, taught and supplied with Books at the Charge of the Minister.

Chippenham, a School opened in April, 1713, for 24 Boys, to which there is a Benefaction given of 10 l. a Year in Land, which, with 20 l. a Year subscribed by the Inhabitants and neighbouring Gentry, upholds the School handsomely.

Cholderton, a School kept by the Minister, to instruct poor Children of his Parish.

Cleve-pepper, The Minister teaches all the poor Children of his Parish for nothing.

Deverell.

Devereil-Longbridge, a School for thirty Children, Part of this Parish, and the Rest from *Keinton-Manfield* in *Somersetshire*, is set up here; to the Maintenance of which the Offertory is applied, and a private Person hath added to it 4*l.* a Year, which, if not sufficient, the Minister makes up what is wanting.

Devizes, a great School for 70 Boys and 16 Girls: The Boys are 50 of them clothed, the Rest are equally instructed, as are the Girls for Services. Besides these, there are several poor Boys and Girls taught at private Schools in the Town, at the Charge of charitable Persons, whose certain Number is not known.

Hackleton, a School erected upon the Foundation of 10*l.* per Annum, given for the Teaching of the poor Children of this Place.

Hannington, a School upheld by a Gift of 12*l.* a Year; allowed by a Gentleman for the Teaching of the poor Children of this Town.

Hullavington, a School for the Instruction of all the poor Children of it; a Benefaction of 3*l.* per Annum, having been the Means of procuring such further Contributions from the Inhabitants and Neighbours, as sufficiently support it.

Little Hinton, where four Children are taught at the Charge of the Minister.

Littleton-drew, a School for the Teaching of 7 Boys.

Market-Lavington, a School erected for the Instruction of 36 Children, who have Books given them, and the Girls learn to knit and sew.

Marlborough, a School for 44 Children, erected in 1712, maintained by a Subscription of 80*l.* a Year. Twenty of the Children are clothed.

Nettleton, the Children of this Place are taught at *West-Kington*, which see.

Potterne, a School for 50 poor Children, erected in 1712; they are clothed as well as taught, and the Charge is born by Subscriptions, and the Contri-

butions of some charitable Benefactors from *London*, and in the Country. The Children are catechised publickly every Lord's Day in the Afternoon, and their Improvements and Behaviour give great Satisfaction to such as have promoted the School.

Ramsbury, a School, of which we have no Account.

Salisbury, where are 3 Schools, viz. one for 50 Children, taught and clothed, in which the Girls knit and spin, and card, and some of them earn 1*s.* others 6*d.* a Week. The whole Expence of this School is defrayed by the Bishop of the Diocese.

The Second is in the Work-house of this City, where 70 Children are clothed, and taught to read and work, 20 of which are wholly maintained by a Settlement of 80*l.* per Annum, a Gift of 500*l.* and Subscriptions of about 50*l.* a Year.

The Third is in *St. Edmund's* Parish, where are 50 Children taught to read, write, and cast Accounts, to which the Dean, Canons, and divers Gentlemen, have subscribed upwards of 60*l.* of which the Master receives 20*l.* per Ann. and a Woman that teaches 30 Children to spin, hath 4*l.* per Week, and the Parents have what is earn'd by each Child, which helps the Parents as well as educates the Children.

Seene, or *Seenda*, a School for 24 Children, but how maintained our Accounts tell us not, being erected since the Year 1714, as was also

South-Madston, of which we find no particular Relation.

West-Kington, a School for 30 Children, out of this and *Nettleton*, an adjoining Parish, who are all clothed. It was opened at Easter 1713, and is supported chiefly by the Lord of the Manor, and the Minister of *West-Kington*.

Wootton-Basset, a School, to which 10*l.* per Annum is left for Teaching all the poor Children in the Parish for ever.

The Chorographical

TABLE

For this County of

WILTSHIRE.

Places Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
A Bborough	Frutfield			
Ablington	Ambersbury	R. Ambersbury	14 13 4	
Abury	Selkeley			
Alborn	Selkeley			
Alcanning	Swanborne	Pr. Avebury	13 0 0	
Alderbury	Alderbury			
Alderton	Frutfield			
Alderton	Chipponham			
Avebury, or Alery	Swanborn	V. Avebury	9 0 0	48 0 0
Allington	Ambersbury			
Allington	Pottern			
Alton Barns	Swanborn	R. Avebury	6 18 11	
Alton North	Ambersbury	Pr. Wilton	16 0 0	
Alton Priory	Elstube			
Alton South	Ambersbury	Preb. Wilton	19 10 0	
Alverston	Chalke	V. Wilton	10 0 0	
Alworth	Bradford			
Ambersbury	Ambersbury			
Ambersbury parva	Ambersbury			
Anfley	Dauworth			
Ashley	Malmsbury	R. Malmsbury	9 16 5	44 8 0
Ashlington	Swanborne			
Ashron-giffard	Haresbury			

Places Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Ashton Keynes	Highworth	V. Cricklade	16 0 0	
Ashton - Steple cum Seving- ton	Worwelsdon	V. Pottern	17 2 6	
Aston West	Worwelsdon			
Aston, or Aßerton	Elstube			
Atford	Chippenham			
Awburn, or Ald- bourne	Ramsbury	V. Marlborough	26 6 0ob.	
Avon	Dauworth	R. Malmsbury	1 13 4	
Axford	Ramsbury	P. Marlborough	2 14 4	
Baberstoke, or Baverstoke	Cawden	R. Chalke	11 10 2ob.	
Badbury	Kingsbridge			
Badhampton	Branch			
Bapton	Warmister			
Barford	Cawden	R. Chalke	24 2 8ob.	
Barbary-Hill	Selkeley			
Baydon	Ramsbury			
Bainton	Worwelsdon			
Beach	Ambersbury			
Bedhampton	Pottern			
Bedwin magna	Kingsbridge	V. Marlborough	8 10 10	30 0 0
Bedwin parva	Kingsbridge	V. Marlborough	9 6 8	
Benerton	Branch			
Benekar	Melkesham			
Berwick S. James	Branch	V. Willy	8 10 0	25 0 0
Berwick S. Johns	Chalke	R. Chalke	26 13 4	
Berwick S. Leonards	Dauworth	R. Chalk	8 6 8	
Bidesden	Amberbury			
Bideston	Chippenham	R. Malmsbury	2 18 0	
Bishopston, alias Ebblesborn	Downton	R. Chalke	19 14 2	
Bishopston	Downton	V. Chalke	12 1 3	Pr. 19 9 2
Bishopston	Ramsbury	V. Cricklade	6 6 8	
Bishopstrow	Warmister	R. Willy	11 10 0	
Bitchamstock, a- lias Beching- stoke	Swanborn	R. Avebury	7 2 11	
Blackdown	Kinwalton			
Blackland, or Blakeland	Calne	R. Avebury	3 10 10	39 0 0
Blagrave	Elstube			
Blunston broad	Highworth	R. Cricklade	8 19 2	
Blunston St. An- drews	Highworth			
Bolston	Haresbury	R. Willy.	8 0 0	
Boreham	Warmister			

Places Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Boscomb	Amesbury	R. Amesbury	13 17 1	
Botnam	Downton			
Bowdon	Chippenham			
Box	Chippenham	V. Malmesbury	15 8 9	
Boyton	Haresbury	R. Willy.	27 17 3ob.	
Bradenstoke	Kinwarston			
Bradfield	Malmesbury			
Bradford cum Sex Capellis }	Bradford	V. Pottern	10 1 3	42 0 0
Bradley North }	Worwellsdon	V. Pottern	11 0 0	33 0 0
Bradon-Forest }	Highworth			
Bratton	Westbury			
Bremble, alias Bremhill }	Chippenham	R. Avebury	15 5 0	
Brembleham, or Bremilham, a- lias Cowitch }	Malmesbury	R. Malmesbury	4 1 8	18 0 0
Brighton Deverel	Haresbury			
Brightmerston, or Brightmilston }	Amesbury			
Bridgmore	Chalke			
Brinkworth	Chalke	V. Chalke	23 9 2	
Broad chalk cum Bowers - chalk and Alverston }	Chalke	V. Chalke	37 14 7	48 18 6
Brokenburgh, or Brokenbridge }	Malmesbury			
Brook	Westbury			
Broughton-Giffard	Bradford	R. Pottern	19 3 11	
Bromham, alias Brumhall }	Swanborn	R. Avebury	12 16 0ob.	
Buckington	Melksham			
Buckland	Calne			
Buckminster	Ambersbury			
Budeston St. Pe- ter, alias Bid- dleston }	Chippenham	R. Malmesbury	2 18 4	25 0 0
Bulbridg annex. Rector.de Wil- ton }	Branch	V. Milton	11 2 1	
Bulford	Amesbury			
Bulkington	Melksham			
Bupton	Pottern			
Burbich	Kinwarston	V. Marlborough	7 3 1ob.	Pr. 11 2 3i
Burchalk	Chalk	V. Chalk	10 0 0	
Burcomb North	Branch			
Burcomb South	Cawden			
Burdrop	Kingsbridge			

Places Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Burgat Damarum	Cawden			
Long Burrel	Chippenham			
Burtford	Aldbury	V. Chalk	13 0 0	
Burton	Pottern			
Bury-wood	Chippenham			
Bushton	Chippenham			
Buttermere	Kingsbridge	R. Marlborough	10 0 0	
Bynal	Kingsbridge			
Cadnam-house	Damerham N.			
Calloes, or Kel-ways	Damerham N.	R. Malmsbury	2 13 4	7 0 0
Calne	Calne	R. Avebury	8 5 0	
Calton	Calne	R. Avebury	4 13 4	46 0 0
Calton Willing-ton	Calne			
Cannings Bishops	Pottern	V. Avebury	17 19 2	
Casterly	Swanborn			
Castlecombe	Chippenham	R. Malmsbury	9 0 0	
Castle-Eaton	Highworth	R. Cricklade	19 0 0	
Catcomb	Selkley			
Chaddington	Kinwaston			
Chadfield, or Chaldfield	Bradford	R. Pottern	6 0 0	40 0 0
Chaldrington	Ambersbury	R. Ambersbury	11 0 7ob	
Chapmanlade	Westbury			
Chapell plaffer	Chippenham			
Charlton	Dauworth			
Charlton	Swanborn	V. Pottern	6 15 7ob	34 0 0
Chawden Wiché	Mere			
Cheks Grove	Dauworth			
Chelworth	Highworth			
Cherrington	Swanborn	V. Pottern	10 0 5	
Cherrol	Calne			
Chesbury	Kinwaston	P. Marlborough	35 16 3	
Chesulden	Elstub	V. Marlborough	8 8 9	30 0 0
Chesulbury	Elstub			
Cheverel magna	Swanborn	R. Pottern	16 0 0	
Cheverel parva	Swanborn	R. Pottern	11 7 3ob	
Chicklade	Dauworth	R. Chalke	11 3 5	40 0 0
Chilhampton	Branche			
Chilmarke	Dauworth	R. Chalk	19 13 4	
Chiltern, alias Chitern All Saints	Haresbury	R. Willy	7 0 10	38 0 0
Chiltern, alias Chitern St. Mary	Haresbury	V. Willy	6 0 0	35 0 0
Chilton Foliet	Kinwaston	R. Marlborough	14 8 9	

Chippenham

Places Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Chippenham, a- lias Chipping- ham cum Ca- pella de Fisher- ton Lucas }	Chippenham	V. Malmesbury	13 19 4ob.	
Chirkston	Swanborn	V. Pottern	11 0 5	44 0 0
Chiseldon East	Kingsbridge	V. Marlborough	8 8 8	
Chiseldon West	Kingsbridge			
Christian Malford	Damerham N.	R. Malmesbury	27 0 0	
Chute	Kinwarston	V. Marlborough	11 0 0	
Clack	Damerham N.			
Clarendon Parke	Aldbury			
Clatford	Selkeley			
Clay-Hill	Warmister			
Cleve-pepper, a- lias Clive, or Cliff-Pippard }	Kingsbridge	R. Avebury	9 0 0	
Cleverton	Malmesbury			
Clive	Pottern			
Clottey	Malmesbury			
Coate	Pottern			
Cockett	Highworth			
Codford S. Mary	Haresbury	R. Willy	18 0 0	
Codford S. Peter	Haresbury	R. Willy	17 15 0	
Collern	Malmesbury	R. Malmesbury	16 11 10!	a Sine-Cure.
Collern	Chippenham	V. Malmesbury	9 16 0ob.	40 0 0
Collingbourn Dukes	Elstub	R. Marlborough	16 6 8	
Collingbourn Kingston, a- lias Abbatis }	Kinwarston	V. Marlborough	15 7 3ob.	
Collingbourn Va- lence }	Kinwarston			
Comb-Basset	Cawden	V. Chalke Prebend.	7 0 0 29 3 1ob.	11 2 0
Comerford	Calne			
Compton	Cawden			
Compton-Basset	Calne	R. Avebury	13 6 10!	
Compton Cham- berlain }	S. Damerham	V. Chalk	13 0 0	20 0 0
Conock	Swanborn			
Corley	Warmister	R. Willy	11 0 0	39 0 0
Corston	Malmesbury	R.	12 6 8ob.	
Cortington	Haresbury			
Cosham	Chippenham	V. Malmesbury	10 16 0ob.	49 0 0
Coulston, or Culston	Worwelsdon	R. Pottern	7 14 2	
Coulston West	Worwelsdon			
Cowsfield	Fruistfield			
Cricklade St. Mary	Highworth	R. Cricklade	4 14 9ob.	10 0 0 Cricklade

Places Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Rent.
Cricklade S. } Sampson	Highworth	V. Cricklade	18 11 10	
Crofton	Kinwarfton			
Crudwell	Malmsbury	R. Malmsbury	17 5 2ob.	
Damerham	Damerham S.	V. Chalke	25 10 2ob.	
Dantsey	Malmsbury	R. Malmsbury	13 6 3	
Dean West	Aldbury	R. Amesbury	19 4 4ob.	
Dennington, alias } Dinton	Cawden	R. Chalke	15 2 8ob.	
Deverell Brixton	Haresbury	R. Willey	19 1 0ob.	
Deverell Hill	Haresbury	P. Willey	10 4 2	
Deverell Kingfton	S. Damerham	R. Willey	19 15 0	
Deverell Long- } bridge	S. Damerham	V. Willey	12 0 0ob.	
Deverell Monk- } ton	S. Damerham			
Devizes	Swanborn			
Ditch-bridg, or } Dichebridge	Chipenham	R. Malmsbury	2 8 9 20 0 0	
Dich-Hampton, } or Ditch-hamp- } ton, annex. Rect. } de Wilton	Branch	R. Wilton	10 0 0	
Dilton	Westbury			
Dinton	Warmister	V. Chalk	6 0 0	
Ditton	Dauworth			
Downton	Downton	V. Wilton	20 0 0	
Draycot	Kingsbridge			
Draycot	Malmsbury	R. Malmsbury	6 7 9	
Draycot Foliot	Ramsbury	R. Marlborough	6 6 8	
Draicor-corn, or } cern	Malmsbury	R. Marlborough	6 7 10	
Duddenham	Ambersbury			
Dunhead St. An- } drew	Dauworth	R. Chalke	13 6 8	
Dunhead St. Mary	Dauworth	R. Chalke	30 14 4ob.	
Dunlow	Warmister			
Durley	Kinwarfton			
Durnsford	Ambersbury	V. Ambersbury	9 0 0	
		Prebend.	30 0 0	
Easton	N. Damerham			
Easton	Kingsbridge			
Easton	Pottern			
Easton-Grey	Chippenham	R. Malmsbury	6 0 5 40 0 0	
Ebbesborn, or } Ebbesborn	Chalk	R. Chalk	18 0 0	
Wake				
Eddington	Worweldon			

Edington

Places Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Edington	Calne			
Eisley		V. Cricklade	11 14 4ob.	47 0 0
Elcomb	Kingsbridge			
Elcot	Selkley			
Elingdon		V. Cricklade	12 0 0	
Elingdon- wroughton }	Highworth	V. Cricklade	31 4 4ob.	
Elton, or Eliston	Branch			
Enford	Elstub	V. Pottern	19 4 8	
Erchfont		V. Pottern	15 15 10	48 0 0
Escot	Highworth			
Escourt	Kinwarfton			
Etridge, or Effage	Ramsbury			
Everley East	Elstub	R. Marlborough	16 4 4ob.	
Everley West	Elstub			
Evilston	Branch			
Farley	Alderbury			
Farley	Amesbury			
Farley-Monkton	Bradford	R. Pottern	7 15 2ob.	38 0 0
Fascot	Malmsbury			
Faithbury	Kinwarfton			
Faiston	Kinwarfton			
Fifield	Elstub	R. Chalk	7 10 0	50 0 0
Fighelden annex. to the Treasur- er of Sarum }	Ambersbury	R. Ambersbury	23 0 0	
Fighelden	Ambersbury	V. Ambersbury	14 0 0	43 12 0
Fisherton Anger	Branch	R. Wilton	13 0 0	48 0 0
Fisherton de la Mere }	Warmister	V. Willey	8 17 1	42 0 0
Fittleton	Elstub	R. Pottern	23 0 0	
Flamston	Downton			
Fosbury	Kinwarfton			
Fovant	Cawden	R. Chalk	17 0 0	
Foxham	Chippenham			
Foxley	Malmsbury	R. Malmsbury	3 17 8ob.	46 1 8
Fresden	Highworth			
Froxfield	Kinwarfton	V. Malburgh	7 16 5ob.	28 0 0
Fulston, alias Fuggleston S. Peter cum Be- merton }	Branch	R. Wilton	24 0 0	
Funthill Bishop	Mere	R. Chalke	10 0 0	
Funthill Giffard	Dauworth	R. Chalke	13 10 0	
Fyfield	Selkley			
Galsham	Chippenham			
Garston Lea, and Cleverton }	Malmsbury	R. Malmsbury	10 9 9ob.	

Grafton

Places Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Grafton East	Kinwarfton			
Grafton West	Kinwarfton			
Gore	Swanborn			
Greenhill	Kingsbridge			
Greenham	Kingsbridge			
Grinsted East	Aldbury	R. Amesbury	7 10	2ob.
Grinsted West	Aldbury			
Grittleton, or Grutlington	Damerham N.	R. Malmsbury	13 10	0
Gumbleton	Aldbury			
Haifton	Dauworth			
Ham	Elftub			
Ham, or Hame	Kinwarfton	R. Marlborough	12 6	8
Hampton Neither	Cawden			
Hampton Turvil	Highworth			
Hankeridge	Westbury			
Hannington, or Haningden	Highworth	V. Cricklade	7 0	10
Harding	Kinwarfton			
Haresbury	Haresbury			
Harnam East	Cawden			
Harnam West	Cawden			
Hartham	Chippenham			
Haselbury	Chippenham	R. Malmsbury	1 15	5
Hacche East	Dauworth			
Hacche West	Dauworth			
Hankerton	Malmsbury	V. Malmsbury	8 10	0
Haven Neither	Elftub	Pr. Pottern	28 19	0
Haven Nether	Elftub	V. Pottern	13 6	8
Haven upper	Swanborn	V. Pottern	7 16	8
Haxton	Elftub			
Haynes	Westbury			
Haywood	Westbury			
Haytesbury	Haresbury	an Hospital	38 4	7
Heddington	Calne	R. Avebury	8 14	4ob.
Heldropp	Ramsbury			
Helmerton	Kingsbridge	V. Avebury	20 6	
Hetsbury	Haresbury			
Hewithe, or Huish	Swanborn			
Heighwaye	Pottern			
Highworth	Highworth	Pr. Wilton	44 8	4
Hilpertion, or Hil- prington	Melkesham	R. Pottern	16 0	0
Hendon	Mere			
Hinton Broad	Selkley			
Hinton magna	Amesbury	V. Avebury	14 18	11 1/2
Hinton parva	Ramsbury	R. Cricklade	13 6	8
Hinton Pipard	Ambersbury			

Places Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Hypnescomb	Kinwarfton			
Hodson	Kingsbridge			
Holt	Bradford			
Horningsham in } Heitsbury- Church }	Haresbury	Pr. Willy	19 15 0	
Horton	Pottern	Pr. Wilton	64 13 9	
Houlston	Elstub			
Hulcot	Swanborn			
Hullavington	Malmsbury	V. Malmsbury	6 13 10b.	44 0 0
Humington	Branch			
Hunnington	Cawden			
Idford	Alderbury			
Idmerfton	Alderbury	V. Amesbury	15 6 00b.	
Iford	Bradford			
Iford	Elstub			
Imbar, Inmer, or } Immure }	Haresbury	Pr. Pottern	17 9 8	
Ingletham	Highworth	V. Cricklade	8 0 0	
Isey	Highworth			
Ivy-church	Alderbury			
Kemble	Malmsbury	V. Malmsbury	11 4 7	
Kenet East	Selkeley			
Kenet Little	Selkley			
Kevil, or Kevel	Worwelsdon	V. Pottern	12 7 1	
Keynel	Chippenham			
Keynton S. Mi- } chael }	Chippenham	V. Malmsbury	8 9 40b.	
Keynton West	Chippenham	R. Malmsbury	11 9 90b.	
Kings Manor	Alderbury			
Kingswood	Chippenham			
Kington	Downton			
Kingtons Ash	Cawden			
Knahill Bishops	Mere			
Knahill magna	Mere	R. Chalke	30 0 0	
Knahil parva	Mere	Pr. Chalke	8 12 11	
Knighton	Chalke			
Knighton	Downton			
Knuke	Haresbury			
Lacock, or Leycock	Chippenham	V. Malmsbury	8 4 2	
Lake	Underditch			
Langford	Fruftfield	R. Amesbury	4 3 9	
Langford magna } or Steple }	Branch	R. Willy	34 0 70b.	
Langford parva	Branch	R. Willy.	7 13 40b.	
Langley	Damerham N.			
Langley Burrell	Chippenham	R. Malmsbury	12 7 30b.	
Landdown	Bradford			

Places Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.			Real.
			King's Books.			
Latton	Highworth	V. Cricklade	9	3	4	
Laverstoke	Aldbury					
Lavington Bishops	Pottern	V. Pottern	11	16	3	
Lavington East, or Market La- vington	Swanborn	{ V. Pottern Chantry	14	2	6	
			5	15	0	
Lea	Highworth					
Leigh	Malmsbury					
Leigh Delamer	Chippenham	R. Malmsbury	8	0	0	
Leigh White	Caln					
Lekham	Chippenham					
Lydiard Millicent	Highworth	R. Cricklade	17	4	4ob.	
Lydiard North	Highworth					
Lydiard Tregoze	Kingsbridge	R. Cricklade	10	15	5	
Lincham	Kingsbridge					
Lincoton	Bradford					
Linte	Highworth					
Littlecot	Ramsbury					
Littleton	Pottern					
Littleton-Drew	Chippenham	R. Malmsbury	6	9	9ob.	49 0 0
Lockering	Selkley					
Longleat	Haresbury					
Longford	Salisbury					
Lockington	Chippenham	R. Malmsbury	9	7	8ob.	
Luddington	Kingsbridge	R. Cricklade	14	0	0	
Luddington	Kingsbridge	V. Cricklade	17	0	0	40 0 0
Ludgerhall	Ambersbury	R. Ambersbury	11	6	8	
Ludwell	Chalke					
Lushall	Highworth					
Maddenton	Branche					
Maiden-Bradley	Mere					
Malmsbury S.						
Paul cum Ca- pel. Corston, and Rodborn	Malmsbury	V. Malmsbury	8	2	1ob.	28 0 0
Manningford Ab- bats	Swanborn	R. Marlborough	9	10	2ob.	
Manningford						
Crucia, or Bruce	Swanborn	R. Marlborough	10	3	4	
Manton	Selkley					
Marlborough S.	Selkley	R. Marlborough	10	9	4ob.	44 0 0
Mary						
Marlborough S.	Selkley	V. Marlborough	12	0	0	21 0 0
Peter						
Marlton South	Highworth					
Martens-all-hill	Swanborn					
Martin East	Damerham S.					

Places Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Martin West	Damerham S.			
Mafton	Pottern			
Melkesham	Melkesham	V. Pottern	38 9	400.
Merden, or Marden	Swanborn	V. Pottern	8 17	6. 40 0 0
Mere	Mcrc	V. Willy	28 4	2
Merston-meafey	Highworth			
Middenhall, or	Selkeley	R. Marlborough	17 8	9.
Mildenhall				
Milborn	Malmsbury			
Milfton	Amesbury	R. Amesbury	12 15	200.
Milton Lilborn	Kinwarfton	V. Marlborough	7 13	600. 40 0 0
Milton	Mere			
Milton Abbats	Kinwarfton			
Milford	Underditch			
Minty	Malmsbury	V. Malmsbury	7 7	6 45 0 0 0
Monkton	Caln	V. Avebury	5 0	0
Mounton	Bradford			
Mugdhill	Kingsbridge			
Napprede	Warmifter			
Nettleton	Damerham S.			
Newenton longa	Malmsbury	R. Malmsbury	8 5	0 45 0 0 0
Newenton	Swanborn	Pr. Avesbury	2 15	8
Newenton, alias	Swanborn	R. Avebury	7 1	3
Hilcot				
Newton	Malmsbury			
Newton South	Branch	V. Wilton	12 18	4 45 6 9
Newton Tony	Ambersbury	R. Ambersbury	19 13	9
Norrington	Chalke			
Norton	Downton			
Norton	Haresbury			
Norton Colparl	Malmsbury	V. Malmsbury	2 9	900. 23 0 0 0
Norton Bovant,	Warmifter	V. Willy	6 0	10 40 0 0 0
or Bayen				
Notton	Chippenham			
Nuncaton	Highworth			
Nunton	Downton			
Nurftcad	Pottern			
Ockingham	Ambersbury			
Odftoke, or Oldftoke	Cawden	R. Chalke	11 7	9
Ogborn S. Andrew	Selkeley	V. Marlborough	15 2	11
Ogborn S. George	Selkley	V. Marlborough	14 5	10
Okefey, or Oxeffy	Marlborough	R. Marlborough	6 8	4 2
Oldbury-Hill	Selkley			
Orchefton Sr.	Haresbury	R. Willy	19 7	6
George				
Orchefton, or Or-	Branch	R. Willy	13 13	9
fton S. Mary				
Ofton	Chalke			

Overton

Places Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Overtoun East	Elstub	V. Avebury	23 0 5	
Overtoun West	Kingsbridge			
Parkton	Ramsbury			
Parney	Swanborn	R. Pottern	19 8 4	
Penley	Westbury			
Pertwood	Warmister	R. Willy	3 1 50b.	28 0 0
Pewsey	Kinwarston	R. Marlborough	26 16 8	
Pewsham	Chippenham			
Pickwick	Chippenham			
Pinkney	Chippenham			
Pinnells	Pottern			
Pitton	Alderbury			
Platford	Alderbury			
Pool	Malmsbury	R. Malmsbury	7 12 6	
Porton	Alderbury			
Pottern	Pottern	V. Pottern	20 6 8	
Polshot	Melkesham	R. Pottern	6 5 0	
Powlton	Highworth			
Prehut	Selkley	V. Marlborough	8 0 0	
Preston	Kingsbridge	Prebend.	17 0 0	
Purton	Highworth	V. Cricklade	22 17 6	
Queens Lodge	Alderbury			
Quære	Cawden			
Radbourn S. Mary	Highworth	V. Cricklade	17 0 0	
Ramsbury	Ramsbury	P. Marlborough	48 11 8	
Ramsbury	Ramsbury	V. Marlboro.	9 13 10b.	
Rickson	Selkeley	Chantry	7 12 30b.	
Robson	Selkeley			
Roch-fen	Amesbury	Pr. Amesbury	13 6 8	
Rodborn	Highworth			
Rodborn-cheney	Marlborough			
Rokeley	Selkeley			
Rowley, or Roell	Bradford			
Rowlston		R. Willy	8 0 0	46 0 0
Rownd	Swanborn	V. Pottern	6 10 20b.	35 0 0
Rundway	Pottern			
Russel, or Rusnall	Swanborn	R. Pottern	12 11 8	
Salisbury	City and Coun.	R. S. Martin	11 3 10b.	30 11 8
Salthorp	Kingsbridge			
Sarum Old	Alderbury			
Savernack-forest	Selkley			
Sedghill	Dauworth			
Seen	Melksham			
Segary, or Segrey	Malmsbury	V. Malmsbury	7 13 10b.	15 0 0
Selwood-Forest	Westbury			
Semeley	Chalk	R. Chalke	17 2 80b.	
Sevenhampton	Highworth			
Sevington	Worwelsdon			

Shalborn

Places Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Shalborn	Kinwarlton			
Sharncombe, or } Serncot }	Highworth	R. Cricklade	4 7 4	40 0 0
Shaw	Kingsbridge			
Shaw	Melkesham			
Sheperidge magna	Ambersbury			
Sheperidge parva	Ambersbury			
Sherington, or } Shrewton }	Haresbury	R. Willy	11 0 0	
Sherston	Haresbury	V. Willy	8 0 0	40 0 0
Sherston Magna	Chippenham	V. Marlborough	10 2 1	30 0 0
Sherston-Pinkney	Chippenham	R. Malmsbury	3 14 4	
Shrawton	Branche			
Silbury-Hill	Selkeley			
Slaughterford	Chippenham			
Smallbrooke	Warmister			
Snape	Selkley			
Somerford-Keins	Highworth	V. Cricklade	8 0 0	
Somerford magna	Malmsbury	R. Malmsbury	12 14 7	
Somerford parva	Malmsbury	R. Malmsbury	8 7 1	
Sopworth	Chippenham	R. Malmsbury	8 10 5	
Southweeke	Chippenham			
Spy	Melkesham			
Stanley	Chippenham			
Stanton	Melkesham			
Stanton	Highworth	R. Crickdale	10 2 6	
Stanton	Swanborn	Pr. Avebury	12 11 5ob.	
Stanton-Bernard	Swanborn	V. Avebury	7 0 0	40 0 0
Stanton Quintin	Malmsbury	R. Malmsbury	10 5 7ob.	
Staple	Dauworth			
Stapleford	Branche	V. Willy	10 0 0	38 0 0
Staverton	Melkesham			
Staunton	Highworth			
Stelling	Melkesham			
Stock	Calne			
Stocon	Elstub			
Stoke	Worwelsdon			
Stoke Earl	Melkesham			
Stoketon	Warmister	R. Willy	18 2 1ob.	
Stoke Verdon	Chalke			
Stoneheng	Underditch			
Stowell	Swanborn			
Stowley	Fruftfield			
Stratford Dean	Underditch	Pr. Wilton	5 2 1	
Stratford Tony	Underditch	R. Chalk	12 0 0	
Stratton Margaret	Highworth	V. Cricklade	8 12 3ob.	30 0 0
Stratton over Street	Highworth	a Prebend.	35 15 5	
	Swanborn			

Studeley

WILTSHIRE.

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Places Names.	Hundreds.	Daveries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Studeley	Calne			
Studeley	Melkesham			
Sturton	Mere	R. Willy.	17 0 0	
Suthbury-Hill	Amesbury			
Sutton-Benger	Malmsbury	V. Malmsbury	6 3 4	20 0 0
Sutton Veny, or } magna	Warmister	R. Willy.	21 0 0	
Sutton Mandevil	Cawden			
Sutton parva	Warmister			
Swallow-cliffe in } Ecclesia de	Dauworth	Pr. Chalke	8 13 4	
Haitsbury				
Swindon	Kinwarfton	V. Cricklade	17 0 0	
Tatenham	Kingsbridge			
Tefunt, or Tif- } fount Evias	Dauworth	R. Chalk	8 0 0	
Tefunt magna	Warmister			
Tefunt over	Dauworth			
Tetherton East	Chippenham			
Tetherton Lucas	Chippenham			
Tisbury	Dauworth	V. Chalk	18 10 10	
Tilsted, or Tidulside	Branch	V. Willy	7 16 0ob.	30 0 0
Tinhead	Worwelsdon			
Titcomb	Kinwarfton	V. Marlborough	6 13 4	
Titherington in } Ecclesia de	Haresbury	Pr. Willy	9 15 0	
Haytsbury				
Tokenham	Kingsbridge	R. Avebury	6 14 4	
Tollard Royal	Chalk	R. Chalk	16 0 0	
Trowbridge	Melksham	R. Pottern	20 12 8ob.	
Trowle	Bradford			
Tudworth	Elstub			
Tydworth, alias } North Tyd- worth	Amberbury	R. Ambersbury	11 17 1	
Ufcot	Kingsbridge			
Ugford	Cawden			
Underditch	Underditch			
Upham	Selkley			
Upton Lovel	Haresbury	R. Willy	17 8 111	
Upton Scuda- } more, or Scid- more	Warmister	R. Willy	16 7 1	
Urchfont	Swanborn	Pr. Pottern	18 0 0	
Urchfont	Swanborn	V. Pottern	15 15 8	
Willingford	Chippenham			
Wansborough	Kingsbridge	V. Cricklade	21 10 7	
Wardour-Castle	Dauworth			
			Warmister	

Places Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Warmister	Warmister	V. Willy	18 0 2ob.	
		Prebend.	7 0 0	
Week	Downton			
Wellow-West	Ambersbury			
Westbury cum	Westbury	V. Willy	44 16 0ob.	40 0 0
cap. de Brat-				
ton, and Dilton				
Westcot	Kingsbridge			
West-Port cum	Malmesbury	V. Malmesbury	16 17 8ob.	
Cap. de Charl-				
ton				
West Rodford	Branche			
Westwood	Bradford			
Westwood upper	Elstub			
Wexcomb	Kinwarston			
Whaddon	Aldbury			
Whaddon	Melksham	R. Pottern	4 4 4ob.	46 0 0
Wheatlam	Caln			
Wheathampton	Swanborn			
Whelpley	Fruitfield			
Whichbury	Cawden			
Whitchurch	Aldbury			
Whitwich	Malmesbury			
White Parish	Aldbury	V. Ambersbury	13 7 3ob.	36 0 0
Whitley	Melksham			
Whitrendich	Ramsbury			
Widhill	Highworth			
Wigleste	Elstub			
Wilcot	Swanborn	V. Marlborough	6 17 1	30 0 0
Willy	Branche			
Wilford	Swanborn	V. Pottern	8 17 11	
Wilford, and	Underditch	V. Ambersbury	13 15 0	
Woodford				
Wilton S. Mary	Branche	R. Wilton	12 16 3	
		Hosp. of S. Giles	5 13 4	
		Hosp. of S. John	14 13 9	
Wilton	Kinwarston			
Willy	Warmister	R. Willy	21 14 2	
Winfield	Bradford	R. Pottern	5 16 4	
Winsley	Bradford			
Winterbourn Bassett	Selkeley	R. Avesbury	18 9 7	
Winterbourn	Aldbury	R. Amesbury	12 16 9	10 0 0
Cherburgh				
Winterbourn Earls	Aldbury	R. Ambersbury	13 9 10	
Winterbourn Earls	Aldbury	V. Amesbury	10 0 0	
Winterbourn	Aldbury			
Gunnor				

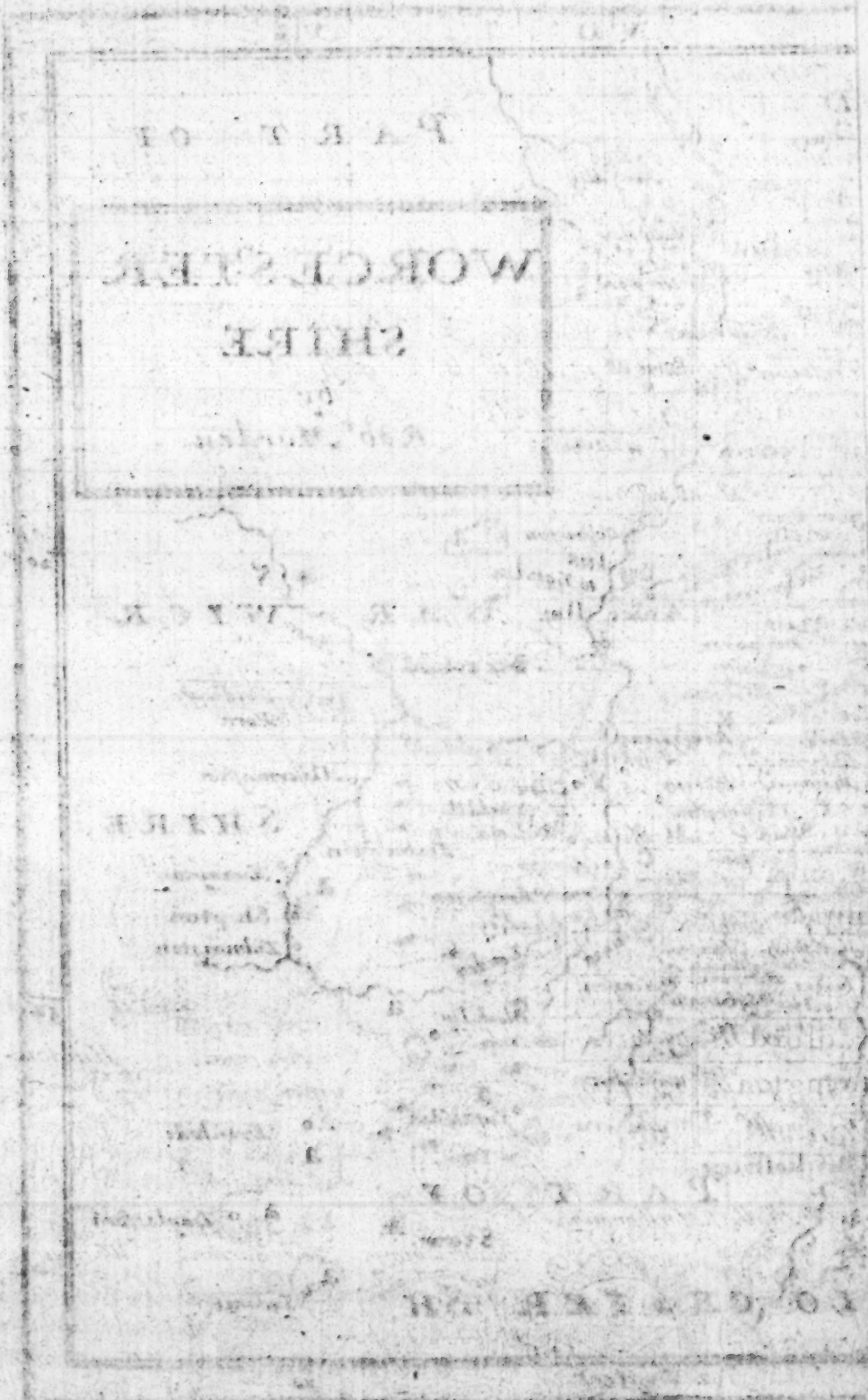
Places Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Winterbourne } Monkton }	Selkley	V. Avebury	5 0 0	40 0 0
Winterbourne Stoke	Bradford	V. Willy	11 2 8ob.	40 0 0
Winterflow } Dauntsey }	Alderbury			
Winterflow East	Alderbury			
Winterflow West	Amesbury	R. Amesbury	18 13 4	
Wishford magna	Branch	R. Willy	17 10 7ob.	
Wivelford	Danworth			
Wocksey	Branch			
Wolf-hall	Kingsbridge			
Wolley	Bradford			
Wolverton	Mere			
Woodborough	Swanborn	R. Avebury	10 0 0	
Woodenton	Swanborn			
Woodford Magna	Underditch	Pr. Wilton	25 16 0	
Woodford Parva	Underditch			
Woodland	Chippenham			
Woodland	Ramsbury			
Woodrow	Melksham			
Woodshaw	Kingsbridge			
Woolmore	Melksham			
Worton	Pottern			
Wotherton	Downton			
Wotton-Basset	Kingsbridge	V. Avebury	12 0 0	
Wotton Rivers	Kinwarston	R. Marlborough	7 10 5	
Would West	Mere			
Wraxall North	Chippenham	R. Malmsbury	15 9 2	
Wraxall South	Bradford			
Wroughton	Elstub			
Wolfall	Kinwarston			
Wyke	Dauworth			
Wyke	Downton			
Yatesbury	Calne	R. Avebury	17 3 4	
		Prebend.	3 4 2	
	Chantry	of S. Mary	7 17 1	
Yatton	Malmsbury	V. Malmsbury	8 7 1	

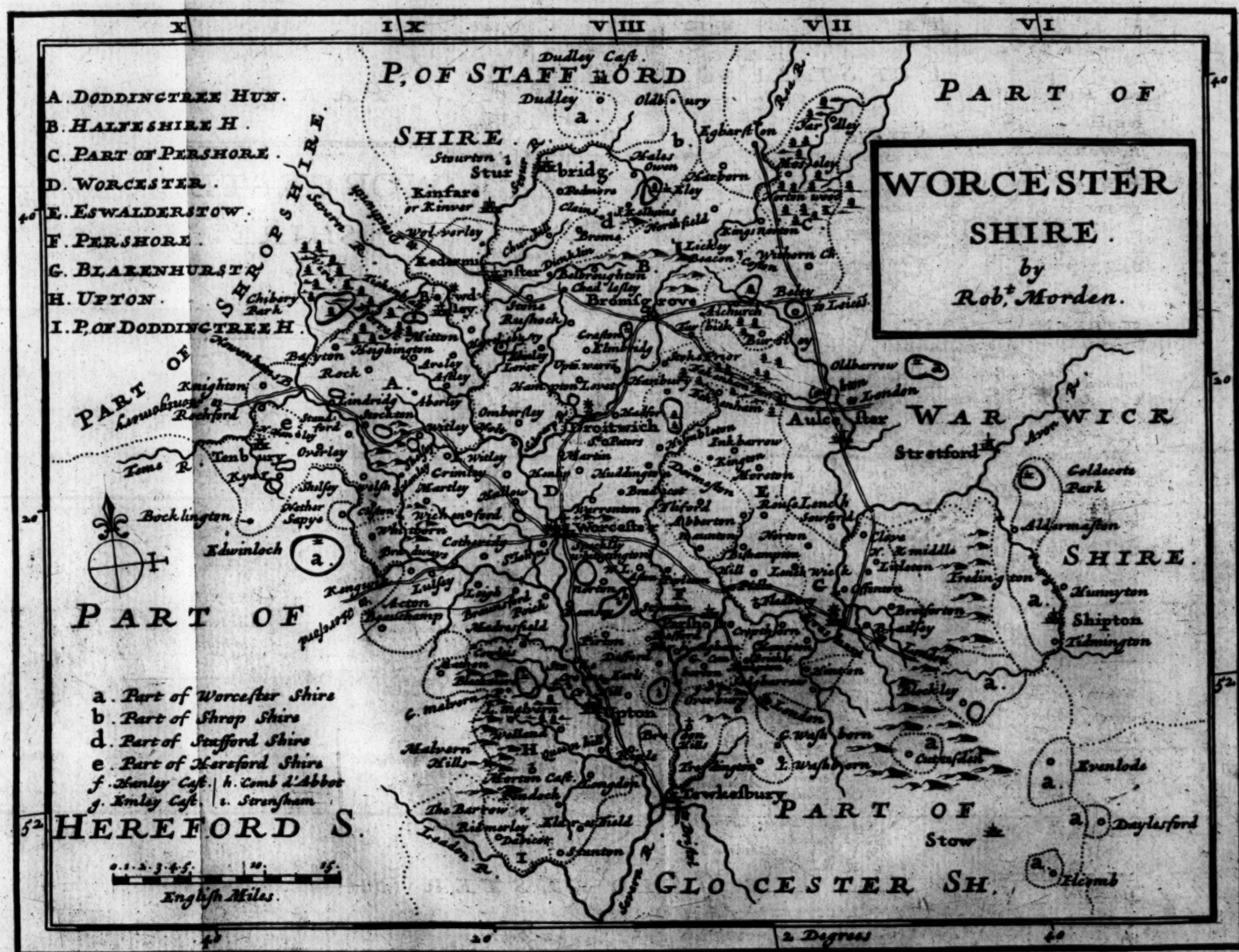
WILT Shire	Salebury	Wilton	Lanyngton	Bradforde	Troubridge	Cascombe	Malmesbury	Chipnham	Caulne	The Vyes	Westbury	Meere	Hindon	Wotton Bass	Cricklade	Hyworth	Albourn	Marleborow	Yphauen	Charleton	Amelbury	Warminster	Kasellbury	Winterborne	Broadhinton	Overton
Staple Ashto N	18	16	6	5	3	11	15	8	9	6	3	13	12	16	21	24	12	16	12	17	6	6	7	14	15	18
Ouerton N	24	24	16	20	19	16	12	13	10	13	21	30	27	5	7	7	8	5	12	11	19	18	16	20	4	21
Broadhinto N	22	22	13	18	16	13	10	9	6	9	17	27	24	4	8	10	9	10	10	9	17	20	14	17	62	
Winterborne N	6	4	7	16	15	20	24	18	15	10	20	15	9	20	25	26	22	16	8	25	5	10	17	75		
Kasellbury N	24	22	12	4	5	6	11	5	9	10	9	18	18	14	19	23	23	18	16	13	20	12	13			
Warminster N	16	13	8	8	7	16	22	14	15	11	4	7	7	22	27	30	27	21	15	23	15	87				
Amelbvry N	6	6	10	10	17	23	25	19	16	12	15	20	14	20	24	25	19	14	7	25	70					
Charleton N	29	28	18	18	16	8	2	9	9	14	19	29	28	6	9	13	16	14	18	97						
Yphauen N	13	13	7	16	14	17	18	13	9	7	23	20	16	13	18	18	14	8	81							
Marleborow	20	20	13	19	17	17	15	13	9	10	19	27	24	8	11	10	8	58								
Albourne N	24	25	19	25	24	21	17	18	14	10	25	33	29	10	10	6	58									
Hyworth N	30	30	22	25	24	20	15	18	15	19	27	36	34	32	5	64										
Cricklade N	30	30	20	22	22	15	9	14	12	16	24	34	32	5	64											
Wotton Bass N	26	25	15	17	16	11	8	9	7	12	19	28	27	72												
Hyndon W	12	10	12	16	13	22	27	20	20	15	10	86														
Meere W	18	16	15	14	13	21	28	20	21	17	10	92														
Westbury NW	17	15	7	5	5	13	18	11	12	8	87															
The Vyes NW	16	15	4	9	8	11	4	7	5	79																
Caulne NW	21	20	9	10	9	8	9	5	77	Great Bedwin.																
Chipnha W	23	22	10	8	8	4	8	80																		
Malmesbury W	30	29	17	14	15	7	81																			
Cascombe W	27	16	14	15	9	86																				
Troubridge W	20	18	8	2	85																					
Bradford W	23	11	10	90	Cricklade.																					
Lanyngton W	23	11	79																							
Wilton W	587																									

Lurgershall. Marlborough.



Worcester
Shire
Part of
Worcester
Shire
Part of
Worcester
Shire





Worcestershire.

WORCESTERSHIRE, called in the *Saxon* Language *Wineceastre - rice*, and in *Latin* *Wigorniensis Comitatus*, in the Times of the *Britains*, was a Province of the *Cornavii*, (of whom, see *Cheshire*) is now a County of *England*, bounded on the East by *Warwickshire*, on the South by *Glostershire*, on the West by *Herefordshire* and *Shropshire*, and on the North by *Staffordshire*; and contains in it one City, ten Market-Towns, an Hundred and fifty-two Parishes, 20634 Houses, 540 thousand Acres of Land, which makes it to be in Circumference about 130 Miles. It is of a triangular Form, yet not equilateral, stretching from North to South twenty-two Miles; from South to North-West, twenty-eight, and from thence to the North-East Point as many.

After the *Britains* were expelled all the Parts of the Isle on the East-Side of the *Severn*, by the conquering *Saxons*, and forced to take up their Habitations on the West-Side of it; they seldom were quiet; and if they did not annoy the *Saxons*, endeavouring to recover their lost Country, they were in a war-like Manner obliged to be upon their Defence against the encroaching Enemy. These continual Attacks were the Cause that both Sides built strong Fortifications upon both Sides of the *Severn*, but especially on the East-Side, which

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are to this Day Cities, or strong Towns, built to hinder the Incursions of the *Britains*.

This County, in the *Saxon* Times, was Part of the large Kingdom of *Mercia*, and the Inhabitants of it, with some of their Neighbours, were called *Wiccii*, which Name, if it was not given them from the winding Course of the *Severn*, (in *Saxon* called *Wic*) was taken from the Salt-Pits, named *Wiches* in the same Language, which are commonly found hereabout. They seem to have inhabited all *Glostershire* on this Side the *Severn*, with the City of *Bristol*, all this County, except sixteen Parishes in the North-West Part lying beyond *Aberley-hills*, and the River *Teme*, and near the South Half of *Warwickshire*, with *Warwick* Town. This Country of *Wiccii* had a *Subregulus* of its own, as *Florence of Worcester* tells us, when he says, That *Osbert*, Vice-Roy of the *Wiccians*, persuaded King *Ethelred* to make a Bishop over his Country, That *Wiccii*, which he governed with a Sort of Regal Authority, might have the Honour of a Bishop of its own. When this was done, the Bishop indeed fixed his See at *Worcester*, but was called the Bishop of *Wiccii*, and not of *Worcester*.

While the *Heptarchy* was yet standing, this County was governed under the *Mercian* Kings by an officary Earl, who had a Kind of Regal Power in

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his Province, which seems to have been greater than what the ordinary *Comites*, or *Duces*, in this and other Kingdoms had, because he was stiled *Subregulus*, or Petty King. Of these the best Account we have is, that

Osric was the first; he was constituted Petty King of this Shire by King *Ethelred*, Anno 681. To support his Honour and Dignity, that King gave him 300 Tenements, *i. e.* Houses and Lands belonging to them in *Glostershire*; and to *Oswald* his Brother, as much in this County, terming them in the Grant, *Ministri sui nobilis generis*, *i. e.* His Officers of a noble Descent; which seems to imply, that they were Partners in the Government. *Osric* being the more Devout of the Two, and thinking that he ought to give something to GOD out of the King's Liberality to him, founded a Nunnery in the City of *Glocester* to the Honour of *St. Peter* the Apostle, and constituted *Keneburge* his Sister the first Abbess of it. He gave also to two Nuns, named *Dunnan* and *Buegan*, the Territory of *Widlandun*, consisting of twenty Farms, lying near the River *Tillan*, to found an Abbey there; and the Village of *Rippel* to one *Fritswald*, a Monk of *Worcester*, to support him under that Ecclesiastical Rule.

Hutred, or *Uhtred*, succeeded him in this Government, and on that Account is called, *Dux Wicciorum*. He gave to the Monks of *Worcester* the Lordship of *Stoke*, and that of *Scepeston* in the Time of King *Offa*, as also *Uverabyrig*, (*i. e.* *Overbury*) *Eaton*, lying upon the Brook *Selwarp*, and the Lordship of *Scepanaston*, to the Monks of *Worcester*.

Eanbert succeeded him in this Government. He gave the Lordship of *Iredington* to the Monks of *Worcester*,

and was succeeded by the Brother of *Uhtred*, named

Aldred. He was a most devout Person, and very liberal to the Monks of several Houses; for he bestowed on the Monks of *St. Peter* at *Glocester*, sixty Farms at *Culne*, as also an Hundred and twenty Hides lying without the Walls of *Glocester*, where now the *Berton* is, and in *Nymdsfield* three Farms. He also confirmed the Grant of *Timbington*, lying at the Foot of *Wendescliff*, which King *Offa* had given to the Monastery of *Cliffe*. He likewise gave the Lordship of *Westune* to the Church of *Bredune*, and *Segesbereawe* to the Monastery of *Worcester*, in 778.

Urso de Abitot, before the Conquest, was hereditary Sheriff of this County, and from thence was called *Urso Vicecomes*. He also had the Constableship of the Castle of *Worcester*, and had large Possessions in this County; but having no Male Issue, *Emeline* his only Daughter and Heir, marrying to *Walter Beauchamp*, a great Baron in his Time, carried it into his Family, and her Son by him inherited it, named *William de Beauchamp*; and though King *Stephen* deprived him of it for a-while, and gave it to *Waleran*, Earl of *Mallent*, yet it was soon restored to him by *Maud* the Empress, for whose sake he lost it, and by her and her Son, King *Hen. II.* it was confirmed to his Posterity.

We meet with nothing more of the general History of this County till the Conquest, when *William* the Norman having reduced England to his Obedience, rewarded his great Captains with the Spoils of the Saxon Lands and Estates, as he did in other Counties, giving

To *Hugh de Montgomery*, Earl of *Arundel*, &c.

To *Roger Lacy*.

To *Ralph de Mortimer*.

To *Robert de Stafford*.

To *Drogo Clifford*.

To *Earld de Sudley*.

To *Hugh de Say* of *Riccard's Castle*.

2 Lordships.

6

4

1

4

1

13

To

10

To *Urso de Abitot*.
To *Odo*, Earl of *Kent*.
To *William Fitz-Ausculf*.

16 Lordships.
2
14

Two of these Earls, viz. *Ralph de Mortimer* and *Roger de La.y*, being disgusted at the Succession of *William Rufus*, in Prejudice of *Robert Curthose* his elder Brother, joined with some other Nobles, endeavouring, with the Assistance of the *Welsh*, to set *Robert* on the Throne, and made this County the Seat of War, to the great Prejudice of the Inhabitants and Towns; but not meeting with the Success they hoped for, they laid down their Arms, and submitted to the King, *William*; and in King *Hen. I.* Days, lead an Army against *Robert Curthose*.

This County, for the better Administration of the Government, is divided into Hundreds, as many others are, and of them contains seven, viz.

Blakenhurst.
Doddington.
Halfshire.
Oswaldeslow.
Parshore.
Upton.
Worcester.

I. The Hundred of Blakenhurst.

This Hundred is situate on the eastern Side of the County, and hath for its Boundary on the East, *Warwickshire*; on the South, *Glostershire*; on the West, *Parshore* Hundred, and on the North the Hundred of *Oswaldeslow*, and Part of *Warwickshire*. The Fee of it is in the Crown, and Government in the Sheriff and his Officers. The chief Town is

Evesham, *Evesham*, and, as it is vulgarly called for shortness, *Esam*. The Monkish Writers tell us, that it had its Name from one *Eves*, Swinherd to *Egwin*, Bishop of *Worcester*, (being before called *Eatbome* and *Heathfield*). But be that as it will, it is a neat Town, justly esteemed the Second in the County, si-

tuate on a gentle Ascent from the River *Avon*, which hath here a stately Bridge of seven Arches over it, and passes from hence in its Course to the *Severn*, which it enters near *Tewksbury* in *Glostershire*. It is an antient Borough, and enjoys many Privileges, some by Prescription only, but others by divers Charters; it was governed by two Bailiffs, till the third Year of King *James I.* when, at the Desire of Prince *Henry*, they had a new Charter granted them, in which the chief Government was invested in one Magistrate, entitled, *The Mayor*, yet incorporated under him with seven Aldermen, twelve capital Burgesses, a Recorder and Chamberlain, who are all of the Common Council, and four of them are Justices of the Peace; as also twenty-four other Burgesses, called Assistants, extending their Jurisdiction to the adjoining Parish on the other Side of the *Avon*, called *Bengworth*, of which we shall presently give an Account, and adding several Privileges never before enjoyed, particularly a Power to try and examine Felons within the Borough. The Right of sending Burgesses to Parliament it enjoyed before this last Charter, but not so antiently as *Worcester*, or *Droitwich*, called in the Returns for Parliament in those Days, *Wichia*. The Market in this Town is kept weekly on Monday, and the Fairs yearly on Monday after Low Sunday, and on *Whit-munday*. Here was a famous Monastery antiently, of which we shall speak in its Place.

In our Histories this Place is memorable for the famous decisive Battle of *Evesham*, by which Prince *Edward* (afterwards King *Edw. I.*) extorted the Regal Power out of the Hands of the Barons, of whom *Simon Montfort*, the Earl of *Leicester*, was the Head and Leader. This Earl being of a factious and proud Disposition, observing the Discontents which

which were raised in the Nation towards the King, because he suffered himself to be so much swayed in his Councils by Foreigners, confederated with many other Barons to break their Interest, and so wrought Matters, that in a short Time he obtained of the King, *Hen. III. Reg. 43.* Letters Patent under his Great Seal, promising and obliging himself to stand to the Judgment of twenty-four of his Baronage; but the King soon repented of this Promise, and having gotten a Dispensation for it from the Pope, both Parties armed, and a civil War began. The King had some small Advantage at *Northampton*, but being conquered soon after at *Lewes* in *Sussex*, the King himself, *Richard*, King of *Almaine*, his Brother, and divers other Nobles, were taken Prisoners by the Barons. Prince *Edward*, who led the Van of the Army, was all this while pursuing the *Londoners*, supposing that the rest of the King's Army had done as well; but returning, found his Father Prisoner in the Priory of *Lewes*. *Edward* having some Reminders of the Army, resolved to try another Encounter with them, but the Barons prevented him by Offers of Peace, which *Edward* accepting, trusted himself in their Hands, and so became also their Prisoner. The Earl of *Leicester* having thus got the King and Prince in his Power, took upon him the Government of the Realm, and gave and took away, placed and displaced, favoured or banished whom he pleased; which, with his Son's Insolence, so disgusted the Barons of his own Side, that *Roger Mortimer*, and other Barons, contrived to release the Prince out of Captivity, by setting a Party ready to receive him, as he was taking the Air (as he was allowed sometimes to do) in an Ambush for him, which took Effect. The Prince thus set at Liberty, gathered an Army, and came to a Battle with *Montfort* and his Associates at this Place. *Montfort* seeing the Prince's Army well ordered, and very numerous, feared the Success of

the Day; and though he encouraged his Men to fight bravely, telling them that it was for the Laws of the Land, and the Cause of GOD and Justice, yet he added, Let us commit our Souls to GOD, for our Bodies are theirs. With these Words in his Mouth the Fight began, and *Edward* being victorious, the Nation was restored to Peace in a Moment, the Earl of *Leicester* being slain, and many of his Adherents, and the King restored to his Throne and Liberty. *Simon Montfort*, the Earl's Son, held out the Castle of *Kenilworth* a-while; but while he went into *France* to get more Forces, the Castle was yielded to the King.

Near the Bridge in this Town stood antiently a Castle, called *Bengworth-Castle*, as it were in the Suburbs, which was held by *William de Beauchamp*, the hereditary Sheriff of this County, but by what Title it doth not appear, probably by Power rather than Right; because it seems rather at that Time to have belonged to the Abbey of this Place; for *William de Audeville*, Abbot of this House, by suing for it, recovered it of *William Beauchamp*, and having utterly demolished it, to prevent any farther Contention about it for the Future, and causing the Ground to be consecrated for a Church-yard, a Church was after built in it.

Here are three Parish-Churches, but we have no Account of more than two, which are, one dedicated to *All Saints*, and the other to *St. Laurence*. They both of them stand near the famous Tower built by Abbot *Lichfield* (of which see the Abbey in its Place) but neither of them have any Bells, for the Bells in the Tower, which are eight, and were taken out of the Churches, serve for the Use of them both. *St. Laurence* is officiated in in the Morning, and *All Saints* in the Afternoon all the Summer-Season; but in the Winter-time there is rarely any Divine Service performed in *St. Laurence's* Church, but in *All Saints* altogether. Both these Churches have small Spire Steeples, and the Bodies and

and Isles are covered with Lead. There are no memorable Monuments in either of the Churches, but at the upper End of the South Isle of *All Saints Church* is a small Chapel built by Abbot *Lichfield*, arched with Stone, and carved; in which the said Abbot lies buried under a grey Marble, near the Entrance of it, on which was the Abbot's Portraiture, and an Inscription in Brass, but they are torn off. In *St. Laurence's Church* also, at the upper End of each Isle, are two Chapels built about the same Time, i. e. not long before the Suppression of the Abbies.

About this Town lies the rich Valley, commonly called the Valley of *Evesham*, or *Esam*, taking its Name from the Town. Its great Fruitfulness makes it styled justly the Granary of these Parts, the Soil being made so rich by the Descent of the Rains from the Hills, on which great Flocks of Sheep are fed, that it affords the best Corn in Abundance.

This Town of late Years gave the Title of a Baron to Sir *John Sommers*, who in the Year 1697, was created by King *Will. III.* a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Sommers*, Baron of *Evesham*, being then a Person of extraordinary Endowments, and early taken Notice of for his great Abilities, especially in the Knowledge of the Law; for he was chosen among other most eminent Counsellors, to plead the Cause of the imprisoned Bishops in the Reign of King *James II.* and upon the Revolution, which followed soon after, he was made successively Solicitor General, Attorney General, Lord Keeper, and Lord Chancellor of *England*, in the Reign of King *William* and Queen *Mary*. Being removed from this high Station, he approved himself in the House of Lords, the most able Statesman of his Age; for he was not only very skilful in his Profession, and fully understood our Laws, but had a very accurate and uncommon Knowledge in the most polite Parts of Learning; so that he was universally

esteemed, and used in the most difficult Transactions of State. His Honour, as well as his Learning, died with him, for he left no Issue, nor any Relation to inherit it.

Men of Eminency, that were born in, or inhabited this Town.

Hugh de Evesham, so called from this Town, which was his native Place. He applied himself to the Study of Physick; and his Skill in that Art was so great, that he was esteemed the Phenix of his Age for it, though he was at the same Time skilful in Astrology (an Art, which some think no skilful Physician can be without) and other Parts of Mathematicks. Some Questions arose in his Time about physical Matters at *Rome*, and Pope *Martin IV.* sent for this *Hugh* to consult about them with him, who gave him such Satisfaction to his Demands, that in Requitul he made him Cardinal of *St. Laurence* in 1280. The *Italians*, though they found Advantage by his Art, could not bear his Preferment, and therefore envied him so much, that he had enjoyed his Cardinalship but seven Years before he was poisoned by them. It may be said indeed, that he could not be a skilful Doctor, that knew not when he had taken Poison, and could not cure himself; but slow Poisons are so undiscernable, that he might easily not discover it, because he did not suspect it. *Ciacconius* denies that he was poisoned, and asserts that he died of the Plague, and so we are uncertain of the Cause, though not of the Death.

Elias de Evesham, born also in this Place, but probably nothing a-kin to *Hugh de Evesham* above-mentioned. He was of good Parentage, from whom, as *Bale* tells us, he had an Expectancy of a fair Estate. But this did not hinder him from being a *Benedictine* Monk in the Abbey of this Town, where he became a great Scholar, and wrote an excellent Chronicle. *Pitt* tells us, that he flourished about the Year 1270.

Walter

Walter of *Evesham*, a Native also of this Town; he was bred a *Benedictine* Monk here, and being a great Lover of Musick, attained to such a Perfection in that Art, that he composed a learned Book in that Faculty. *Bale* believing Musick an improper Study for Monks, in speaking of him, falls upon inveighing against Church-Musick, producing *St. Jerom* and *St. Gregory's* Sayings against it; the former calling it *Theatrales modulus*, and the other, *Consuetudinem reprehensibilem*, adding, That *Athanasius* plainly forbad it altogether in his Church; but these Fathers spake and acted against the Abuse, not use of Musick in GOD's Service; for 'tis plain that much was made use of in the *Jewish* Church, which is no where reprov'd by the Prophets. This *Walter* flourished under King *Hen. III.* in the Year 1240, or thereabouts.

John Comin, or *Cumin*, a Man so famous, that the *Scotch* Historian, *Dempster*, labours hard to prove him their Countryman. We have no other Evidence that he was of this County, but this, That *Giraldus Cambrensis*, his Contemporary and Acquaintance, says, That he was *Vir Natione Anglicus*, and that he was bred a Monk of *Evesham*. From this House he was chosen, at the Recommendation of the King, Archbishop of *Dublin*, by the unanimous Consent of the Clergy there. He endowed *Trinity* Church in *Dublin* with two and twenty Prebends, and was made by Pope *Lucius*, Cardinal of *St. Vellit* in *Italy*. He died about the Year 1212.

Lewis Bayly, Minister of this Town in 1611, being about that Time Chaplain to Prince *Henry*, and Rector of *St. Matthew's* Church in *Friday-street*, *London*; he proceeded D. D. in *Exeter* College in 1613, and being for some Time before famed for his excellent Preaching, was made one of the Chaplains of King *James I.* who at length nominated him Bishop of *Bangor*, to which See he was consecrated at *Lambeth*, Decemb. 8, 1616. He was the Author of a Book, which he entitled, *The Practice of Piety*, direct-

ing a Christian how he ought to walk, to please GOD. There is hardly any Book in the *English* Tongue that has undergone so many Impressions, which shews almost a general Approbation of it, otherwise 'tis not probable so many could have been sold, as above forty Editions. It has been also printed more than once in *Welsh* and *French*, which last (as a *Frenchman* complains) so much admired it, that they looked upon it of as much Authority as the Bible. He died in the Year 1632, and was buried in his Cathedral at *Bangor*.

Aldington, or *Alwington*, the Lordship and Estate of *Ralph de Tony*, who attending the Conqueror in the Battle of *Hastings*, was a Sharer of the Spoils, of which the *Normans* possessed themselves, and had several Parts of the *Saxons* Estates. He being a devout Man, after the Manner of those Times, gave to the Monks of *Utica* in *Normandy*, the Lordship of this Town.

Bengworth, of which we have spoken as much in *Evesham* as is come to our Knowledge, save that upon the Demolishing of the Castle, and building a Church in the Castle-yard, it seems to have grown up into a Village or Hamlet, as it now continues, though enjoying the Privileges of the Corporation of *Evesham*, as is abovesaid.

John Watson, Bishop of *Winchester*, is said to have been born here, though *Wood* assigns his native Place at *Evesham*, which is thus far true, that *Bengworth* is in *Evesham*, and so he may be said to be born in either. He was bred in *Oxford*, in *All Souls* College, where he took his Master of Arts Degree, and applying himself afterwards to the Study of Physick, had considerable Practice in that Art. When Queen *Elizabeth* came to the Crown, he entered into Holy Orders, and was soon after made a Prebendary of *Winchester*, Archdeacon of *Survey*, and Chancellor of *St. Paul's*. In the Year 1572, he was raised to the Deanery of *Winchester*, and was soon after admitted to his Doctor's Degree in Physick. Dr. *Horn* was then Bishop of

Win-

Winchester, and being old and sickly, Dean *Watson* suspected, that if *Horn* died, the Queen would place him in that See, because she had ever shewed a great Respect to him. *Watson* was then about sixty Years of Age, and being desirous to lead a private Life the rest of his Days, secretly promised the Earl of *Leicester* (by whose Advice the Queen disposed of almost all Preferments) Two hundred Pounds, if he would keep him from being Bishop of *Winchester*, when Bishop *Horn* died. Not long after the Bishop died, and the Queen expressed her Intention to confer it on Dr. *Watson* to the Earl, who thereupon spake against it, giving the Queen this Reason, why he was against *Watson's* having it, because it would be Two hundred Pounds out of his Way, telling the Queen of *Watson's* Offer, that he might not be Bishop. Nay then (said the Queen) but *Watson* shall have it, as being more worthy of it, for giving Two hundred Pounds to decline it, than any other, who would give Two thousand Pounds to attain it.

Barrow Old, a Village environed by *Warwickshire*, yet belonging to this Hundred, as divers other Parishes in other Counties do to this Shire, as *Aldminster*, *Goldcot*, *Newbold*, &c. What was the Cause of it, there have been divers Conjectures to shew (which, to prevent any Digressions hereafter, we shall now set down). Some believe, that such as had the Command of this County (probably before the Conquest) had some Parcels of Land lying in the neighbouring Shires, which they united to this County, that they might make their Estates the more entire; others held that it was so ordered, that there might be some Cause of Intercourse between this and the neighbouring Counties; as GOD in parting *Palestine* among the ten Tribes of *Israel*, made some Tribes to have Inlets into others, as *Manasseh* had into *Issachar*, and *Asher* had *Bethshean* and her Towns, &c. But others observe it as a Thing most remarkable, that in Fact most, if not all

these dismembred Parts, were originally Church Land, belonging either to the Bishop's See, or some Monastery in this County, in favour to whom they were privileged with a Peculiarity, that they should belong to the County where their Owners dwelt.

Caldecot, or, as it is written in our Maps, *Goldcot*, the Lordship of *Ralph de Tony*, who being a devout Man, gave to the Monks of *Utica* in *Normandy*, this Lordship and *Alwinton* above-mentioned. If this Lordship belongs to the Bishop and Church of *Worcester* (as our last Accounts assure us) 'tis probable 'tis converted into a Park, as our Maps shew.

Hampton, the Lordship of *Urso de Abitot*, as appears by the Account of his Lands in Domesday-book, when that Survey was made: It is very probable, that the Division of this Lordship into *Hampton magna* and *parva*, and *Hampton Lovet*, was made by the Alienations of Part of this Manor, first to one, and then to another; after it passed by the Heir General to *William de Beauchamp*, and his Posterity; for we find no Mention of the Division, till the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, when *Robert Dudley*, Earl of *Leicester*, having erected an Hospital in the Town of *Warwick*, on which he purposed to settle 200 l. per Annum, for the Maintenance of the Men in it, according to a Rate set down in the Deed of Gift, was afraid that the Rents might happen to come short, and therefore further willed and ordered, that in Case any Defect should be, either in the Rents, or other Assurance, That his Brother, the Earl of *Warwick*, should make it up out of the Manor of *Hampton Magna* in this County.

Lench-Sherffe, the Lordship and Estate of *Ralph Boteler Lord Sudley*, who having built a stately Castle at his Manor of *Sudley* in *Gloucestershire*, out of the Spoils of War, that he had gotten in France, and a Ransom he had received there, with an high Tower, and Windows glazed with Beril, was attached by the Order of King *Edw. IV.* and brought up to London, as was given out, because

because he had been an adherent to King Hen. VI. but as he thought, and perhaps truly, when in his Way to London, he looked towards his Castle of Sudley, and said, *Sudley-Castle, Thou art the Traitor, and not I.* He afterwards sold the Castle to the King, and died possessed of this Lordship and several Estates, leaving his Sisters Sons, *John Norbury* and *William Belknap*, his Heirs.

Lench, which is of Note only for being the Seat of Sir *William Craven*, who, upon the Death of *William Lord Craven*, and at length Earl of *Craven* in *Yorkshire*, who died without Issue, became Lord *Craven* of *Hampsted-Marshall* in *Berkshire*, the Barony only being entailed by the Patent of King *Charles II.* dated *March 16, 1664.* His Descendants are now Lords *Craven*; yet not by his Issue, but younger Brothers, Sir *Anthony Craven*, and Sir *William*.

Littletons, *South*, *Middle*, and *North*, three small Parishes, situate on the East Borders of the County, have nothing of Note in them, but a medicinal Spring upon the Top of an Hill, called *Harrow-Hill*, in the *North* and *Middle Littleton*, two Miles from *Evesham*, of which we have received this Account from Mr. *Norris*, Minister of *South Littleton*, viz. 'The Well is of no mean Account, for as to its physical Virtues, it is of a sovereign Virtue for the Cleansing of sore and ulcerated Eyes; and though the Water of it is of a soft Taste, yet by its Distillations from the Rock it naturally petrifies Things thrown into it. The Moss which grows on the Sides of it, is petrified to Admiration; and the Fibres or Branches of it being turned into Stone, diverts the Sight with great Pleasure, shewing, that the Works of Nature plainly do exceed those of Art.' We wish that we could have like Informations from other Places.

Norton, the Lordship and Estate of the Lord *Edmund de Mortimer*, which, at his Decease, he left to *John* his younger Son, who dying 12 *Edw. II.* left it to *Roger Lord Mortimer*, his elder Brother,

as his next Heir; but it being held of the Crown, this Lord the same Year obtained a Grant of it to himself and his Heirs in Fee-farm for 10 *l.* per Ann. to be paid into the Exchequer. *Hugh de Mortimer* of *Riccard's-Castle* in *Herefordshire*, died possessed of it 32 *Edward I.* and left it for Want of Male Issue to his two Daughters, *Joan* and *Margaret*, to the last of which, this Manor came upon the Partition, and by her in Marriage to *Jeffrey Cornwall*, and to his Posterity. *Bromesgrove* went along with it, and both of them lapsed to the Crown in King *Hen. VI.*'s Days, or before; for we find that *John Lord Dudley*, who had been a firm *Lancastrian*, and fighting against the *Yorkists*, 38 *Hen. VI.* had been wounded at the Battle of *Blorheath*, among other Rewards for his Charges and Sufferings, had a Grant of 30 *l.* a Year out of the Manors of *Bromesgrove* and this Place, during his Life.

Wickanford, the Church here was antiently valued at six Marks and an Half. These are all the Places of which we find any Thing memorable in this Hundred, and so proceed to

H. The Hundred of Dodingtree, or Doddington.

This Hundred is bounded on the East with the Hundreds of *Halfshire* and *Worcester*, which last, and *Herefordshire* bound it on the South; on the West with the said Shire and *Shropshire*, and on the North with *Staffordshire*. The Fee of it we suppose to be in the Crown, under which the High Sheriff and his Officers govern it. The Market-Towns are,

Beawdley, situate on the West-Side of the *Severn*, so called from its pleasant and delicate Situation upon the Side of an Hill, declining to that River. The true Name (certainly the most antient) is *Ticen-hill*, i. e. *Goats-hill*, but Time hath changed it to *Beawdley*, or *Booley*. It is but a small Town, having its Market on Saturday weekly, and its Fair yearly on *St. George's Day*, April 23. The

The Lordship of it 16 Edw. III. was the Estate of *John de Beauchamp*, a younger Son of *Guy de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, for which, in that Year, he procured a Charter of Free Warren, and so left it to *Thomas*, Earl of *Warwick*, his elder Brother. In *Leland's* Time it was remarkable for the wonderful Height of the Oaks in the adjacent Forest of *Wyre*; but now they are almost all cut down; yet is still of Note for the Palace which King *Hen. VII.* built here for his Son *Arthur*, to be a Place of Retirement for him, and called it *Tickenhall*, from its old Name. It had a Park belonging to it, which, with the House, was destroyed in the late Times of Usurpation. This Town sends Members to Parliament, but is none of the antientest that have enjoyed that Privilege.

John Tombs, the famous Antipædobaptist, was born in this Town. He was bred in *Magdalen Hall* in *Oxford*, where shewing himself an excellent Disputant, a Person of incomparable Parts, and well versed in the *Greek* and *Hebrew* Tongues, he was appointed Catechism Lecturer in his College; and being Master of Arts, became a noted Tutor there. About this Time he entred into Orders, and being a noted Preacher, he was promoted to divers Churches, as *Carfax* at *Oxford*, *Worcester*, and *Lemster*, which he held a-while, and then removed to this Place, as was thought to confront *Baxter*, the leading Man among the Presbyterians, as he was among the Anabaptists. They preached and wrote one against another, and had Disputations Face to Face once or more, but Mr. *Tombs* was thought by the most Judicious to have the better much. He was an admired Man all the Times of the Republican Government, and sided with the loyal Party in bringing in King *Charles II.* but never would accept of any Dignity or Benefice, when offered to him. Being ejected, he never would abandon his Anabaptistical Principles; yet in other Things was conformable to the Church of England, and

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would frequently go to the Common Prayer, and receive the Holy Sacrament at *Salisbury*, where he lived, and often visited Dr. *Ward*, then Bishop of it, who, for his Learning much respected him, as did also Judicious Dr. *Sanderson* and *Barlow*, successively Bishops of *Lincoln*. He was esteemed by many a pious and zealous Christian, and never violent against any that differed in Opinion from him, but always charitable and complaisant. He was a great Writer, and hath many Sermons and Books in print. Antipædobaptism never had such a Champion as he was, but his Cause died almost with him. He departed this Life at *Salisbury*, May 25, 1676, and was buried in *St. Edmund's* Church-yard there, *Æt.* 73. Shortly after which a flat Stone was laid over his Grave, with an Inscription to that Effect.

George Boraston, Son of Mr. *Boraston*, Minister of this Town, and born here. He was bred in *Wadham College*, *Oxford*, where he commenced Master of Arts; and then leaving the College, he was preferred by Bishop *Gunning*, then Bishop of *Chichester*, to the Rectory of *Hever* in *Kent*. He hath a Sermon in print, entitled, *The Royal Law, or the Golden Rule of Justice and Charity*, preached at the anniversary Meeting of the Gentlemen born within the County of *Worcester* at *St. Laurence's* Church, Nov. 29, 1683, on *Matth.* 7. 12. London 1684, &c.

Tenbury, or *Temebury*, so called from its Situation upon the little River *Teme*, which coming out of *Shropshire*, first passes by this Town into *Worcestershire*. It is a small, but well frequented Market-Town, whose Market is weekly on Tuesday, and Fair yearly on July 21. This Town, with most of the Lands between the River *Teme* and *Herefordshire*, were antiently possessed by *Robert Fitz-Richard*, Lord of *Riccard's-Castle*, whose Son *Hugh* marrying *Eustachia de Say*, a great Heiress, his Issue by her took the Surname of *De Say*. But Issue Male soon failing in that Family, this Lordship and other their Estates being vested

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in a Daughter and Heir *Margery de Say*, *Robert de Mortimer* obtaining her in Marriage, brought her great Estates into his Family. Her Lands and Lordships were so many, that they were given in to the King to be held by the Service of six Knight's Fees, and a fifth Part. After some Successions in this Family, Issue Male failed in *Hugh de Mortimer*, who died 42 *Edw. I.* and left his Estates to his two Daughters, *Joan* and *Margaret*, but to which of them this Lordship fell in the Division, we can't discover. They were both married.

Aberley, and *Aberley-hills*, the Lordship of the Town in 3 *Edw. II.* was the Estate of *Robert de Verdon*, who died possessed at that Time, leaving it with his other Lands to his Sister and Heir *Alice*, then the Widow of *Thomas Leybourne*, but after married to *Guy de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*. From this Town, which stands near the *Severn*, there is a Ridge of Hills, which runs down to the River *Teme*, called from this Village *Aberley-hills*, on the South-Side of which, and near the Top of it, very loftily stands *Aberley-Lodge*, a Seat of one of the Branches of the antient Family of the *Walsbes*, descended from Sir *Henry le Walsb*, Knt. in the Time of *K. Hen. III.* but *William Walsb*, Esq; a Person of excellent Parts and Abilities, dying unmarried, and leaving only Sisters, put a Period to his Family.

Arley, a Chapelry valued antiently at eight Marks and an Half.

Ashley, a little Village, memorable only for that loyal Gentleman, Sir *John Winford*, Knt. who having his Lands and Estate here sequestred, was forced to pay 703 *l.* to redeem them.

Clifton upon *Temed* or *Teme*, the Lordship of *Roger* Earl of *March*, who died seized of it 28 *Edw. III.* but it is probable, that it was alienated either by his Son and Heir *Edmund*, or some of his Descendants; for we find it in the Possession of *Hugh de Say*, whose Daughter and Heir marrying to *Robert de Mortimer*, it returned again into the Family, from which by the Heir general it

passed into other Families after a few Successions.

Hamme-castle stands a little higher Northward upon the River *Teme*. In the Place of it now is a fair Seat, which the antient Family of the *Jeffreys* have enjoyed about Two hundred Years, in which Time several of that Family have been High Sheriffs in this County, as *William Jeffreys*, 6 *Eliz.* and another of that Name, 14 *Jac. I.* and 5 *Car. I.*

Henley, or *Hanley*, the Lordship and Estate of *William Fitz-Osborn*, Earl of *Hereford*, who came over with *William* the Conqueror, and was a great Sharer in the Estates of the *Saxons*. He is said to have advised the Conqueror to plunder the Monasteries of the Goods deposited in them by the *Saxons* for Safety; but being touched for that Act in Conscience, he erected two Monasteries in *Normandy*, the one at *Lira* and the other at *Corneilles*; and among other Estates gave to the former the Church of this Place, with all the Tithes of his Lordship here, twenty Shillings yearly Rent, one Man and half a Yard Land there. His Son *Roger de Britolio* inherited his Honour and Estate; but being a faithless and treacherous Man, he conspired with *Ralph de Guader*, Earl of *Norfolk*, to depose King *William Rufus*, and set up *Robert Curthose*, which the King understanding, fell upon them suddenly, routed their Forces, and having taken this Earl Prisoner, kept him there till he died. His Sons *Reynold* and *Roger* solicited for his Estate, but in vain, and so this Manor (so far as we can find) remained in the Crown, but the Government of the Castle was, 13 *Edward II.* in the Hands of *Hugh de Spenser* the Younger, who was at that Time Lord Chamberlain, and soon after resigned it into that King's Hands, as it continued till *Roger Mortimer*, in the Reign of King *Edw. III.* who being then an Infant, and governed by *Isabel* his Mother, and this her Minion, obtained for himself and his Heirs, among other Things, a Grant of this Castle and Manor of *Hanley*, Part of the Possession

session of *Hugh Despenfer* the Younger, attainted; but he kept them not long; for *William de Zouch*, having married *Eleanor*, the Daughter of *Gilbert*, Earl of *Glocester*, and Widow of the said *Hugh Despenfer*, upon Complaint to the Parliament, that the said Lordship was extorted from her by *Roger Mortimer*, obtained the Restitution of it 4 *Edw.* III. In her Family it remained some Successions; but in the Reign of King *Hen.* VIII. it seems to have been in the Crown; for that King, *Reg.* 9. made *William Compton* Governor of the Castle here.

Edmund Bonner, who is thought to be a Native of this Town, and was afterwards the bloody persecuting Bishop of *London*, may not be passed over here, though no great Credit to it. He was the natural Son of a Priest named *Savage*, but his Mother, *Elizabeth Frodsham*, marrying one *Edmund Bonner*, a Sawyer, living in this Place, he was called by his Name. He was at his Father's Charge (as we suppose) bred up to Learning, and studying at *Broadgates* (now *Pembroke*) Hall in *Oxford*, the Nursery then of Civilians and Canonists, was admitted Bachelor of both Laws, and soon after entred into Holy Orders. His Learning and Parts were such, as made Way soon for his Preferment, for the Bishop of *Worcester* employed him in his Diocese, and he obtained two or three Livings in *Yorkshire* presently. When the King's Divorce and Supremacy came upon the Carpet, he so favoured the King's Proceedings in both, and wrote for it, that he was first made the King's Chaplain, Master of the Faculties under the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Archdeacon of *Leicester*, and at length Bishop of *Hereford* in 1538. After the Death of King *Hen.* VIII. when a further Reformation began to be advanced, he seemed forward for it at first, but afterwards recanting, refused to acknowledge the King's Supremacy in his Sermon at *St. Paul's Cross*, and thereupon was imprisoned in the *Marshalsea*, and deprived of his Bishoprick

of *London* (to which See he had been translated in 1539), in 1549. While he was a Prisoner his Mother died, and was buried at *Fulham*, and he gave several Persons mourning Coats. In 1553, Queen *Mary* came to the Throne, and *Bonner* was restored to his See of *London*, and being put upon it by Authority, was a violent Persecutor, till Queen *Mary* died in 1558, when Queen *Elizabeth*, for denying to take the Oath of Supremacy to her, again imprisoned him in the *Marshalsea*, where he died *Sept.* 5, 1569. He was very cheerful in the Prison all along, and seemed very well contented in his Sufferings. He was buried in *St. George's Church* yard, *Southwark*, among his Fellow-Prisoners. He left behind him many Writings, &c.

Holme, the Lordship of *Drogo de Ponce*, who, when the Conqueror's Survey was taken, was possessed of this and several other Lordships in this County. We have no Account of his Posterity, for 'twas from his Brother *Richard de Ponce*, that the Line of that Family was preserved. His Son *Simon* seating himself at *Clifford* in *Herefordshire*, assumed that Place for his Surname, and from him the Lords *Clifford* descended.

Martley, a small Village, situate on the River *Teme*, famous for nothing but for being the native Place of Dr. *John Doughty*. He had his School Education at *Worcester*, and University at *Merton College, Oxford*. After he had taken his Degree of Bachelor of Arts, he stood Candidate with many others for a Fellowship there, and being thoroughly tried by Sir *Henry Savile*, the then Warden, was chosen, and made Senior of the Election. Being made Master of Arts, he entred into Holy Orders, became an eminent Preacher, was Proctor in 1631, and soon after Chaplain to the Earl of *Northumberland*. He was two Years after presented by the College to the Rectory of *Lapworth* in *Warwickshire*, where he remained, till he fled to the King at *Oxford*, to avoid Sequestration and Imprisonment. Here he met with Dr. *Duppa*, Bishop of *Salisbury*, who pre-

ferred him to the Lecture in St. Edmund's Church in that City, where having continued two Years, he was forced, after the King's Forces were routed in the West, to retire to London, where he found Relief in the House of Sir Nathaniel Brent, who lived then in Little Britain. He lived to the Restoration of King Charles II. and being created Doctor of Divinity, was made a Prebendary of Westminster, and presented to the Rectory of Cheame in Surrey, which he enjoyed to his Death, which happened at Westminster on Christmas-Day, 1672, when he had lived to be twice a Child, *Æt.* 75. He was buried in the Abbey Church there, and laid under a Stone soon after. He wrote several Books; but that which gives a Proof of his choice Learning and Reading, is his *Velitationes Polemice*, or his Polemical Discussions of certain select Questions. Printed in 1652, with only *I. D.* set to it. The Church here was antiently and more truly valued at thirty-one Marks.

Ribsford, the Seat and Estate of Sir Henry Herbert, descended of that loyal Family, the Lords Herbert of Chisbury. He was a great Sufferer in his Estate in the Civil Wars, being obliged to pay a Composition of 1330*l.* to redeem it from a Sequestration.

Rock, called by our Saxon Ancestors *hæne ac*, and in Latin *Aka*, most probably thought to be the Place where the famous Oak, called *Augustine-ac*, i. e. *Augustine's Oak*, stood. It bore that Name from a Meeting, which *Augustine* called by Papists, *The Apostle of the English*, had with the British Bishops under it; where they had for some Time a Dispute about the Keeping of *Easter*, and preaching GOD's Word to the *English*, and administering the Sacrament of Baptism after the Rites of the Church of Rome; but both Sides in the Conclusion went away dissatisfied. Sir Henry Spelman, a learned and skilful Antiquary, offers this Conjecture of the precise Place thus: He thinks there are Foot-

steps of the Name in *Aufrie*, a Village of this County, bordering on *Herefordshire*, which, grounding himself on Henry of Huntingdon's Words, he says, lies in the Confines of the *Wiccians* and *West-Saxons*, and seems to be a Contraction of *Augustiner-pic*, i. e. *Austin's Territory*; but to omit some other material Objections, 'tis probable, that the vulgar Maps deceived that learned Knight, which are false printed, and should be *Aufrie*, not *Aufrie*, which Name in its full Writing is *Alfreds-ric*; and 'tis a further Mistake of his, to make *Herefordshire* a Province of the *West-Saxons*. But this Parish of *Rock* lies in that Part of the Shire which is most remote from the *West Saxon Kingdom* bordering on *Shropshire*. Bede alone, though 400 Years after the Time of this Congress, mentions it, saying, It was on the Confines of the *Wiccians* and *West-Saxons*. He doth not say, that it was in *Wiccia*, i. e. *Worcestershire*, but in the Confines of the *West-Saxons*, upon whom no Part of *Worcestershire* doth border; and so admitting the Oak to be in *Hwiccia*, it stood in that Part of *Glostershire* which bounds the Counties of *Wilts* and *Somerset*, Provinces of the *West-Saxon Kingdom*.

Shraneley, the Church was valued antiently at seven Marks and an Half.

Shelfey Beau. hamp, a Village lying on the West-Side of *Woodbury-hill*, antiently belonging to the great and noble Family of *Beauchamps*. The *Teme* runs between it and

Shelfey-Walsh standing over-against it. Here dwelt Sir Richard Walsh, Knt. who was the Sheriff of this County at the Time of the Powder-Plot, and signalized his Loyalty, and his Hatred of that detestable Villany, by his Zeal in apprehending them the Powder Traitors; for after they were ferreted out of *Warwickshire*, by Sir Richard Varney, and driven within his Jurisdiction, he so fiercely pursued them, that they could not rest in *Worcestershire*, but fled into *Staffordshire*, to the House of Stephen Littleton at Halbach, where they hoped for secure

secure Covert; but this zealous Sheriff prosecuted these Enemies of the Kingdom's Safety so close, that they were scarce got there before he and his Company beset the House round; and after some Resistance, wherein the *Wrights* were killed, *Catesby* and *Piercy* slain with one Bullet, and *Rockwood* and *Winter* wounded; he apprehended all the Rest, and delivered them to be punished as they deserved.

Sheldsley, or as it is written in antient Records *Sheldeslegh*, the Lordship and Estate of *Hugh de Say*, who having no Issue Male, left his great Estate to his only Daughter and Heir, *Margery*, who married *Robert de Mortimer*, Son of *Hugh de Mortimer of Wigmore*, who thereby became Lord of *Riccards Castle* in her Right. His Estate by this Match was so much enlarged, that 12 Hen. II. he certified, the Knights Fees belonging to this Honour were twenty-three in Number; besides divers other Lordships which that King gave him with the said *Margery*, to be held by the Service of six Knights Fees, in which Number this of *Sheldsley* was. His Posterity enjoyed her Estate with his, divers Successions; but Issue Male failing at length in *Hugh*, his Daughters *Joan* and *Margaret* inherited it; and upon a Division, the Eldest obtained *Riccards Castle*, and the Estates to it belonging.

Stanford, or *Stanfort*, was another Part of the aforesaid *Robert Mortimer's* Estate, which he had in Right of *Margery* his Wife given him by the King, and passed the same Manner, as did

Sutton, another Lordship of the King's Gift, to him on his Wife's Account.

Tickenball, the King's Palace. See *Beauwdley* above.

Witley magna, the Lordship and chief Seat of the Lord *Foley*, who has a new-built House there, which he purchased of the *Russels*, to whom it came, about *Henry the Seventh's* Time, by Marriage of one of the Heirs of the Family of *Cassy*, who had before possessed it by the Marriage of the Heir General of the *Cokesays*, the more antient Lords.

The Church here, by antient Valuation, much more equal and just than the present one, was valued at sixteen Marks, and the Church of *Little Witley*, (of which we have no other Account) at twelve Marks. This Village stands at the Foot of

Woodbery-Hill, which is remarkable for an old Entrenchment on the Top, vulgarly called *Owen-Glendour's Camp*, but it is probably of much greater Antiquity. This Hill is one of those that make up the Ridge of Hills, called *Aberley Hills*; the *Teme* runs at the Foot of it. These are all the Places which afford any Thing of Note in this Hundred, so far as we can discover, and so we shall proceed to the next Hundred in our Method.

III. The Hundred of Halishire.

This Hundred Borders on the East on *Warwickshire*, on the South on the Hundred of *Worcester*, on the West on the Hundred of *Doddington*, and Part of *Staffordshire*, and on the North with the same. The Fee of this Hundred is in the Crown, and Government in the Sheriff and his Officers. It hath four Market-Towns in it, viz.

Bromesgrove, a large Town of six Furlongs in length, washed by the River *Salwarp*, not far from its Rise, which is at *Chaddeswick*. It is said to contain 400 Houses, and drives a considerable Trade in Clothing. It is governed by a Bailiff, Recorder, Aldermen, and other Officers; hath a good Market weekly on Tuesdays for Corn and Country Provisions, and two Fairs yearly, viz. on *Midsummer-Day*, and the Decollation of the *Baptist*, Aug. 29. Before the Conquest, this Town and Lordship had eighteen Hamlets belonging to it; and was, according to the Conqueror's Survey, the Estate of *Edwin*, Earl of *Mercia*, in the Confessor's Reign; but he rebelling against the Conqueror, forfeited his great Estates to that King, and they became invested in the Crown till

till the Reign of King Henry III. in whose Time the Earl of Chester, *John Scot*, dying without Issue Male, and leaving his Sisters to inherit this his Earldom and Estate; the King considering that Royal Prerogatives belonged to that Earldom, took it into his own Hands, *Ne tam præclara Dominatio inter colos faminarum dividi contingeret, i. e.* lest so fair a Dominion should be divided among Women; yet he gave to his three Sisters, *Dervorgil, Isabel, and Ada*, Lands of an equal or greater Value, of which this was allotted to the Youngest, with other Lordships; she was at that Time married to *Henry de Hastings*, whose Posterity became Earls of *Huntington*, and brought this and many other large Estates into his Family; but it seems not to have continued long in his Family; for *Edmund de Mortimer* dying possessed of it, left it to *John de Mortimer* his younger Son, who dying 12 Edw. II. left it to his Brother and Heir, *Roger de Mortimer*, in whose Family it continued many Successions; but being seized on by the Crown, at length we find *John Dudley*, who had highly deserved of King Hen. VI. for so stoutly maintaining the *Lancastrian* Interest, and was wounded in *Bloreheath-field*, obtained a Grant of it among other Lands, and Pensions of a Rent-charge of 30 l. per Annum, out of this Manor, and *Norton* in this County, during his Life.

In this Town, which is not far from *Grafton*, was antiently a Seat of the renowned Families of *Talbots*, which, upon the Attainder of *Humphry Stafford*, Duke of *Buckingham*, King Hen. VII. gave to *Gilbert Talbot*, a younger Son of *John*, the second Earl of *Shrewsbury*, whom, for his Bravery in War, and extraordinary Wisdom, he made Knight of the Garter, and Governor of *Calais* in *France*. Upon the Death of *Edward*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*, in 1617, who was the last Heir Male of *John*, the third Earl of this Family, the Honour came to the House of *Grafton*, which was the Seat of *Charles*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*, the

next lineal Heir of Sir *Gilbert Talbot* above-mentioned.

In this Parish is a Village or Hamlet called *Woodcote*, where, as we are informed, there has been the Seat of the Family of *Faitings* above 500 Years, whose Coat of Arms is, In a Field argent 6 Hearts vulned between two Bars Gemell Sable, issuing out Drops of Blood from the sinister Side Proper, 3. 2. 1. The Crest is an holly Leaf upon a Mount vert.

Droitwich, or *Durtwich*, probably so called from its dirty Situation upon the River *Salworp*, is a Town corporate, containing about 400 Houses, with four Churches, viz. *St. Peter's*, *St. Nicholas's*, *St. Andrew's* and *Dodderhill's*. The Town is very wealthy, and had great Privileges granted it by King *John*, whose Charter they have to shew at this Day. They were also much favoured by his Son, King Hen. III. but in the Year 1290, 18 Edw. I. *St. Andrew's* Church being burnt with the greater Part of the Town, reduced it to a poor Condition, which they were a long Time recovering, but at length restored it to a tolerable State, which King *James I.* made more prosperous and flourishing, by granting them a new Charter, wherein he settled their Government to be under two Bailiffs and four Justices, with a Recorder, &c. The Market is weekly on Friday, and Fairs yearly on *St. Thomas's Day*, *Good-Friday*, and *St. Simon and Jude*. They send two Members to Parliament.

This Town is famous for the most excellent white Salt (The Springs of which it is made, will properly come under the Head of our natural History, to which we refer the Reader, and shall now speak of them only as the Subject of Art) which is made here in such vast Quantities for six Months in the Year, viz. from the Summer to the Winter Solstice, that the very Customs paid to the Crown, at 3 s. 6 d. per Bushel, amount to 50 thousand Pounds a Year. Not that the Salt-makers ob-

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serve exactly the forementioned Times, so as quite to leave off; but after them they go on but slowly, being fearful of over-stocking the Markets, which, if they required it, they could make all the Year, for the Brine is at no Time too weak to make Salt; though if *Gerwase* of *Tilbury* may be believed, it was thought somewhat fresh and unfit to make Salt from *Midsummer* to *Christmas* in his Time. The Making of Salt here is of great Antiquity, for in *Domesday-Book* it is said, That every Week in the Season of Wealing, the King and Earl receive for their Tax on Friday sixteen Bullions; which, though not well understood by the Learned, yet shews as much as we intend; to which we might add such Proofs of their Antiquity, as shew, that here was Salt-making long before the Conqueror's Survey was compiled; for in divers Grants of the Saxon Kings, *Kenulph*, *Edwin*, and *Edgar*, to the Church of *Worcester* and Convent of *Parshore*, and one other to the said Church, as early as King *Athelstan*, express Mention is made of the Salt produced in this Place.

This Town was the native Place of *John Wild*, Son of Serj. *George Wild* of this Town. He was educated at *Baliol College, Oxford*, and having been a Student in the *Inner Temple* the usual Time, and called to the Bar, became the *Lent Reader*, 6 *Car. I.* afterwards Serjeant at Law, and Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in the Time of the Rebellion. He drew up the Impeachment against the Bishops in 1641, and condemned Capt. *Burley* to Death at *Winchester*, for beating up a Drum at *Newport* in the *Ile of Wight*, to rescue his Majesty there in Prison, in 1647, and acquitted Major *Ralph*, who designed to murder or poison him; for both which Acts he received 2000*l.* which proved, that for or against the King, he cared not, so he got Money. He died at *Hampsted* near *London*, and was buried at *Wherwell* near *Andover* in *Hampshire*, in the Lord *De la War's Vault*, who had married his Daughter and Heir.

Kidderminster, *Kedderminster*, or *Keddelminster*, a large compact and well inhabited Town, situate on the *Stour*, and containing about 500 Houses. The People drive a great Trade in Clothes, and Stuffs, and have two very good Free-Schools, and an Alms-house given by Sir *Edward Blunt*, and another by Sir *Edward Clear*. 'Tis governed by a Bailiff, twelve capital Burgesses, twenty-five Common-Council Men, and other subordinate Officers. It has a good Market weekly on Thursday, and three Fairs yearly, viz. on *Holy Thursday*, nine Days after *Whitsuntide*, and *St. Bartholomew's Day*. It was antiently of Note for its Lords, the *Bisets*, very great Men in their Time, of whom *Manfer Biset*, who founded the Hospital of *Maiden-Bradley* for leprous Women and secular Priests, gave them this Church of *Kidderminster*, and some other Estates to maintain them, 19 *Steph.* His Son and Heir succeeded him, and gave to King *John*, *Reg. 1.* Five hundred Marks for the Livery of this Lordship and *Sandhurst*. To him succeeded *John Biset*, his next Kinsman and Heir; he obtained 22 *Hen. III.* a Charter of Free-Warren in all his Demesne Lands in this Place, and a Fair yearly for two Days, viz. on the Eve and Day of *St. Bartholomew*. This *John* leaving only three Daughters and Heirs, *Margaret*, *Ela*, and *Isabel*, his great Estate, Part of it went to the Barons *Abergavenny*, and Part to the Hospital of Lepers at *Maiden-Bradley*, founded by *Manfer Biset*. This Town afterwards gave the Title of Baron to *John Beauchamp*, Steward of the Household to King *Rich. II.* who by his Letters Patent created him Baron of *Kidderminster*; but soon after this, he, with many other eminent Persons was, in Defiance of that King, condemned and beheaded by the Barons, who making an Insurrection with the Commons, in Contempt of that King's Authority, called all his prime Favourites to an Account for Male Administration; and in our Age *Thomas Foley* of *Whitley Court* hath been advanced to the Honour of a Baron.

Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Baron *Foley* of *Kidderminster*, by *Q. Anne*, in *January* 17 $\frac{1}{2}$. His Grandson *Thomas* is now Lord *Foley*, and hath four Sons.

Sturbridge, or *Stourbridge*, so named from its Situation upon the *Stour*, and the Bridge there lying over it. It is a well-built Market-Town, having a Market weekly on Friday, and Fair yearly on

It hath been of late much enriched by the Iron and Glass Works there made. King *Edw. VI.* founded, and liberally endowed a Grammar School here; and of late Years, near this Place, *Thomas Foley, Esq.* founded a noble Hospital, viz. at old *Swinford*, where we shall give the best Description of it we can find. These are all the Market-Towns in this Hundred. Now we shall proceed to the Villages.

Bentley, in the Conqueror's Survey written *Benesley*, the Lordship of Earl *Edwin*, Son of *Algar*, Earl of *Mercia* in the Reign of *Edward* the Confessor; but being forfeited by his Rebellion against *William* the Conqueror, it was given, with divers other Lordships in this County, to *Urso de Abitot*, who being made hereditary Sheriff of this County, was commonly called *Urso Viceromes*. He left no Issue Male, and thereupon his only Daughter *Emelme* was found to be his next Heir. She married *Walter de Beauchamp*, a great Baron in his Time, and carried her great Estates into his Family. The Family of *Beauchamps* of *Elmley* were descended from him, and his Son *William de Beauchamp*, not only inherited her Lands, but having stood firm to the Empress *Maud* in her Wars with King *Stephen*, she confirmed to him the Sheriffalty of *Worcestershire*, with the Forests and whatever else did by Inheritance pertain thereto.

Chadsey corbet, the Lordship and Estate of *William de Beauchamp*, Lord *Bergavenny*, a younger Son of *Thomas*, Earl of *Warwick*, who died possessed of it 12 *Henry IV.* having before given to the Collegiate Church of *Warwick*, which was of his Ancestor's Foundation,

for the good Estate of King *Rich. II.* and Queen *Anne* his Consort, as of himself and *Joan* his Wife, during their Lives, and for the Health of all their Souls after Death, the Advowsons of the Churches of *Spelsbury* and *Chadsey-corbet* in this County.

We have received an Account of a sad Judgment relating to this Place, which we think fit to subjoin in the Words of the Gentleman, who was so kind as to inform us of it.

About the Beginning of the Reign of King *James I.* there dwelt at *Hill-pool* in this Parish, one Mr. *Wescot*, who had an only Son, who went with his Father's Servants, (one an *Englishman* and the other a *Welshman*) to fetch a Load of Hay out of a Meadow about two Miles distant. As they were going it happened to thunder and lighten terribly, at which the *Welshman*, and young Gentleman led by his Example made Sport, calling it Nick-names, and holding up Bread and Cheese (which Carters usually carry with them) asked it, whether it would eat and drink with them. As they came back, the Storm still continuing, they were forced for Shelter under a great Elm, which had a Turf Seat round it, where they resumed their prophane Scoffing at the Thunder; the *Englishman* being much frightened, was very religious and devout all the while; at length came a mighty Crash of Thunder, and something broke out of the Cloud, and taking the Top of the Tree, (which was exceeding high) ran down in the Form of an Ivy-bind searing the Tree, till it came to the Turf-Seat, where it went in, leaving a wide Hole. The young Gentleman, *Welshman*, and a Yoke of Oxen were stricken down stone dead; the Ox also on which the *Englishman* leaned was thrown down, but it got up again, and was saved with his Fellow, the *Englishman* not having the least Harm, nor the Horse that led the Team. One of their Hats was blown a pretty Way, and had an Abundance of Holes made in it, like those of little Bullets.

Bullets. Their Clothes burnt blue, and could be quenched by Milk only, Water having been tried in vain. The Gentleman that sent us this Account had it from the Mouths of such as were the Spectators of this dismal Scene, and tells us, that he had seen the Circle made round about the Tree, and the Place where the Oxen were buried, viz. in a Marl-pit below the Elm, divers Times: The Elm is Part of it standing, and may be supposed yet to continue an hundred Years, though it is now very old.

Coston, or *Coston*, the Manor of *Urso de Abitot*, called *Vice-comes*, who was possessed of it with divers other Lordships, when the Conqueror's Survey was made; he left it, and all the Rest of them, to *Emeline*, his only Daughter and Heir, who married *William de Beauchamp*, as is abovesaid, and carried all her Estates into his Family.

Cradeley, the Lordship and Estate of *John de Someri*, Baron *Dudley*, who having no Issue Male, left his Inheritance to his two Sisters, *Margaret* and *Joan*, which last married *Thomas de Botetort*, and brought her Part of the Estate of the *Someri's* into his Family; she, 1 *Edw. III.* procured a Charter for Free Warren in all her Demesne Lands in this Place, and some others; she died 12 *Edw. III.* and left her Son *John* sole Heir of her Lands. He died 9 *Rich. II.* and *Joyce*, the Wife of Sir *Hugh Burnel*, was found his Cousin and next Heir; but she dying without Issue, the Sisters of *John Botetourt*, and their Children, were Heirs to his Estate; yet the said Sir *Hugh* having had Children by her, enjoyed this Manor and some other of her Estates during Life. We have no Information how this Manor passed in the Division, but find it in the Possession of *John Lord Dudley*, and his Son *Edward*, in the Reigns of King *Edw. VI.* and Queen *Mary*, in whose Time this Manor being in the Crown by Reason of the Attainder of *John*, Duke of *Northumberland*, was bestowed upon the said

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Edward, from whom it had been unjustly taken by the Duke.

Dudley, the Church and Town stands in this County, and Castle in *Staffordshire*, but both usually united in one Lord, of whom *Edwin*, the Son of *Algar*, Earl of *Mercia*, was Owner in the Confessor's Reign; but he having rebelled against the Conqueror, his Lands became forfeited to that King, and by him were given to *William Fitz-Ausculph* and others. *William* made the Castle of this Place his principal Seat, and having no Issue, his Estate, with this Castle, came to *Fulk Paganel*, from whom it descended to his Posterity. *Gervase Paganel*, who lived when the Contest for the Crown between *Maud* the Empress and King *Stephen* was on Foot, held out the Castle here for *Maud*, and residing at it after Matters were agreed, gave in the Value of his Estate at the Marriage of King *Hen. II.*'s Daughter, to be fifty Knights Fees *de Veteri Feofmento*, and six and a third Part *de Novo*; but afterwards taking Part with young King *Henry*, in rebelling against his Father, King *Henry* the Father having subdued his Son, demolished the Castle of this Town, and of others, who had appeared on the same Side. This *Gervase*, in Pursuance of the pious Intent of his Father *Ralph de Paganell*, founded a Priory in this Place. He left no Issue Male; whereupon *Haawise* his Daughter became his Heir; and marrying *John de Someri*, this Lordship, with other Lands of great Extent, descended to *Ralph de Someri* her Son and Heir, who thereby became Baron of *Dudley*. In his Posterity this Lordship continued many Successions, and *Roger de Someri*, 46 *Hen. III.* began to make a Castle of his Manor-house here, but was then prohibited by that King to proceed any further therein without his License; but about two Years after, when the Barons, upon the usual Pretences of Asserting the Laws and the People's Liberties, rose up in Rebellion against him; this *Roger* adhering to the King, had a License to

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make

make a Castle of his Manor-house here. His Posterity enjoyed this Lordship and Castle, till *John de Someri*, Lord *Dudley*, dying without Issue Male, his Sisters *Margaret* and *Joan*, were his next Heirs. Upon the Partition, this Castle and Lordship fell to *Margaret*, who was then married to *John de Sutton*, who thereby became Lord *Dudley*. This *John*, 19 *Edw. II.* being terrified by *Hugh Despenfer* the Younger, who threatened to seize his Estate for siding with *Thomas*, Earl of *Lancaster*, passed away by Deed all his Right and Title of this Castle and Manor to him the said *Hugh*; but 1 *Edw. III.* he obtained the Restitution of them; and in his Posterity they continued, till *Edward* Lord *Dudley* having by his Vices and Prodigality consumed most of his Estate; and clogged the Rest with Debts, married *Frances* his Granddaughter and Heir (the Daughter of Sir *Ferdinando Dudley* his Son, who died in his Life-time) to *Humble Ward*, the Son of Sir *William Ward*, a rich Goldsmith and Jeweller in *London*, who paying off his Debts, and clearing this Part of his Estate, it became his Sons, after the Decease of the said *Edward* Lord *Dudley*, and he seated himself in the Castle here. *Edward* Lord *Dudley* was buried in *St. Edmund's Church* in this Town.

Edward, Son of the said *Humble* and *Frances*, succeeded in this Honour, and by *Frances*, the Daughter of Sir *William Brereton*, and at length sole Heir to Sir *Thomas Brereton*, her Brother, had

William, Heir and Successor of the said *Edward*, who marrying *Frances*, the eldest Daughter of *William Dilks* of *Maxstock-Castle* in *Warwickshire*, Esq; had by her

Edward, his Son and Heir, who died in 1704, under Age, leaving *Diana* his Wife, the fourth Daughter of Sir *Thomas Howard* of *Alsted* in *Surrey*, big with Child of

Edward, the present Lord *Dudley* and *Ward*, whose Seat is *Dudley-Castle*.

Elmley, or *Helmeley*, a Village situate upon *Bredon-Hills*, the Lordship of which

(*Mr. Camden* tells us) and Castle, belonged once to *Urso D'abitot*, who was the hereditary Sheriff of this County; and after him, by the Marriage of *Emeline* his Daughter, it passed to *Walter de Beauchamp*, who made the Castle his Seat, as it continued to his Descendants for many Ages. King *Hen. I.* confirmed to him the Sheriffalty of *Worcestershire*, as it continued to his Posterity. In the Reign of King *John*, Anno 17, *Walter Beauchamp*, Great Grandson of the above-mentioned *Walter*, was in Possession of this Castle, but falling off from his Allegiance to the Barons, his Lands were seized, and himself excommunicated; this Castle being put into the Custody of *Walter Lasci*, *Hugh de Mortimer*, &c. which so startled him, that he made his Peace with the King, got Absolution from the Pope's Legate *Walo*, and so obtained the Restitution of this Castle and Sheriffalty. In *K. Hen. III.*'s Reign, *William Beauchamp* of this Place, being the Son of *Isabel*, Sister and Heir of *William Mauduit*, Earl of *Warwick*; and having sent three of his Sons to the Battle of *Evesham*, to assist King *Henry* and Prince *Edward* against *Simon Montfort* and his Barons, was permitted, his Mother yet living, to use the honourable Title of Earl of *Warwick*, which his Posterity enjoyed, till Heirs Male failing, it was transferred to the *Newils* towards the End of King *Hen. VI.*'s, or Beginning of King *Edw. IV.*'s Reign; but this last *Dugdale* says can't be proved.

Guy, Earl of *Warwick*, died in Possession of this Lordship and Castle, 9 *Edward II.* Anno 1315, but before his Death obtained a Grant from the King, that his Executors, during the Minority of his Heir, should have the Custody of his Lands, being answerable for the Value in the Exchequer; and that his Castles of *Elmeley* should not be disposed of to any Man, without the King's Special Licence. But notwithstanding this Grant, the King was within two Years so wrought upon, that he passed the Custody of this Castle, and the Lands thereunto belonging to *Hugh Despenfer*

Despenser the Elder, in Satisfaction of a pretended Debt. We treat of this Castle with the Town, tho' it stood in *Staffordshire*, because they were held together.

Feckenham, or *Feckenham*, and in Domesday-book *Feceham*, the Lordship and Estate of *Edwin* the Son of *Algar*, Earl of *Mercia*, who having forfeited it and his other Lands by his Rebellion against the Conqueror, it was seized by that King, and remained long in the Possession of the Crown; for we find nothing of it till the Reign of King *Hen. VI.* when by an Inquisition taken at the Death of *Humphry*, Duke of *Glocester*, it was found, that he died possessed of it, by the Name of the Manor and Forest of *Feckenham*.

This Town, or rather small Village, gave Birth to a singularly eminent Man, *John de Feckenham*, the last Abbot of *Westminster*, and the last mitred Abbot that sat in Parliament. He was born of poor Parents, living in a Cottage joining to the Forest of *Feckingham*, from which he took his Name afterwards, for his Father's Name was *Howman*. He, when he was a Child, being apt to learn, and to do any Thing that is good, was taken Notice of by the Priest of the Parish, who furthered his Education in the Abbey of *Evesham*, and *Glocester* College in *Oxford*, where he became eminently Learned, and then returned to his Abbey; but he had not been there long before his Abbey was dissolved, and he having an Allowance of 100 Florens, or 20 *l.* a Year, he returned to his College, where he was in 1537, but was soon after taken out thence, and became, first Chaplain to *Dr. Bell*, Bishop of *Worcester*, and then to *Dr. Bonner*, Bishop of *London*, who being deprived of his Bishoprick in 1549, and imprisoned in the *Marshalsea*, this, his Chaplain was committed to the *Tower* of *London*. Remaining there, *Sir Philip Hoby*, a zealous Protestant, desirous to have the Controversies in Religion ended, procured *Feckenham's* Release, that he being a learned, pious and moderate Man, might dispute with the most

learned Protestants about the Points in Difference, as he afterwards did to great Satisfaction, with Bishop *Hooper* and *Fewell*; which being done, he was remanded to the *Tower*, where he remained till Queen *Mary* entered upon the Throne. He was looked upon by her, as an eminent Confessor, and accordingly was released from his Imprisonment; made by her Dean of *St. Paul's*, Abbot of *Westminster*, and her Chaplain, being then in wonderful Esteem every where for his Learning, Charity and Piety, and as much in the Queen's Favour. He could never approve of the cruel Proceedings of her Reign, and therefore much used his Interest with the Queen to relieve the afflicted Protestants, or mitigate their Punishment; which he did so zealously for the Princess *Elizabeth*, that the Queen was angry with him for a Time. After Queen *Elizabeth* came to the Throne, he was not sparing of his declaring against the Oath for the Queen's Supremacy, which the Queen understanding, sent for him, (for she had a great Respect to his Learning and Virtue) and because he had been instrumental in saving her Life, offered him (as is said) the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, if he would take the said Oath, and conform to the Church of *England*; but he refused, and was soon after imprisoned at first in the *Tower*, and afterwards in divers other Places; till at last remaining in the Castle of *Witch* in *Cambridgeshire*, five Years in great Devotion and Sanctity, he died in 1585, leaving, besides several Writings, this Character, That he was eminent for Piety towards GOD, and Charity towards his Neighbours, Respect to his Superiors, and Affability towards his Inferiors; courteous to all, bountiful to the Poor, and merciful to the Afflicted, though of a different Judgment to him; excellently learned, singularly eloquent, and incredibly zealous for the Catholick Religion. *Gilbert*, Earl of *Coventry*, hath a Seat in this Place, known by the Name of *Feckenham-lodge*.

Frankley, or, as it is written in our Records, *Frankle*, the Lordship and Estate of *John de Benestede*, who, 33 *Edw. I.* obtained a Charter for Free Warren in all his Demesne Lands here. He was summoned to Parliament among the Barons 8 *Edw. II.* and was one of the Justices in the Common Pleas in the same Reign; but of his Posterity we are wholly ignorant.

This Village was the Birth-place of Sir *Thomas Littleton*, Knt. one of the most eminent Lawyers that England ever bred. We, following Dr. *Fuller's* Method and Information, have spoken something of him in *Staffordshire*, but under the Head of such eminent Persons as it is not known to what Place they belong, and therefore he more properly belongs to this his native Place; however, to avoid Repetition, we shall speak no more of him than what was omitted there. He was remarkable for his Parentage, bearing his Mother's Name, who was the Heir of the *Littletons* by her Father, and *Quatermains* by her Mother, as *Joab* was called the Son of *Zeruiah* his Mother. His Father's Name was *Thomas Westcote*, Esq. He was in the Favour of two Kings, who hated one another, for *Henry VI.* made him his Serjeant, and *Edward* a Judge. His exquisite Skill in the Law appears in his Book of *Tenures*, which though written near 300 Years since, is of authentick Reputation, and the more, because Sir *Edward Coke* hath made so judicious a Comment upon it. He died, Anno 1481, 21 *Edw. IV.* and hath three Families of Note in this County and *Shropshire*, descended from him.

Grafton, the Lordship of *Humphry Stafford*, Duke of *Buckingham*, who being attainted, King *Henry* the Seventh gave it to *Gilbert Talbot*, a younger Son of *John*, the second Earl of *Shrewsbury*, whom for his Valour and Conduct in War, and his extraordinary Wisdom, he also created Knight of the Garter, and Governor of *Calais* in France. He was the second Son of *John*, the third

Earl of *Shrewsbury*, and being possessed of this Lordship, made it his Seat, from whence his Family were distinguished by the Name of *The Talbots of Grafton*. His elder Brother, *John* Earl of *Shrewsbury's* Posterity continued successively to the Reign of King *James I.* when *Edward*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*, dying without Heirs, the Honour by lineal Descent passed to the House of *Grafton*; and *George Talbot*, Heir in the right Line to Sir *Gilbert*, became Earl of *Shrewsbury*, as next Heir Male to which the Earldom was limited; but he dying without Issue in 1630, *John Talbot* of *Longford* in *Shropshire*, his Kinsman, succeeded him; and of him was descended *Charles*, Duke of *Shrewsbury*, lately deceased without Issue.

Hadsor, or *Haselore*, the Lordship of *Thomas Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, who being apprehended the same Day that the Duke of *Glocester* was taken from *Pleshy* in *Essex*, and soon after murdered at *Calais*, was banish'd into the *Isle of Man*, to be kept in perpetual Imprisonment; and his Lands being seized into the King's Hands, this Lordship, with divers others of that Earl's Estate, was given to *Thomas Holland*, Duke of *Surrey*, to which Honour he was advanced by King *Rich. II.* Reg. 21. much about the same Time, while he sat in Parliament; and it may be observed, that the *Virga Aurea* was first used in the Ceremony of his Creation, and others; and being much in Favour with that King, he obtained the rich Arras Hangings of *Warwick-Castle*, in which the Story of the great *Guy*, Earl of *Warwick*, was woven; they being then in the King's Hands, by the Forfeiture of *Thomas de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, above-mentioned.

Hampton-Lovet, the Lordship of *William de Blount*, or *Blund*, who obtained, 1 *Edw. III.* a Charter of Free Warren for all his Demesne Lands here. He was summoned to Parliament among the Barons, from that Year to the Eleventh of the said King, and then died, leaving

leaving it so privileged to his Brother *John*, then seated at *Sodyngton* in this County, 30 *Edw. III.*

Kylemsham, or *Kellam*, the Lordship of *Thomas de Bradestan*, who having been summoned to Parliament from 16 *Edw. III.* to the 34th of the same Reign, died seised of it, and divers other great Estates, which he left to *Thomas* his Grandson, Son of *Robert* his Son, deceased.

Mitton, or *Mutton*, was the same Lord's, and left to the same Heir.

Northfeld, or *Northfeld*, the Lordship and Estate of *John de Botetourt*, who leaving no Issue Male, *Joyce*, his Daughter, then the Wife of *Sir Hugh Burnell*, was found his next Heir. *Joyce*, his Wife, died before him, and was buried in the Abbey of *Hales*, leaving no Heirs, yet he enjoyed a third Part of this Manor, and some other of her Estates, during Life. This Lordship came afterwards into the Family of *Berkeley*, and being forfeited to the Crown by the Attainder of *Sir William Berkley*, was given, 1 *Hen. VII.* to *Jasper*, Duke of *Bedford*, with many other of his Estates, for his better Support in his Places of Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, and Justice of *Wales*, and as a Reward for his many former good Services, but all of them in Special Tail.

Rushock, or as it is written in *Domesday-book* *Rushoco*, the Lordship of *Urso D'abitot*, of which, with other Estates he was in Possession, when the Conqueror's Survey was made. He left no Issue Male, and so *Emeline* his Daughter became his Heir; and marrying to *William de Beauchamp*, a great Baron at that Time, carried her Estates into his Family, as is said above in other Parts of her Estate, more at large.

Salwarp, the Lordship and Estate of the Family of *Beauchamps*, Earls of *Warwick*, of which they remained possessed many Successions, and had their Seat at the Manor-house here. *Thomas de Beauchamp* lived there in 1381, 5 *Rich. II.* and his Son *Richard*, who was his Successor in the Earldom, was born there,

and had for his Godfathers, King *Richard* himself, and *Richard Scroope*, Bishop then of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*, and afterwards Archbishop of *York*, from whom 'tis almost certain he had his Name; but *Richard* never inherited this Manor, for *Thomas* his Father falling under the Displeasure of King *Richard*, was apprehended for some rebellious Actions, banished into the *Isle of Man*; and his Estates being seised, this Lordship and divers others were given to *Thomas Holland*, Earl of *Kent*, just upon the Time that he was created Duke of *Surrey*, 21 *Rich. II.* *William de Beauchamp*, Lord of *Ebmley*, who married *Isabel de Mauduit*, sole Heir of *William de Mauduit* her Brother, Earl of *Warwick*, by and through whom that Honour came to the *Beauchamps*, gave to the Church of this Place, an House and Garden near the Parsonage-house, to find a Lamp continually burning therein to the Honour of GOD, the Blessed Virgin, St. *Katharine*, and St. *Margaret*. Of *Richard* Earl of *Warwick*, Son of Earl *Thomas* above-mentioned, it agrees very well with our Method to speak something in this Place, because it was his native Place; for though we have spoken of him something largely in *Warwickshire*, yet it was not the tenth Part of what might and ought to be spoke to his Honour. We have wonderful poetical Relations of the Martial Achievements of *Hercules*, and his Ancestor *Guy*, Earl of *Warwick*, which would be thought impossible as well as romantick, had we not good Evidence from our Histories, that as great Labours, and as daring Feats of Arms were really done by this Earl. Dr. *Fuller* ranges his great Actions under twelve Heads, to equal them with *Hercules's* Labours. We shall only Mention his personal Actions, having spoken above of such as he performed for the publick Good in his Prince's Service, and that but briefly. When he was hardly 22 Years old, being then at the Coronation of Queen *Jane*, the Consort of King *Hen. IV.* he held publick Jufts, and challenged all

Comers.

Comers, and in them behaved himself so valiantly, that he was ever after admired for his Bravery and Courage by many, but envied by some, who troubled him with Challenges, though to their own Damage. Going a Pilgrimage to *Rome*, he was challenged by Sir *Pandulph Malacet*, or *Malet*, an *Italian*, to just with him, and fight with Axes, arming Swords, and sharp Daggers, at *Verona*, in the Presence of Sir *Galeot* of *Mantua*, which he accepted, and coming to engage, gave the Challenger a great Wound on the Shoulder with his Ax, and had killed him, had not Sir *Galeot*, cry'd *Peace*. Justing with Sir *Collard Fines* at *Paris*, he beat him backward to his Horse at every Stroke. Being at *Constance*, when the Council was held there, he was challenged by a *Dutch Duke* to just with him, which he accordingly did, and slew him in the Presence of *Sigismund* the Emperor and his Empress; which last was so affected with his Valour, that she took the Earl's Badge from one of his Men, and said, she'd wear it for his Sake, and placed it on her Shoulder; *Sigismund* soon after came into *England*, and being with King *Hen. V.* told him, That no Christian King had such another Knight for Wisdom, Nurture and Manhood, and with the King's Leave gave him the Name of *The Father of Courtesy*: He died at *Roan*, April 30, 1439, but was brought over into *England* and buried at *Warwick*, in a Chapel of the Collegiate Church there, under a stately Tomb.

Swinford Old, the Lordship of *John de Someri*, who departed this Life 15 *Edw. II.* leaving his two Sisters, *Margaret* and *Joan*, his next Heirs; but *Lucia* his Wife surviving him, she had this Manor assigned for her Dowry, and after her Decease it came upon the Partition to the Youngest, *Joan*, who then was married to *Thomas de Botetort*, and had by him *John de Botetourt*, who was Heir to her Estates. He married *Joyce*, the Daughter of *William* Lord *Zouche* of *Haringworth*, and had Issue by her, *John*, who died before him, leaving a Daugh-

ter *Joyce* his Heir. She married Sir *Hugh Burnell*, Knt. and carried her Estates into his Family; but dying before him without Issue, he enjoyed this Manor, and some other of her Estates, for Life only.

Thomas Foley, Son of *Richard Foley* of *Sturbridge*, and Grandfather of the present Lord, a Person highly esteemed in the Age he lived in, hath left such a lasting Monument of his pious and charitable Disposition in this Town, as will perpetuate his Memory to the latest Posterity. For at his own proper Cost he hath raised and suitably endowed, a noble Hospital here, for the Maintenance, Clothing, Educating, and putting out sixty Boys, who, according to his Appointment, are to be admitted between the Ages of seven and eleven Years, and governed much after the same Manner as the Blue-coat Boys of *Christ Church* Hospital at *London* are.

Tarbick, the Lordship of *Edward Lord Windsor*, who died beyond Sea, and was buried in the Cathedral Church of *Leigh*; but leaving *Katharine* his Wife, Daughter of *John*, Earl of *Oxford*, surviving him. She died in 1599, and was buried in the Chancel of this Parish-Church under a Stone, with a very large Inscription, to be seen in *Dugd. Baron. p. 309.* To him succeeded in his Honour, *Frederick* his Son and Heir, who dying unmarried, left his Honour to *Henry* his Brother. He took to Wife, *Anne*, the Coheir of *Thomas Riuet* of *Chipenham* in *Cambridgeshire*, and died in 1605, leaving Issue by her, *Thomas*, his Son and Heir, and two Daughters, both named *Elizabeth*; the Eldest married to *Dixey Hickman*, Esq; and the other to *Andrew Windsor*, Esq; her Kinsman. *Thomas* married *Katharine*, the Daughter of *Edward*, Earl of *Worcester*, but dying without Issue, was buried in this Church among his Ancestors, and so his Honour became extinct; yet because he had before his Death settled the greatest Part of his Estate upon *Thomas Windsor Hickman*, his eldest Sister's Son, King *Charles II.* was pleased to dispose and

and confirm to him and his Heirs the Title of Lord *Windsor*, which his Posterity some Time enjoyed, but now it is extinct.

Warley, or *Weley*, and *Weoleigh*, the Lordship of *Roger de Someri*, who having adhered to King *Hen. III.* in opposing his rebellious Barons, obtained a Licence of that King, *Reg. 48.* to make a Castle of his Manor-house in this Place. He died 1 *Edw. I.* leaving his Son *Roger* his Heir, who died 19 *Edw. I.* leaving *Agnes* his Wife surviving, who had for Part of her Dowry this Manor of *Welegh*. He left no Issue, and so his Brother *John* was his Heir; and though he had not accomplished his Age, was several Times in the Wars of *Scotland*; he also died without Issue, and left his Sisters *Margaret* and *Joan* his Heirs; *Joan* obtained this Manor for her Share in the Partition, and had her Residence at *Weley-Castle*, built by *Roger de Someri*, her Grandfather, in King *Henry III.*'s Time. She marrying *Thomas de Botetourt*, left this and her other great Estates to her Son *John*, whose Residence also was at the same Castle. His Son and Heir *John*, leaving only a Daughter and Heir *Foyce*, she marrying *Sir Hugh Burnell*, carried her Estates into his Family; but dying without Issue, this Castle and her other Estates returned to her right Heirs, *Maurice Berkley*, *Agnes*, and *John Wykes*, Sisters of *John Botetourt*, Daughters of *Joan de Someri* by *Thomas Botetourt*.

Wichbold, or *Wyheband*, the Lordship and Estate of *Hugh de Mortimer* of *Riccards-Castle* in *Shropshire*, of which he died possessed 32 *Edw. I.* leaving his two Daughters, *Joan* and *Margaret* his Heirs, but *Maud* his Wife surviving, she had this Manor and some other of his Estates assigned for her Dowry, all which at her Death, devolved to her Daughters and their Heirs.

Wickenford, a Village of no Note, but for the Habitation of Coll. *John Walsburn*, a great Royalist in the Time of the Rebellion, who was plundered and sequestered, being forced to pay 797 l.

to redeem his Estates from the Republican Party; but he was even with them, paying them more than once in another Metal. His Family is very ancient, and of good Reputation in this County, for *John de Wasseburn* was one of the Knights for this Shire in the 4th and 5th Years of King *Edw. II.* and another *John de Walsburn* was twice High Sheriff in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, viz. 24th and 42d Years. These are all the Places that we find any Thing remarkable of in this Hundred, and therefore shall proceed to the next, which is

IV. The Hundred of Oswaldestow, or Oswaldeslaw.

This Hundred is bounded on the East by *Warwickshire*, and the Hundred of *Blakenhurst*; on the South by Part of *Gloucestershire*; on the West by the Hundreds of *Parshore*, *Worcester*, and *Halfshire*, which last is its boundary on the North. The Fee of this Hundred is in the See of *Worcester*, and takes its Name from *Oswald*, Bishop of that See, who obtained it of King *Edgar*, with divers Immunities, which are thus registred in the Survey of *England*, which was made by *William the Conqueror*. The Church of *St. Mary* in *Worcester* hath an Hundred called *Oswaldstow*, in which lie Three hundred Hides of Land, where the Bishop of that Church hath, by very long Prescription, all the Services and customary Duties pertaining to the Lord's Pourveyance, the King's Service, and his own; so that no Sheriff may hold a Court there, in any Plea or other Cause whatsoever. This is attested by the whole County. Thus *Domesday-book* represents the State of this Hundred; but (the Author of the Additions to *Cambden* says) that it is more truly observed by others, that this Hundred is not one continued Tract of Ground, but consists of Townships scattered in all Parts of the County, where the Bishop or Monastery of *Worcester* had Lands at the Time, when King

Edgar

Edgar granted that Charter to *Oswald*. This will be evident to any Person, that observes the Places named in that Charter, as it is printed in *Spelman's Councils*, Vol. 1. p. 433. or in the *Monasticon Anglicanum*, Vol. 1. p. 140. It was esteemed a full third Part of the County, but at this Day doth not enjoy a third Part of that Hundred. It was sold with some other Hundreds, by an Ordinance of the rebellious Parliament in 1649, to *John Corbet*, Esq; for 159 l. 18 s. 3 d. but is now restored to the Church, and hath in it,

Shipton upon Stower, a Market-Town, whose Market is on Friday weekly, and Fair yearly upon *St. Barnabas's Day*, June 11, which is all we find worthy our Notice in this Town.

Oswaldeslaw (which we mention next to the Market-Towns, because the Hundred takes its Name from it) is a Place or rising Ground, where Bishop *Oswald's* Court used to be kept, between *Worcester* and *Speechly*. Sir *Henry Spelman* (in his *Councils*, Tom. 1. p. 434.) tells us, that the Name signifies as much as *Lex Oswaldi*, and signifies the Constitution made by that Bishop for expelling Priests out of his Church, and he is followed in that Opinion by other learned Men; yet by Inadvertency or Mistake: For in the antient *Saxon* Writings it is *Oswaldes Laga*, but *Oswald's Law*; and the Word *Law* in that Language, signifies a Knap, or little Hill, and so *Edgar's* Charter calls it, an Hill, where *Oswald's* Hundred-Court was to be kept, and from it the whole Hundred hath taken its Name, as is usual in other Counties so to denominate Hundreds from an Hill, Field, Tree, Stone, or Cross. In the same Charter there is Mention of *Ulfere's Law* and *Cuthburges-Law*, as distinct Hundreds of this County, but they have been long ago swallowed up in this Hundred. On the rising Ground above-mentioned is the Hundred-Court still kept. Here was also in this County another Remain of *St. Oswald*, viz. *St. Oswald's Hospital*, not far from the Hill aforesaid, built and en-

dowed by him in the Year 960; but in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* was pulled down by Sir *John Bourn*, Lord of the Manor of *Holt*; but upon the Restoration of King *Charles II.* that excellent Prelate, Dr. *Fell*, with great Pains and Charge, recovered much of the Possessions thereunto belonging, and in the Place erected a fair and large Hospital for the Maintenance of twelve poor Men, who may live comfortably of them.

Blockley, a Village belonging to this County, but lying in *Glostershire*, yet a Part of the Possession of the See of *Worcester*, where the Bishop had a Palace before the Reformation, at which he usually resided, but now it is quite demolished. The *Fosse-way* runs out of *Glostershire*, through a Village in this Parish called *Dorn*, which the Country-People have a Tradition, was formerly a City; and the many old Foundations that have been dug up here, with an Abundance of *Roman* and *British* Coins, commonly found by the Husbandmen; and the Lines in which the Streets ran, being still very discernable, are all evident Marks of its Antiquity, and shew, that a Colony of *Romans* must have resided here for some considerable Time. This Manor in the Time of the late Rebellion, when the Bishop's Lands were made a sad Havock of, was sold by Ordinance of Parliament to *William Combe*, for 1394 l. 12 s. 5 d. but it was restored at the coming of King *Charles II.* to the Crown, to the See again.

Bredon, a Village famous for nothing but its Situation at the Foot of certain Hills, called from thence *Bredon-Hills*, and a Monastery built here by King *Eanwulfe*, and endowed by King *Offa*, with certain Lands in the Province of the *Wiccians*, of which we shall speak more fully in our History of the Monasteries, tho' *Dugdale* mentions it not.

Charlton, a Village situate upon the River *Avon* over-against *Evesham*, once the Estate of a famous knightly Family of the *Hansacres*, but in later Ages of the *Dinlyes* or *Dingleys*, who being descended of an antient Family of that Name

Name in *Lancashire*, came to this Estate by Inheritance, but before the Reign of *Queen Mary*; for we find *Henry Dingley* of this Place, Sheriff of this County, 1 *Phil. & Mar.* 1 & 10 *Eliz.*

Dallisford, not remarkable for any Thing, but the Nativity of *John Marshall*, or *Martial*, educated first at *Wickham's School* near *Winchester*, and then in *New College, Oxford*, where having taken his Degrees of Bachelor of Laws, he was for his Gravity and Learning, chosen Usher, or second Master of *Winchester-School*, under *Thomas Hide* the Head Master. This seems to have happened in King *Edward VI.*'s Time, when the Nation was as full of Papists as Protestants almost, and so he continued Usher all *Queen Mary's* Reign. But when *Queen Elizabeth* ascended the Throne, and the Oath of Supremacy was pressed, as a sure Foundation for her future Tranquillity in governing, he left his Employment and Fellowship, and fled beyond Sea to *Lovaine*, and became Canon of *St. Peter's* at *Lisle* in *Flanders*; which, when he held eight Years, he resigned, and giving up himself wholly to his Devotions, died *April 3, 1597*. He wrote a Treatise of the Cross and Priest's Tonsure.

Dorn, an Hamlet in the Parish of *Blockley*, which see there.

Fladbury, in *Saxon* fleobanbȳrig, is of Note only for a Religious House in the primitive Times of the *British* Church, of which more in our History of Monasteries. The Manor belonged to the See of *Worcester*, and in the Times of the Rebellion was sold by Order of Parliament to *Robert Henley* and *Edward Smith*, for 1082*l.* but is now restored.

Inchbarrow, or *Inteberge*, the Lordship of *Harold*, Earl of the *West-Saxons* in the Confessor's Time, as appears from *Domesday book*; he was afterwards King. The Conqueror possessed himself of all his Estates after the Battle of *Lewes*; but how he disposed of this in particular we don't find, nor any Thing of it, till *Edmund Mortimer* died seized

of it 12 *Edw. II.* and *Margaret* his Widow had certain Lands in this Place assigned for her Dowry.

Morton-Baggot, of Note only for the Seat of *Thomas Conisby*, a Royalist, whose Estate here being sequestred, he was forced to pay 91*l.* to redeem it.

Throgmorton is an Hamlet in the Parish of *Hadbury*, which Place being the original Seat of a Family now so called, they may be well supposed to take their Name from thence. They had a Relation to *Thomas Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, and were of his Retinue; by his Favour and Interest, *John Throckmorton* was introduced to marry one of the Co-heirs of *Guy de Spine*; by whom he had, besides other Estates, the Lordship of *Cotton* in *Warwickshire*, where he settled, and his Family long flourished, even to this Day.

Tredington, a Lordship belonging to the See of *Worcester*, having in it an old Palace, which belonged partly to the Bishops of *London*, and partly to those of this See. It was sold by Ordinance of Parliament in the late rebellious Times to *John Baker* and *William Eager*, for 1174*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$. but King *Charles II.*'s Restoration redeemed it from the Hands of those Usurpers. It is a large Parish, and therefore a rich Living, memorable for two of its Ministers, *William Durham* and *Joseph Crowther*, D. D. The former took his Degrees in Arts at *Oxford*, and removing from thence to *London*, was Preacher at the *Rolls* in *Chancery-lane* a little Time; and then having taken the Covenant, he was presented to this rich Rectory. After his Majesty King *Charles II.*'s Restoration, he was ejected by Dr. *Joseph Crowder*, who had gotten the Presentation to it, before he was possessed of it, and retired to *London*, where he lived some Time without Business; but upon his Conforming, Sir *Nicholas Crisp* presented him to the Rectory of *St. Mildred* in *Bread-street* in that City. He hath several Sermons, *An Exhortation to Family-Duties*, for the Use of this Parish, and *The Life and Death of Dr. Harris*, Presi-

dent of Trinity College, Oxford, in print. He died July 7, 1684, and was buried in St. Mildred's Church, in the Vault belonging to the Minister.

Dr. Crowther, or Crowder, who succeed him in this Place, was Chaplain to James, Duke of York (afterwards King James II.). He was Chantor and Prebendary of St. Paul's at the same Time, and not long after installed Prebendary of Worcester, and Principal of St. Mary's Hall, Oxford. In his last Days he was cast into the Fleet-Prison, London, by the Interest of Sir Thomas Draper, because he refused to renew a Corps belonging to St. Paul's Cathedral, then in the Possession of Sir Thomas, which the Doctor intended to wear out for the Benefit of the Cathedral. He died in the Fleet in 1689, and was buried in St. Paul's Church. This Rectory, after his Death, was given to Mr. Tho. Terry of Christ-Church, Oxford.

Washhorn magna and *parva*, two small Parishes lying in a Peninsula on the South Border of the County, and at the Foot almost of Bredon-Hills. They are of no Note, but for giving their Name to an ancient and eminent Family, once Lords and Inhabitants of it, but now removed to other Places, and therefore of them we have given an Account in *Wickedford* in *Halfshire* Hundred in this County.

These are all the Towns and Villages in this Hundred that yield any Thing remarkable, and so we go on to

V. The Hundred of Parshore, or Pershore.

This Hundred is divided into two Parts, the Southern, which is situate between the Hundreds of *Oswaldeslaw* on the East, *Upton* on the South, *Worcester* on the West, and *Halfshire* on the North; the Northern is bounded on the East with *Warwickshire*, as also on the South, on the West with the Hundred of *Halfshire*, and on the North with *Warwickshire* again. The Fee of it we suppose to be in the King, and the Govern-

ment in the Sheriff and his Officers. The chief Town is

Parshore, in Saxon *Penircopan*, so named from the Pear-Trees, which it seems thrive much in the Soil here. It is a Market-Town, and hath its Market weekly on Tuesday, and Fair yearly on St. Barnabas's Day, June 11. It is pleasantly situate upon the River *Avon*, not far from its Conjunction with the River *Bow*: It is an ancient Town, as appears from its giving Name to the Hundred. The Villages which afford us any Thing memorable are,

Abberton, a small Village, situate at the Head of a small Brook that runs from thence into the River *Avon*, famous for a mineral Water, of which we shall give a more full Account in our Natural History. It was, before the Dissolution of the Abbies, Part of the Possessions of the Monastery of *Pershore*, which, after the Suppression, became the Inheritance of the ancient Family of *Sheldons*, who in the Reigns of King Edward VI. King Philip and Q. Mary I. and Queen Elizabeth, were Persons of great Note in this County, for Sir William Sheldon, Knt. was High Sheriff 1 Edw. VI. William Sheldon, Esq; 4 Phil. & Mar. I. and the same, or another William, 9 Eliz. and Ralph Sheldon, Esq; 18th of the same Reign.

Aldermers-ton, or as *Camlden*, *Aldermers-ter*, is of Note for nothing, but that it is one of those dismembred Parts of this County, which being separated at some Distance from it, is encompassed with *Warwickshire*, yet belongs to this County and Hundred. The Manor of this Town belonged, before the Dissolution, to the Abbey of *Parshore*.

Aleshorough, a small Village, yet dignified with the honourable Title of Baronage in the Family of the Earls of *Coventry*. Thomas Coventry, the Son of Thomas, who was the Founder of this noble Family, was bred up in the Study of the Common Law of our Nation in the *Inner Temple*; where he became so eminent a Proficient in that Learning, that he was chosen Autumn Reader,

one

one of the Senior Benchers and Treasurer of that House, which rendered him so famous, that the City of *London* not only made him their Recorder, but King *James I.* made Choice of him for his Solicitor General, Reg. 14, knighted him at *Theobalds*, and admitted him Attorney General; but his Son King *Charles I.* advanced him to the great Office of Keeper of the Great Seal, and raised him to the Title of a Baron of this Realm, by the Name of Baron of *Alsborough*. He died at *Durham-house* in the *Strand*, Jan. 14, 1639, 15 Car. I. leaving

Thomas his Son and Heir to inherit his Honour and Estate. He married *Mary*, the Daughter of Sir *William Craven*, Knt. Lord Mayor of *London*, and dying in 1662, left by her two Sons, *Thomas* and

George, who being the Eldest, succeeded him in his Honour and Estate, and by *Margaret*, the Daughter of *John Tufston*, Earl of *Thanet*, had only one Son named

John, who succeeded him, but died unmarried, so that the Honour and Title with the Estate passed to his Uncle

Thomas Coventry, Brother of *George* his Father. He becoming Lord *Coventry* of this Place, was by King *William III.* created Viscount *Deerhurst*, and Earl of *Coventry*, where we have spoken of him more largely, and of his Successors, to this Time.

Braughton, or *Brotune*, a Lordship registered in Domesday-book as the Lands of that noble, beautiful, and pious Lady *Godeva*, as if not at all belonging to her Husband *Leofric*, Earl of *Mercia*; which is the more probable, because we find none of them in *Leofric's* Sons and Successors, *Algar* and *Edwine's* Possession.

Comberton Great hath a Place in our Histories, for the Nativity of *Anthony Palmer*, who having his Education in *Baliol College*, and taken his first Degree in Arts, was admitted Fellow thereof in 1640, in which Year, entering into Holy Orders, he became also Master of

Arts. He happened into difficult Times, and therefore to make himself easy, he engaged with the Presbyterians, took the Covenant, and at length obtained the rich Rectory of *Burton* on the Water in *Glocestershire*, where, shewing himself not very sound in his Doctrine, and a great Enemy to the loyal Party, as soon as King *Charles II.*'s Restoration began to dawn, the Royalists made both him and his Curate so uneasy, that they were forced to fly before their Ejection on *Bartholomew-Day*, in 1662. He wrote several Things, and particularly engaged with Mr. *John Humphreys*, who, in those Times, viz. about 1653, wrote for a free Admission of all baptized Persons to the Holy Sacrament; which not being an acceptable Doctrine then, this Person wrote a Treatise against it, entitled, *A Scripture Rail to the Lord's Table*, Lond. 1654, but with what Success we may judge from the Learning and Moderation of *Humphreys*, who was valued for that Treatise by many.

Fliford, which seems in our Maps to be but one single small Village; but is in our Histories distinguished by *Fliford Flavel*, and *Fliford Grafton*; but this last is only found in our Villares. The former of these, viz. *Fliford-flavel*, may be taken Notice of for the Being the Place of the Nativity of *Robert Wakeman*, Son of *Thomas Wakeman*, Minister of GOD's Word there. He became a Student in *Baliol College* in 1590, and was made Chaplain-Fellow in 1596, being then Bachelor of Arts. Being entered into Orders soon after, he was a frequent Preacher for some Years in those Parts, and at length obtained the Rectory of *Beer-Ferris*, and afterwards of *Charlton* in *Devonshire*; where being settled, he took his Degrees in Divinity. He published several Sermons which he had preached before the King, and on other publick Occasions, and died in 1629. He was buried in the Chancel of *Beer-Ferris*, and left behind him several Children, who (as 'tis said) were all, at the Beginning of the Civil Wars, persuaded to embrace the *Romish Religion*,

Religion, by the Artifices of one Capt. *Read*, who having married one of the Daughters, made use of a Jesuit to convert them. They retired into *Worcestershire* afterwards, and some of them, or their Posterity, live there still.

Elisford Grafton, if not the same, for the former is so called from the *Flavells*, once Lords of it, and this from the Nearness to *Grafton*, a neighbouring Village, yet seems to have been antiently one Parish. This Place is famous only for the Birth of *Richard Dugard*, bred first in *Worcester-School*, under one Mr. *Bright*, whom he always mentioned with great Respect; and then at *Sidney College, Cambridge*, where being chosen Fellow, he had many considerable Pupils, whom he instructed in Learning and Piety, in the golden Mean, between Superstition and Faction. He held a strict Hand and watchful Eye over them, correcting their Faults with so much Wisdom and Lenity, that they were convinced 'twas their Interest to amend. He was an excellent *Grecian*, and a general Scholar; grave in his Youth, and quick in his Age. He left 120*l.* for the perpetual Use of the Fellows and Scholars, and ten Pounds to the Library for Books. He was surprized into a Presentation to the Rectory of *Fulby* in *Lincolnshire*, where, by his constant Preaching, and holy Living, he procured his own Safety in very distracting Times, and died there in 1653, and was buried in the Chancel under a marble Stone, still to be seen, with a large Epitaph on it, beginning thus, *Vir Pius, Doctus, integer, frugi de Republicâ, De Ecclesiâ optime meritus, &c.* His great Prudence appeared in this, That though he kept his Living in the Times of the Republick, he zealously promoted the King's Interest, not with Prejudice to his Quier and Safety.

Piddle, or *Pidele North*, the Lordship and Estate of *Thomas de Brotherton*, fifth Son of King *Edw. I.* who dying 12 *Edw. III.* left Issue only two Daughters and Heirs, *Margaret* and *Alice*. He had been Earl of *Norfolk*, and Earl Marshal of

England; whereupon *Margaret*, the eldest of his Daughters, at the Coronation of King *Rich. II.* laid claim to the Office of Marshal of *England*, praying, that she might execute the same by her Deputy, and have all the Emoluments and Profits; but in this she did not obtain her Desire, yet some Years after she was created Dutches of *Norfolk* for Life, with an Assignment of forty Marks per Ann. out of the Issues of that County. She had before, not long after her Father's Death, been married to *John Lord Segrave*, to whom she brought this and many other Estates, with no small Honour to his Family. By him she had one Daughter named *Elizabeth*, who being married to *John de Mowbray*, Earl of *Nottingham*, brought the Honour of Earl of *Norfolk* and Earl Marshal to his Family, which *Thomas* her Son, and his Descendants enjoyed afterwards; but *Margaret* her Mother surviving the Lord *Segrave*, and marrying Sir *Walter Manny*, he was possessed of this Lordship, and other great Estates of hers during her Life; but at her Death they became the Earl of *Nottingham's*, who, the same Day that *Margaret* was created Dutches (as is abovesaid) was created Earl of *Norfolk*, and after her Death became Duke of *Norfolk*. He died at *Venice* of the Plague being then in Banishment, leaving this Lordship with his other great Estates and Titles to his Son *Thomas*, and his Posterity, who enjoyed them some Successions.

Pirton, or *Piriton*, the Church antiently valued at ten Marks.

Strensham, or *Strengesham*, the Lordship of *Roger la Warr*, 13 *Edw. I.* who then obtained a Licence of that King for Free Warren in all his Demesne Lands here, and in divers other Places. It continued, 'tis probable, some Successions in this Family and Name; but at length by the female Heir *Joan*, Daughter of the last *Roger la Warr*, passed to *Reginald West*, the Son of *Thomas West*, by her. How long this Lordship continued in his Family, we find not, but observe it in the Possession of the antient

tient and knightly Family of the *Russells*, so early as the Reign of King *Hen. VIII.* for in that Reign, *Anno 29.* *John Russel* of *Strensham* was High Sheriff of this County. He was knighted in the same Reign, and officiated again twice in the same Office in it, viz. *Annis 33 & 38 Hen. VIII.* In King *Edw. VI.*'s Reign, his Son (as we suppose) *Thomas Russel*, Esq; was High Sheriff, also 1 *Eliz.* who being afterwards knighted, underwent the same Office 11 *Eliz.* as did his Son *John*, 19 *Eliz.* He was afterwards knighted; and *Dr. Fuller* tells us there was such a deadly Quarrel between him and *Sir Henry Berkley*, that it had been the Cause of a great deal of Bloodshed had not *Dr. Whitgift*, then Bishop of *Worcester*, prevented it, partly by Persuasions, and partly by Threatnings, to become Friends; which he did so effectually, that (it being then the Time of the Sessions) they joined Hand in Hand, and with him went to the Town-Hall to perform the Service of their Country. This Family of *Russels* continued after this in great Reputation, and were Sheriffs, not only in the latter End of this Reign, but also in the Reigns of King *James I.* and King *Charles I.* who created *William Russel* a Baronet, *Reg. 1.* and made him Sheriff of this County, *Reg. 11.* This Family is now extinct in this Place by the Death of *Sir Francis Russel*, Bar. a Person of great Worth and Honour, who built an Hospital in this Village for six poor Widows, with a plentiful Endowment. His Lady survived him, and settled a Charity-School here for poor Children to be taught to read and work. Their Seat had a Park belonging to it, by which the *Avon* passing at a little Distance, soon after empties itself into the *Severn*.

Wiche, or *Wyche*, the Lordship of *Edmund* of *Woodstock*, Earl of *Kent*, settled upon him by King *Edw. I.* his Father, with divers other Lands and Rents, to hold of the Crown by the Service of two Knights Fees, and a Rent of three Shillings *per Annum*, payable into the Exchequer, till his Son King *Edw. II.*

(as he had appointed by his Will, wherein he adjured him to perform it, as he expected his Blessing) should settle upon him Lands to the Value of Two thousand Marks *per Annum*. He lived in great Honour and Trust all King *Edw. II.*'s Reign, being generally beloved as well as revered; but not being able to bear the Dishonour done his Brother, King *Edw. II.* being deposed by his Queen and Son, he was accused by *Mortimer*, the Queen's Minion, of a Conspiracy to restore him, which does not fully appear to be Truth, though exceeding probable; yet he was condemned to be beheaded; but he was so beloved that no Man would do it; and therefore his Enemies were forced to get a condemned Criminal to take away the good Earl's Life to preserve his Own. By his Attainder his Lands were forfeited, and accordingly seized, and this Manor was given to *Thomas Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, who being treacherously murdered in King *Rich. II.*'s Reign, was attainted of Treason; and his Estate being confiscated, this Manor was given to *Thomas Holland*, about that Time created Duke of *Surrey*, in whose Posterity 'tis probable it continued to the Reign of King *Edw. IV.* when the Issue Male failed; though we have no particular Mention of it at any of their Deaths. The Church of this Place was most antiently valued at thirteen Marks, taking in *St. John's Chapel*.

This Town may deservedly gain some Reputation, for the Education there of *John Lowe*, who is said to be a Native of the County; but it not being known where, we must proceed upon his Education at this Place, where he was bred a Friar of *St. Augustine*. He perfected his Studies at both Universities, and then settled himself at *London*. King *Hen. VI.* preferred him to the Bishoprick of *St. Asaph*, one of the Best of the *Welsh* Sees; but he desiring a quieter Repose, got himself removed to *Rochester*, the meanest in *England*. He was a great Book-monger, and deserved well

of Posterity, in preserving many excellent MSS. which he bestowed upon a magnificent Library, erected by him at *St. Augustine's* in *London*, which was destroyed with the Dissolution of that Abbey. He died, *Anno Dom.* 1467, and lieth buried in his own Cathedral, over against Bishop *Merton*, under a marble Monument.

Witon, or *Witune*, an Hamlet in *Wiche*, was Part of the Estate of *Urso D'abitot*, when the Conqueror's Survey of all the Lands of *England* was taken, and left by him to his only Daughter and Heir *Emeline*, who marrying to *Walter de Beauchamp*, a great Baron of his Times, carried it with her other Estates into his Family, as is abovesaid of other Lands.

VI. The Hundred of Upton.

This Hundred is bounded on the East by the Hundreds of *Oswaldslaw* and *Parshore*, on the South by *Glocestershire*, on the West by *Herefordshire*, and on the North by the Hundred of *Worcester*. The Fee of it is in the Crown, and Government in the Sheriff and his Officers. The chief Town is

Upton, an antient Place, not so much for its giving a Name to the Hundred, as for the *Roman* Coins which are frequently dug up there, which proves it to have been a Station of the *Roman* Soldiers, before the *Saxons* came into *Britain*, who divided this Nation into Hundreds, when they became a Monarchy. It is a noted Market-Town standing upon the *Severn*, which has a Bridge over it there. In the Conqueror's Survey it is recorded among the Lands of *Urso D'abitot*, whose only Daughter and Heir *Emeline*, marrying to *Walter de Beauchamp* of *Elmley*, whose Posterity became Earls of *Warwick*, carried her great Estates into his Family, with the hereditary Sherifalty of this Shire. The Market is here kept weekly on Tuesday, and Fair yearly on

'Tis probable that

this Lordship was the Estate of *Edward Despenfer*, Grandson of that *Hugh*, who suffered so much in *Edward II.*'s Days, and afterwards the Estate of *Gilbert de Clare*, Earl of *Glocester* and *Hereford*, not only upon the Account of a famous Quarrel that there was between him and *Thomas de Cantilupe*, Bishop of *Hereford*, touching some Lands in *Malvern-Chace*, of which we shall speak by and by, and a Ditch which the said Earl is said to have cast up all along those Hills (which is still to be seen with Admiration) to part his Lands from the Manors, which the Church of *Hereford* possesseth on the West-Side of the Hills, which rise up Northward above this Town; but from the Situation of a Village called

Bushley, or *Bisheley*, a Village standing equal with the southern Limits of the Hills, at a little Distance from the *Severn*, whose Lordship, with *Hanleigh* and *Malvern Chace*, were the Possessions of the *Despensers* in King *Edw. III.*'s Days, and afterwards of the Earls of *Glocester* and *Hereford*, till Issue Male failing, their Inheritance was divided between *Gilbert*, the last Earl's Sisters, *Eleanor*, *Margaret*, and *Elizabeth*, all of them married; but to which of their Families this Manor came upon the Partition, we find not.

Cromb, or *Crome D'Abetot*, so called from the antient Lord thereof, *Urso D'abitot*, hereditary Sheriff of this County, purchased, or otherwise acquired after the Conqueror's Survey was made; for it is not found among his Estates in that Register, nor in the *Beauchamp* Family, which married his only Heiress *Emeline*. In what Families it hath been from that Time to the fifteenth Century, we can't discover, but believe it to be in the Family of *Coventry*, because *Sir Thomas Coventry*, of whom we have treated in *Alesborough* above, which was his Barony, was born here, being then his Father's Seat, who was one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, and educated him, as Men of Estates used to do their Sons, a Gentleman Commoner of

of *Baliol College* in 1392. It is said of him, when he was Lord Keeper, which Office he kept fifteen Years, that as no Lord Keeper made fewer Orders than he, so none could make them more firm, for few, if any of them, were ever reversed; because he usually made them with the Consent of both Parties, which tied them up so, that they were forced to be quiet: There are three other Villages named *Crome* in this Hundred, viz. *Crome Earls*, *Crome Youngs*, and *Crome Hill*, of which we meet with no Account in our Histories, but suppose they all were made out of the antient Manor of *Crome D'abetot*; for though we find not that in our Villares or Maps, yet the Lord *Coventry* of *Aleborough* is said to have been buried in the Church of *Crome D'abitot*, 15 Car. 1. This Village may be deservedly famous for the Birth of

John Trapp, who having been educated in Grammaticals in *Worcester-School*, under the famous Mr. *Henry Bright*, where he attained a competent Knowledge in the three learned Languages; he completed his Studies at *Christ-Church, Oxford*, under Mr. *George Fay*, a Student of that House, and took his Degrees in Arts. In 1624, he was invited to *Stratford upon Avon* in *Warwickshire*, to teach the Free School there, which he accepted; and shewing great Diligence in that Employment, had the small Vicarage of *Weston upon Avon* in *Glostershire* (about two Miles from his School) conferred upon him, with which, being contented, he kept them forty-seven Years, and rejected many greater Offers. He was reputed one of the prime Preachers of those Parts, as well as a Person of singular Virtues. His private Study was chiefly in Divinity, and commenting on the Scriptures, which he hath almost entirely explained. He died Octob. 17, 1679, and was buried at his Living at *Weston*, by his Wife.

Eldersfield, Eldresfield, or, as 'tis commonly called, *Eldsfield*, of no Note, but for the Nativity of *Henry Savage*, Son

of *Francis Savage*, Gent. who had his Seat at *Dobs Hill* in this Parish. He was bred a Commoner in *Baliol College*, and having taken his Bachelor's Degree in Arts, was made Probationer Fellow thereof. In the Beginning of the Rebellion, he travelled into *France* with *William Lord Sandys*, where he learned not only the Language of the Country, but a more genteel Behaviour than Students ordinarily have. After his Return from *France*, he obtained the Headship of his College after his Submission to the usurping Powers, and then was admitted Doctor of Divinity. After King *Charles II.*'s Restoration, he became Chaplain in Ordinary to that Prince, and obtained a Prebend in the Church of *Glocester*, with other Preferments. In the Time of the Republick, when he took his Doctor's Degree, his Thesis was, Whether Infant Baptism was lawful, affirming it was so. This Thesis was answered by Mr. *John Tombs* of *Magdalen Hall*, the famous Antipædobaptist, and was answered and confirmed by Dr. *Savage*. After the King's Restoration he wrote a Book, entitled, *Reasons shewing, that there is no need of such a Reformation of the Doctrine, Worship, Rites and Ceremonies, Government and Discipline of the Church of England, as is pretended*, London 1660, written against a Pamphlet, put out by *Cornel. Burgesse* (as was thought) called *Reasons shewing the Necessity of a Reformation, &c.* Dr. *Pierson*, afterwards Bishop of *Chester*, the very learned Author of the Comment on the Creed, and *Vindicia Ignatiana, &c.* answered it. He wrote also other Things, in which he was not very happy, and died in *Baliol College*, June 2, 1672, where he was buried in the Chapel near the Altar-steps; 'tis said, he was the first buried in that Chapel.

Hanley, or *Hanleigh*, the Town and Castle situate on the *Severn*, which having ran through rich and fragrant Meadows from *Powick* and *Kemsey*, passeth by this Village. The Castle, says Mr. *Cambden*, most antiently belonged to the *Clares, Earls of Glocester*; and

Dugdale

Dugdale adds, the Manor likewise, both which, with many other great Estates, *Maud* the Widow of the last *Gilbert*, Earl of *Clare*, had in Dowry; but Mr. *Cambden* doth not seem to have hit upon the most antient Possessors of this Town and Castle; for we find *Walter Beauchamp* of *Elmley* to be Governor of this Castle 17 *John*, and trusted at the same Time with the Custody of the whole County in that turbulent Year; but falling off from the King to the rebellious Barons, his Lands were seised, and this Castle taken from him, which so startled him, that he made his Peace with the King, and giving Security for his future Fidelity, was restored to them. From this Family this Lordship and Castle passed to the *Despensers*, Earls of *Glocester*, and from them by the Heir General to the Family of *Clares*, Earls of *Glocester*; and from that Family to the Disposal of the Crown, though by what Means we know not; for in the Reign of King *Edw. III.* in the Beginning of it, that King being a Minor, *Roger Mortimer*, Earl of *March*, reigning in the Queen's Favour, who governed all, easily procured whatever he had a Mind to, and obtained the Manor and Castle of this Place among other Things. How long he or his Posterity enjoyed it, we can't discover; but it appears they were in the Crown afterwards; for King *Hen. VIII. Reg. 9.* made Sir *William Compton*, one of the Knights of his Body, and Chancellor of *Ireland*, (a Person so much in Favour with that Prince, that Cardinal *Wolfey* was jealous of him, that he would rob him of that Prince's Favour, and therefore sought all Methods to get him out of the Way), Constable of this Castle. From him the Earls of *Northampton* are descended. Over against this Village and Castle, the Hills intervening in a Ridge near seven Miles together in Length, and a considerable Breadth, are *Malvern magna*, and *parva*, the Chace and Hills. The Lordships of the Towns we have Reason to suppose to belong to the Bishops of *Hereford*. In both of them

were two Abbies of the Order of *St. Benedict*, of which our Method requires us to give an Account in our History of Monasteries. Since the Dissolution there is nothing remaining of the Abbey of *Great Malvern*, but the Church, which is now made the Parish-Church, but without any Maintenance for a Minister. *Little Malvern* stands in a dismal Cavity of the Hills, which deserve a better Name, though commonly so called, being really great and lofty Mountains, rising like Stairs one higher than another, for about seven Miles together, and dividing this County from that of *Hereford*, these Villages standing as it were upon them, and so reckoned a Part of the Hills. On the Top of these Hills, *Gilbert de Clare*, Earl of *Glocester*, did antiently cast up a Ditch all along, to part his Lands from those of the Church of *Hereford*, which hath several Manors on the West-Side of the *Malvern-Hills*, as the Earl had along the East-Side. This Ditch is still to be seen, and is very much admired. The Chace seems to have had a different Owner from the Lordships; for in the Beginning of the Reign of King *Edw. III.* *Roger Mortimer*, Earl of *March*, obtained it of that King, being then in his Minority, by Means of *Isabel* his Mother, the Dowager Queen, whose Favourite he was, as being Part of the Lands of the *Despensers* forfeited to the Crown in the late Reign; after whom *Gilbert de Clare*, Earl of *Glocester*, came into Possession of it; but enjoyed it not long, before *Thomas de Cantilupe*, Bishop of *Hereford*, who had the Lands on the West-Side of the Hills, began a Controversy about the Chace; for, as the Annals of the Church of *Worcester* speak, on the sixth of *April*, 1278, a Suit at Law commenced concerning *Malvern-Hills*, between *Thomas de Cantilupe*, Bishop of *Hereford*, and *Gilbert* Earl of *Glocester*, in which the Bishop alledged, that the Chace belonged to his See, up to the Tops of the Mountains. This Controversy was referred to certain Judges, who were sent on Purpose to view

view the Lands in Debate, and sat in the Chace; but to whom they determined it, we have no Account.

Rydmereley de Abitot, but in our Maps and Villares, *Ridmerley-D'abitot*, the Estate of *Jeffrey D'abitot*, attainted in the Reign of King *Edw. II.* but given after the Forfeiture to *Hugh Despenfer* the Younger, to hold to himself in Fee. These are all the Places of Note which we meet with in our Histories in this Hundred, and so we proceed to

VII. The Hundred of Worcester.

This Hundred is bounded on the East with the Hundred of *Parshore*, which, with the Hundreds of *Upton*, is its Boundary on the South; on the West with Part of *Herefordshire*, and the Hundred of *Doddington*, and on the North with the Hundred of *Halfshire*. The Government of the City of *Worcester* is in itself, as a Body Corporate; and the Fee of the Hundred being in the King, the Government is in the Sheriff and his Officers. This Hundred takes its Name from the City of

Worcester, the chief Town of the Shire, seated deliciously on the Banks of the *Severn*, and admirable for its Antiquity and Beauty. For *Antoninus*, in his *Itinerary*, mentions it by the Name of *Branonium*, and *Ptolemy* by that of *Branogenium*, from whence the *Britains* or *Welsh* call it *Cair Wrangon*. The Saxons called it *Wine-cetep*, i. e. *Wireceter*, as some think from *Wire*, a woody Forest adjoining, or *Wegon-cetep*, which by Melting the *W*, will easily be contracted into *Worcester*, the present Name in *English*, which in *Latin* is rendered *Wigornia*: Thus it has long been called; for *Florence* of *Worcester*, and after him *Joseph* of *Exeter*, use that Name in speaking of it. This City lies in so great a Valley on the River *Severn*, that though it runs with a swift Current in many other Parts of this County, yet glides on here but

slowly, that it can hardly be seen till you are just upon it. It is most probable, that it was built by the *Romans*; when to prevent the Incursions of the *Britains* on the other Side of the River *Severn*, they erected Cities, as Fortresses on the East Bank, at convenient Distances. *John Rus* of *Warwick*, refers the Foundation of it to the Emperor *Constantius* (we suppose *Chlorus*). It is situated on an easy Ascent from the River, over which lieth a Bridge with a Tower upon it. It was at first fenced about with lofty *Roman* Walls, as we are informed from an ancient Parchment-Roll; and though 'tis not likely it can be the same, it hath still a strong Wall about it. What the Buildings and Model of it were so long ago, we must not pretend to guess; for

It is evident from our Histories, That this City hath been more than once burnt down. In the Year 1041, it was set on Fire by King *Hardicanute's* Order, because the Inhabitants being provoked by an Imposition of an heavy Tax, had killed his *Huscarles*, (i. e. the Collectors of it) which so incensed him, that he massacred all the Citizens, except some few that escaped into *Beverley*, a River-Island adjoining, and then set the Town on Fire, and spoiled the Country round about it for a good Distance. Nevertheless, we find in the Conqueror's Survey (which was drawn up about forty Years after) that in the Days of *Edward* the Confessor, it had a great many Burgesses, and was rated at fifteen Hides of Land; and when the Mint was in Being, every Minter gave twenty Shillings at *London*, for Stamps to coin withal. In this King's Days the Citizens continued loyal to their Prince; and when *Roger* Earl of *Hereford*, and *Ralph* Earl of *Cambridge*, who had married his Sister, raised a Conspiracy against him, *Wolstan*, Bishop of this See, with the Sheriff of the City, and some others, opposed the Earl of *Hereford's* passing the *Severn*, so that he could not join the Earl of *Cambridge*, and so broke that Rebellion.

In the Reign of *William Rufus*, Anno 1088, *Roger de Montgomery*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*, with a great Body of *Welshmen*, coming to this City of *Worcester*, assaulted the City, over-ran the Suburbs, and set the same on Fire; but the Citizens shutting their Gates fast, and having conveyed their Wives, Children, and Goods into the Castle, made a valiant Resistance; *Wolstan*, their Bishop, being present and animating them. The Earl continued the Siege some Time, but being more greedy of Plunder than Victory, permitted his Soldiers to ravage about the Country for spoil, which *Wolstan* observing, encouraged the Citizens to make a Sally out upon their Enemies, which they did with that Advantage, that they slew and took above Five thousand Men, and so freed themselves from the Siege.

In the Year 1113, or thereabout, this City was by a casual Fire almost wholly burnt down and consumed, the Castle itself not escaping the Flames, and the Roof of the Cathedral being much damaged. Whether the *Welsh* had by any underhand Dealings destroyed this City, which was so great a Curb to their hostile Proceedings, is not known; but if it were so, or not, the *Welsh* conceiving Hopes of Success from this Accident, invaded and wasted the *English* Marches, doing so much Mischief, that King *Hen. I.* was forced to raise a mighty Army, and march into *Wales*, where his Soldiers, big with Revenge, because the *Welsh* had so frequently robbed and plundered those Parts, sometimes with great Slaughter, dealt unmercifully with them, and slew them in great Numbers; which brought the *Welsh* into such a low Condition, that they came to the King, and yielding themselves up to his Mercy, besought him to pardon and forgive them, which he did.

In the Civil Wars between King *Stephen* and *Maud* the Empress, to recover the Throne for herself and Son, King *Stephen* finding *William Beauchamp* of *Elmley*, to whom this Castle and City

belonged, as descended of *Urso de Abitot*, by *Emeline* his Mother, to be faithful to *Maud* the Empress, as he had been to her Father; King *Henry* dispossessed him of them, and gave them to *Waleran*, Earl of *Mallent* and *Leicester*; but afterwards falling into Dislike with him, resolved to take it from him, and to that End, Reg. 15, assaulted this City of *Worcester* with a great Army, and having taken it, burnt it to the Ground; but the Castle he could not win at that Time. The City belonged to *Waleran*, Earl of *Mallent*, at that Time, who stood on *Maud's* Part. The King, with his Men of War, thought not fit to carry out the Siege of the Castle, but returned through his Enemy's Country, and got home with great Booty. The Castle proved very prejudicial to his Interests in his Absence, and thereupon he broke in again upon this City, and endeavoured with all his Force to take the Castle; but meeting with such an obstinate Resistance, as he found would take up too much Time, he raised two Castles against it, and leaving in them certain of the Nobles faithful to him, to continue the Siege, he returned home; but we find not what Success they had; perhaps the Agreement between *Maud* and *Stephen* was made too soon for any.

After King *Stephen's* Death, the Empress being sensible of the said *William Beauchamp's* Fidelity to her, did not only restore this City and Castle to him and his Heirs, to hold of her Heirs *in Capite*, with the Sheriffalty of the County, and the Appurtenances thereunto belonging; but also divers other Lands and Towns, with the Offices of Constable and Steward, which his Father had enjoyed under King *Hen. I.* But the Misfortunes of this City did not end here; for in the Year 1175, 21 *Hen. II.* the New Tower belonging to the Church fell down; and in the Year 1202, the City was again destroyed by Fire. In 1216, after the Submission of this City, to *Lewis* the Dauphin of *France* (who was sent for by the rebellious

ious Barons to oppose King *John*) the City was taken by the Earl of *Chester*, and the Church plundered; and two Years after the two lesser Towers of the Church were thrown down by a Storm.

The Kings in those early Days used to keep their *Christmas* sometimes in one great City, and sometimes in another, and among them in this. King *Hen. I.* Anno 1130, kept his *Christmas* here, as did also King *Hen. II.* Anno 1158, of whom this is memorable done here: King *Henry* keeping that Feast with great Royalty, sat in the Church at Divine Service with the Crown on his Head, as the Kings in those Times always used to do at solemn Feasts; but as soon as Mass was ended, he took his Crown from his Head, and set it down upon the Altar, in sign of his Humility, which seemed real, because he never after much regarded to wear his Crown. King *John* also, in 1214, kept his *Christmas* here; and hither it was that divers of the most antient Lords, appointed by the other Nobility, went in their Names to require of him, that he would please to appoint the Exercise and Use of their antient Laws, by which the Kings of *England* in Times past governed, and abrogate the new Ones, which ought to be called rather Wrongs than Laws, and all other Things he had promised them. The King deferred his Answer till the *Christmas* was over, and going to *London*, promised so fair, that they went home, and were contented for the present; but finding the King begin to gather an Army, as if he never intended to perform his Promise to them, they also prepared for their Defence, which begat a Civil War afterwards; and this City being ill advised, submitted to *Lewes* the Dauphin, and received *William*, the Son of *William Marshall*, to maintain his Interest among them; but the Earl of *Chester*, and others, who were faithful to the King, coming on the City and besieging it, though the Citizens defended themselves bravely, got into it through the Castle, punished them with cruel Tor-

ments, took all they had, not sparing the Cathedral or Monks, and caused them to be excommunicated; because they had communicated in Divine Service with the King's Enemies; which they were some Months before they could get off, and free themselves from.

The Family of *Beauchamps*, after the City and Castle was restored to them, as is abovesaid, continued in the Enjoyment of them many Successions, (being afterwards Earls of *Warwick*) till Issue Male failing, their great Estates passed into the Family of *Nevills*, who thereby became Earls of *Warwick*. *Richard Nevill*, commonly called the stout Earl of *Warwick*, who married *Anne*, the Heiress of the *Beauchamps* Estate and Honour, was a very busy as well as valiant Man; and while he fought for the *York* Family, was so victorious as to set *Edward*, Duke of *York*, on the Throne; but being disgusted by that Prince, he turned on the other Side, and agreed with Queen *Margaret* to set up her Husband, King *Hen. VI.* again in his Royal Dignity, which he accordingly did, forcing King *Edward* to fly beyond Sea for Safety; where having remained one Year, he gathered such an Army, as, by the Assistance of his Friends in *England*, won a decisive Battle in *Barnet-field*, where the Earl of *Warwick* being slain, he settled himself firmly upon the Throne. *Anne*, the Widow of the Earl, was very miserable and unfortunate after his Death, being forced to take Sanctuary in the Abbey of *Beaulieu* in *Hampshire*, to avoid the Displeasure of the *York* Family, got into Power, and cruelly treating, as she saw, all their Enemies. Here she continued a long Time in a very mean Condition, but at length stole away privately into the North, where she abode in great Straits, all her great Estate being kept from her till 3 *Hen. VII.* when an Act of Parliament was made to restore her to some Benefit by it for Life; but upon Condition that she should settle it, after her Decease, upon King *Hen. VII.* and his Heirs, with Remainder to her Heirs.

Thus the Castle and Lordship of this City became invested in the Crown.

There is nothing now remaining of the Castle, but the bare Name and Ground-plot, which (as we read in *William of Malmshury's History of the Bishops*) *Ursus D'Abitot*, who was made hereditary Sheriff of *Worcester*, by the Conqueror, built (as he saith) in the very Teeth of the Monks, so that the Graff took away Part of their Cemetery; but all that was so taken away by *Ursus*, together with an Acre and Half of Ground, for their greater Convenience, was restored to them in the Reign of King *Hen. III.* But notwithstanding that Grant, it was still claimed by the Sheriffs, who were by the Marriage of *Emeline Ursus's* Heirs, regularly the Owners of it, viz. the *Beauhamps*, Earls of *Warwick*, till at last, in the Year 1276, they released all their Right and Claim to it in due Form of Law, in Consideration of One hundred Pounds paid by the Monks; but the Castle, through the Injuries of Time and Casualties of Fire, is now quite demolished almost, having little or nothing remaining of it.

But notwithstanding the many Misfortunes this City hath met with by Burnings and Plunderings, it is risen up again in great Beauty, and at this Time flourishes under an excellent Government, which for a long Time was managed by two Bailiffs, chosen out of twenty four Citizens, two Aldermen, and two Chamberlains, with a Common-Council consisting of forty-eight Citizens more; but now, by Virtue of a Charter granted them by King *James I.* dated *Octob. 2.* in the 19th Year of his Reign, the City is governed by a Mayor and six Aldermen, who are Justices of the Peace (these Aldermen are chosen out of the twenty-four capital Citizens, out of which Number are also annually elected, two Chamberlains) a Sheriff, forty-eight capital Citizens, or Common-Councillors, a Recorder, Town-Clerk, two Coroners, thirteen Constables, a Sword-Bearer, and four Sergeants at Mace. The City

is a County of it self, and divided into seven Wards, in which, besides the Cathedral, of which we shall say something by and by, are twelve Parish Churches, nine within the Walls and three without. The City is populous, and Streets well paved. There are several neat modern Houses, but the Town is a poor old Building, though very large, and in it are three homely and inartificial Statues of King *Charles* the First, the Second, and Queen *Anne*. The most considerable Things in it are woollen Manufacture, by which the People chiefly subsist. The best Broad-Cloth in *England* is made here. It is most incredible, what a Number of Hands here, and in the adjoining Villages, are employed by it, in Carding, Spinning, Rowing, Fulling, Weaving, &c. 2. A capacious and beautiful Structure erected by the generous Contributions of many Citizens and neighbouring Gentry for a Work-house, in which Children of both Sexes are trained up to the Knowledge of Trade, and (which is of the greatest Advantage) to the Practice of Religion and Virtue, by whose Labour also the Aged and Decrepit, which cannot work, are supported. For the better Management thereof, the Mayor of the City, with divers others, are by Act of Parliament erected into a Corporation to continue for ever. Opposite to this Building is a fine Hospital for twelve poor Men, erected by *Robert Berkley* of *Speechley*, Esq; who by Deed settled Two thousand Pounds for the Building of it, and Four thousand Pounds more for the Endowment thereof. In it also are three Grammar-Schools and seven Alms houses liberally endowed, a fair Water-house and a well contrived Key. It hath three Markets every Week, viz. on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, which last is much the biggest, being well stored with Cattle, Flesh, Fish, and all Sorts of Provisions, and one Fair yearly upon the Monday after *Palm-Sunday*. It also enjoyeth the Privilege of sending two Citizens to Parliament, as it hath had from

from 26 *Edw. I.* which is as long as any have, according to the Records in the Tower.

The Cathedral here is an antient and venerable Pile, built by *Sexulphus*, Anno 680, in the South Part of the City, and by King *Offa*, Anno 730, endowed with the Manors of *Gropthom*, *Netherton*, *Elmley*, *Cherton*, *Hampton*, and *Bengeworth*, who also at the same Time gave to it a great Bible, with two gold Chains. It was at first dedicated to *St. Peter*; but after Bishop *Oswald*, who was a great Admirer of a Monastick Life, had finished his Convent, it began to be disused by Degrees, and the Church of that Monastery dedicated to *St. Mary*, became the Episcopal Sec, and so continued till Bishop *Wolstan* pulled it down, and began to build a new one, more magnificent, in 1084, which hath since been often repaired, and by the Bishops and Monks lengthned Westward, a little at a Time, almost to the *Severn-Side*. This Bishop, at the Expence of seventy-two Marks of Silver, made a Shrine for the Reliques of *St. Oswald*, and other Saints, which were solemnly placed here, 12 *Octob.* the same Year. In the Year 1113, it suffered greatly by Fire, as did also the City and Castle, as it did also in 1202; but being again repaired, it was dedicated a-new to *Mary*, the Mother of GOD, *St. Peter*, and *St. Oswald*, and *St. Wolstan*, Confessors, i. e. the greater Altar to *St. Mary* and *St. Oswald*, and the middle Altar to *St. Peter* and *St. Wolstan*. King *Hen. III.* with many Bishops, Abbots, and Nobles, was present at the Consecration; and the Body of *St. Wolstan*, was at the same Time placed in a Shrine prepared for it. It was at the same Time new fronted from the Foundation, *William de Blois*, who was Bishop, laying the first Stone; and many Years after was the Tower, having fallen down a little before, rebuilt. Bishop *Giffard* (who was also Lord Chancellor of *England*) beautified the Pillars of the Choir, the Chapels, and Isles surrounding it, by interlacing little Pillars of grey Marble,

which he fastned with Rings of Copper gilt. Between the Years 1317 and 1327, Bishop *Cobham* vaulted the North Isle of the Body of the Church, and Bishop *Wakefield* afterwards lengthened the Body by the Addition of two Arches of different Forms to the West End, and built the North Porch; all which together have made it a noble Structure; so that now the Length of it from East to West is 394 Feet, of which the Choir is 120, the Breadth of the Body and side Isles is 78 Feet, and the Choir and side Isles 74. The Height of the Tower is 162 Feet.

There are many antient and good Monuments in this Church, v. z. For King *John*, who dying at *Newwarke*, some say by Poison, others of a Surfeit and Flux, and others of Grief, was carried by the Soldiers, who attended him, to this City, and buried in the Cathedral there with great Pomp, in the Middle of the Choir, between two Bishops, viz. *St. Oswald* and *St. Wolstan*, as he appointed by his Last Will, that their Piety might save him; but this is denied by *Holinshead*, who affirms, that he was buried before the High Altar by the Soldiers, for no other Reason, but because it was thought a more secure Place for the Lords, and other his Followers, to assemble and order Affairs after his Decease. He was somewhat fat and corpulent, and therefore his Bowels were taken out of his Body, and buried at *Croxton-Abbey* in *Staffordshire*. But however that be, the Chapel of *Grafton* was appropriated to this Church, for the Maintenance of certain Lights to be kept continually burning about his Tomb. These three Monuments are very fresh. In another fine Monument, in a pretty little Chapel, adorned with the Ensigns of the Honour of *England*, curiously cut on Stone, lies Prince *Arthur*, eldest Brother of King *Henry the Eighth*, and first Husband to *Katharine of Austria*, whose second Marriage with *Henry* brought on our Reformation by Accident. Here also is a fine Monument for that Countess of *Salisbury*.

bury, to whose Honour the Order of the Garter was instituted, with several Angels shewing of Garters, on which is wrote, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, round her Tomb. The Ensigns of the Order cut in Stone are very fresh; as also the Emblems of the two Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*. Here is also a very antient Monument of a Knight Templar of the Name of *Harcourt*, and several for the Family of *Beauchamps* and Bishops of the See, both antient and modern.

The Church here was, presently after its first Foundation, stocked (as other Abbies were) with married secular Priests, who governed it a long Time with great Reputation for Sanctity, till *Dunstan*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in a Synod (either at *Winchester*, or *Caln*, for we find no other near that Time, in which *Dunstan* presided) decreed, That for the Future, all the Religious in *England* should lead a single Life. This Decree, according to the Date of King *Edgar's* Charter in the Church of *Worcester*, was made in 964; but 'tis manifestly false; for *Florentius*, the Writer of the Annals of *Worcester*, and other Monuments, with one Consent, fix the Expulsion of the secular Priests to the Year 969; one *Winsius* being made in 971 the Prior. This Decree was said to be made by *Oswald*, then Bishop of *Worcester*, and it passed for current so much in that Age, that it was called *Oswald's Law*; he was indeed a zealous Promoter of Monkeny, and was one of the Triumvirate, who forwarded the Decree; but the Law was properly King *Edgar's*, the legislative Power even in Things Ecclesiastical being in his Power, and not in the Bishops; though *Oswald* was very zealous to put the Decree in Execution, in removing Priests, and putting Monks into their Places, which *Edgar* attests in a Declaration of his in these Words: 'The Convents, both of Monks and Virgins, were destroyed and neglected all over *England*, which I have determined to repair, to the Praise of GOD, for the Benefit of my

Soul, and to increase the Numbers of the Servants of GOD of both Sexes; and accordingly I have already settled Monks and Nuns in Seven and forty Houses, and resolve (if GOD spare me Life to do it) that I will go on in that devout Munificence to GOD, till I have made them up fifty, the Number of the Years of Remission. And therefore at present that Monastery in the Episcopal See of *Worcester*, which the Reverend Bishop *Oswald* hath, to the Honour of *Mary*, the Mother of GOD, enlarged; and (having expelled the secular Clerks) by my Assent and Favour bestowed on the Religious Servants of GOD, the Monks, I do by my Royal Authority confirm to the said Religious Persons, leading a Monastick Life, and with the Advice and Consent of my Princes and Nobles, do corroborate and consign, &c.' Some considerable Time after this, when through the frequent Incurfions of the *Danes*, and the civil Contests that often happened, the State of this Church was so decayed, that of that numerous Company of Monks, which *Oswald* had placed there, there was not above twelve left; *Wolstan*, who was Bishop of this See about the Year of Christ 1090, restored it, and augmented the Number of Monks to fifty, and also built a new Church. He was but a mean Scholar, even in the Account of that Age; but a Person of that Simplicity and unfeigned Integrity, and of a Conversation so severe and strict, that he was a Terror to all ill Men, and beloved by all that were good; insomuch, that after his Death the Church gave him a Place in its Kalendar of Saints. But after these Monks had flourished in great Wealth and Power above 500 Years, King *Hen. VIII.* expelled the Monks, and in their Room placed a Dean and Prebendary, allotting to the Dean the Prior's House, to the first Prebendary the Sacrist's, to the Second the Tumbary, to the Third the Sub-Prior's, to the Fourth the Hospitalarius's, &c. (About the Year 1626, a Pre-

a Prebend of this Church was settled on the Professorship of Divinity in Oxford (founded by *Margaret*, Countess of *Richmond*, King *Hen. VII.*'s Mother) by King *Charles I.* Reg. 1. and Dr. *Sam. Fell* first enjoyed it. In the rebellious Times the Revenues of this Church were sold by an Ordinance of Parliament.) and founded a Grammar-School for the Instruction of Youth, as it now continues. The other Churches of this City we have no Account of, and so must omit to say any Thing of them more than their Names and Valuation, viz.

St. *Hellen*, a Rectory, valued at 20 l. $\frac{1}{4}$ d. olim 13 Marks.

St. *Swithun*, a Rectory, valued at 15 l. 14 s. 10 d. $\frac{1}{2}$. antiently 11 Marks.

St. *Michael*, a Rectory, valued at 7 l. 12 s. 1 d.

St. *Albans*, a Rectory, valued at 13 l. 12 s. 4 d. $\frac{1}{2}$. antiently 8 Marks.

St. *Andrew*, a Rectory, valued at 10 l. 5 s. 8 d.

St. *Nicholas*, a Rectory, valued at 16 l. 13 s. 5 d.

St. *Martin*, a Rectory, valued at 15 l. 3 s. 7 d. antiently 9 Marks.

St. *Alban*, a Rectory, valued at 5 l.

St. *Clement*, a Rectory, valued at 5 l. 10 s.

St. *Peter*, a Vicarage, valued at 12 l. 4 s. antiently 16 Marks.

Having spoken thus much of the City itself, we shall add some Things of a foreign Nature, wherein it hath been concerned at several Times, though in distant Ages.

In the first Year of the Reign of King *Hen. VII.* *Francis* Lord *Lovel*, *Humphry* and *Thomas* *Stafford*, Brothers, Friends of the *York* Family, so lately dispossessed of the Throne, raised a great Army of Malecontents, and went to the City of *Worcester*, hoping to be received there; but being denied, prepared for an Attack, some to assault the Gates, and others to scale the Walls. The King having received some Letters of Credence from his Friends, concerning this Insurrection, was in no small

Fear; because he neither had an Army ready, nor Arms to provide one with; however, because the Nature of the Affair would admit of no Delay, he sent the Duke of *Bedford* with Three thousand Men, not well provided, yet with a Command to set upon the Rebels with all Speed; which the Duke accordingly designed, but thought fit, when he arrived near their Camp, to put out a Proclamation, promising Pardon to all such as would submit to their Prince, and leave the Rebels. The Lord *Lovel* fearing a Revolt thereupon, fled from his Army; which, when the Soldiers perceived, they laid down their Arms, and going to the Duke, obtained Pardon, and so departed. The two *Staffords* fled to Sanctuary, but were taken from thence, and *Humphry* being executed at *Tyburn*, *Thomas* was pardoned, and so this Disturbance ended, to the no small Satisfaction of the King, who was then in the north Parts.

This City hath the Benefit of Sir *Thomas* *White*'s Gift of One hundred Pounds, to be lent unto four young Traders, giving good Security for the Repayment of it, after ten Years Use without any Gain to be taken for it. The original Fund is in the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of *Bristol*, to whom he gave 2000 l. to purchase an Estate of 120 l. a Year for that Purpose. The Towns appointed by Sir *Thomas* to receive this Gift, are in all twenty-four, of which the City of *Worcester* is the Sixth. This Gift began to be distributed in that Course in 1577, the first ten Years being assigned to be employed for the Benefit of young Traders in *Bristol*, (who were to have 50 l. each lent to them upon the like Security, and for the same Time) and Two hundred Pounds for providing Corn for that City. This City must have now had it five Times, or thereabouts. This good Man being a Merchant-Tailor, founded St. *John*'s College in *Oxford*, (formerly *Bernard*'s College) for a President, fifty Fellows, three Chaplains, four Clerks, &c.

Near this City it was, that King Charles II. fought with Cromwell's Army, and lost the Victory at the Battle commonly called *Worcester-fight*. This King having been proclaimed King, and crowned at *Edinburgh*, was encouraged to endeavour to recover his Crown from the Rebels of *England* with an Army of Scots, and such of his Friends as would join them in their March through *England*. David Lesley and Middleton were the Generals, and the Rout designed was to *London*. When they came into this County the Weather was hot, and the Army fatigued with Marches, wanting Rest, they thought to have lain some Time at *Shrewsbury*; but that City refusing them Entrance, they went to *Worcester*, where they were received joyfully, and the King was here proclaimed. Cromwell watched the Motions of the King's Army all along, and when it entred *Worcester* was at Hand; which when the King knew, he resolved to stay here, and if Cromwell besieged it, to abide and defend it; and to that End Lesley had orders to get all Things ready for a Siege. But Cromwell gave him no Time for that, for having increased his Army with a great Addition from the Militia of the Counties, he marched through to *Worcester*, Sept. 3, as to a Prey, and fell upon the King's Forces suddenly and routed them; the King himself happened to be at Dinner, but as soon as he heard of it, mounted his Horse, and did all he could to stop his Soldiers Flight, but all in vain; whereupon he returned into the Town, and staid there till all his Men had forsaken him, and his Enemies came pouring in, at which his few Friends advised him to withdraw for his own Safety, which he accordingly did. Duke Hamilton was taken, and died the next Day of his Wounds; General Lesley, the Earls of *Cleveland* and *Derby*, and *Lauderdale* were taken, with many Prisoners. The Earl of *Derby* was executed for High Treason and Rebellion, and many of the Prisoners sold into the Plantations for Slaves. The City fell into such merci-

less Hands to plunder, spoil, ravage, and kill, that the Miseries it had suffered by its former Conflagrations were far more tolerable; but now this City is restored again to its former Lustre, and like the Phenix being revived from its own Ashes, hath recovered its ancient Magnificence.

This City hath given Titles to many noble Families, viz.

Urso de Abitot, to whom the Conqueror gave not only large Possessions in this and other Counties, as it is recorded in *Domesday-book*, but the Constableship of the Castle of *Worcester*; and made him hereditary Sheriff of this County, from whence he was called *Urso de Wirecestre*.

Roger, his Son, (as Mr. Camden tells us, for we find him not in *Dugd. Bar. p. 1. pag. 462.*) succeeded him, and (as *William of Malmsbury* reports) enjoyed all his Father's Possessions, but was divested of them, by falling under the heavy Displeasure of King *Hen. I.* because in a furious Passion he had caused one of the King's Officers to be put to Death. The Constableship or Earldom thus taken away from Roger, seems to have been kept in that King's Hands all the Rest of his Reign, and so to have passed to his Successor King *Stephen*, who bestowed it on

Waleran de Beaumont, Earl of *Malient*, who being a constant Adherent to him against the Partisans of *Maud* the Empress, was with the King at the Battle of *Lincoln*, 6 *Steph.* but afterwards that King took some Distaste against him, and took from him the Town (by Assault, because he would not resign it), but at that Time could not take the Castle; however, *Waleran* seems by our Historians to have been at that Time deprived of the Earldom. In the mean Time *Walter de Beauchamp* of *Elmley* had married *Emeline*, the Sister and Heir of *Roger D'abitot*, and claimed it as his lawful Inheritance in the Right of his Wife; but because he was looked upon as a firm adherent to *Maud*, K. *Hen. I.*'s Daughter and Heir, King *Stephen* kept him

him out of the Possession of it all his Reign; but when that was ended, *Maud*, the Empress, knowing his firm Fidelity to her and her Son, caused him to obtain his Rights, and from thence we must count

William, their Son and Heir, Earl of *Worcester*, for he was put into Possession of this Castle and Town, together with the Sherifalty of the County, and the Forests thereunto belonging, to hold of her and her Heirs *in Capite*, paying the same yearly Rent that his Father did, to King *Hen. I.* The Succession of this Family of *Beauchamps* continued several Reigns after this, and one of them, *viz. William*, the Great Grandson of this Earl, by his Marriage with *Isabel*, Sister and Heir of *William Mauduit*, Earl of *Warwick*, brought that Honour into his Family; but we do not find any of them, nor any other Person, bearing the Title of Earl of *Worcester*, till

Thomas Piercy, a younger Brother of *Henry*, the first Earl of *Northumberland*, was created Earl of *Worcester* by King *Rich. II. Reg. 21.* He was a brave and valiant Man, and having done many good Services to King *Edw. III.* and his Son *Edward*, the *Black Prince*, had an Annuity of 200 Marks, to be paid him yearly out of the Exchequer, granted him. In King *Rich. II.*'s Reign he was preferred to be Admiral of the King's Fleet Northward, made the King's Chamberlain, and at length Earl of *Worcester*, Captain of the Town and Castle of *Calais*, and Steward of his Household. But notwithstanding these Obligations of Fidelity, it plainly appeared, that when the Duke of *Lancaster* landed (and was soon after seated on the Throne, by the Name of King *Hen. IV.*) he stood so fair with him, that he was sent one of the Ambassadors to divers Princes, to shew them by what Right and Title he possessed himself of the Crown, constituted one of the King's Commissioners to treat with the Ambassadors of *France*, and the King's Lieutenant in *Wales* to suppress the Rebels there. But notwithstanding

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all these Favours, he left the Prince's Family, of which the King had made him Governor, and joined with his Brother, the Earl of *Northumberland*, and *Hotspur* his Son, in rebelling against him; and being taken Prisoner, was beheaded at *Shrewsbury*, leaving no Issue. To him succeeded in this Earldom,

Richard de Beauchamp, who claimed a Title to this Earldom from the *D'abibots* above-mentioned, and was made Earl of *Worcester* by King *Hen. V.* but had no Issue, nor other Successor in his Honour of his Family; wherefore King *Hen. VI.* conferred it on

Sir *John Tiptot*, or *Tibitot*, who being greatly in Favour with that Prince, was made also Lord Deputy of *Ireland* in that King's Reign; but the Controversy between the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster* happening in his Time, he thought it most safe to adhere to the House of *York*; King *Edward* being mounted on the Throne, of whom he was well rewarded for his Services; for that King made him Justice of *Wales*, Constable of the *Tower of London*, Treasurer of the King's Exchequer, and Deputy of *Ireland*; but the Scene changing in a strange Manner by a Disobligation of *Richard Nevill*, Earl of *Warwick*, whose Power was so great, that he set up and pulled down Kings as he pleased; King *Edward* being forced to fly beyond Sea, and King *Henry* being restored, he found himself obnoxious to the reigning Power, and endeavouring to shift for himself by flight, was taken, and was condemned, and executed upon *Tower-Hill*. He left a Son named

Edward, then but two Years old, yet Heir of his Honour and Estate. He was restored in Blood by King *Edw. IV.* as soon as he came again to the Throne, but died under Age 3 *Rich. III.* and his three Aunts, *Joan*, *Philippa*, and *Joyce*, became his Heirs; all of them married; but the Honour did not pass with the Estate to any of them, so far as we can find, but lay dormant a while, till King *Hen. VIII.* was pleased to confer it upon

M m

Charles

Charles Somerset, the natural Son of *Henry Duke of Somerset*, who being a Person of great Parts, became so much in Favour with King *Hen. VII.* who loved to prefer Men of Abilities, that he constituted him one of his Privy Council and Chamberlain of his Household, which Preferments made Way for his Marriage with *Elizabeth*, the only Daughter and Heir of *William Herbert*, Earl of *Huntington*, by Reason whereof he bore the Title of Lord *Herbert*, and by that Name was made Constable of *Pain* and *Montgomery* Castles in *Wales*, and had Summons to Parliament 1 & 3 *Hen. VII.* by the Title of *Charles Somerset Lord Herbert*. After the Death of King *Hen. VII.* he was continued in most of his Places by King *Hen. VIII.* and going with him in an Expedition into *France*, behaved himself with so much Valour and Conduct at the Siege of *Therouene*, that as soon as the King returned into *England*, he was created Earl of *Worcester* at the Archbishop's Palace at *Lambeth*, 5 *Hen. VIII.* He departed this Life in the 17th of the same Reign, and was buried according to his own Appointment in *St. George's Chapel* at *Windfor*.

Henry, then Lord *Herbert*, his Son, succeeded him in his Honour and Estate. He merited so well in an Expedition into *France* under the Duke of *Suffolk*, winning divers Towns and Castles by his Conduct and Valour, that the Duke created him a Knight Banneret. After his Father's Death he was one of the Commissioners to make a Peace with *France*, and of the Peers that subscribed the Declaration to Pope *Clement VII.* shewing, That his Supremacy would be in Danger, if he did not please King *Hen. VIII.* in the Business of the Divorce from Queen *Katharine*. He departed this Life, Nov. 26, 3 *Edw. VI.* and was succeeded by

William Somerset, his Son and Heir. He was installed Knight of the Garter in the Reign of King *Edw. VI.* and was sent Proxy by Queen *Elizabeth*, to stand a Surety for a Daughter of *James V.*

King of *Scots*, who was christened in a golden Font sent by her to that King. He was one of the Peers who tried the Queen of *Scots*, 29 *Eliz.* he died *Febr.* 22, 1587, 30 *Eliz.* He was buried at *Ragland* in *Monmouthshire*, as his Father had been.

Edward, his Son and Heir, succeeded him in his Honour and Estate, and was sent by Queen *Elizabeth* to King *James VI.* of *Scotland*, to congratulate his Marriage and safe Return from *Denmark*, 33 *Eliz.* He was the best Horseman and Tilter of the Time in which he lived, and was on that Account made Master of the Horse to the King, 15 *Jac. I.* but resigning that Office afterwards he was made Lord Privy Seal, with the Fee of 1500 *l. per Annum* for Life. He was also Knight of the Garter, and dying at his House in the Strand, March 3, 1627, was buried also at *Ragland*.

Henry Somerset, his Son and Heir, succeeded him in his Honour, he being a Person of a generous Disposition, and perfectly loyal, approved himself such to his Majesty King *Charles I.* to whom, in his Necessities, he sent Forty thousand Pounds at Times, besides 3000 *l.* he gave Sir *John Biran*, to raise a Regiment of Horse to fight for the King, (the first that was raised for him) and Forty thousand Pounds more to his own Officers, to raise two Armies, which he spared by his Frugality, appearing at Court in a Freeze-coat. He was a Roman-Catholick, but used to say, Let other Papists do as they will, his Religion obliged him to be loyal. He performed wonderful Services to King *Charles I.* in *Wales*, keeping the Parliament Forces out, till under Sir *Thomas Fairfax* they had reduced the Rest of the Kingdom to Obedience, besieged *Ragland-Castle*, which, when Sir *Thomas* demanded the Surrender of, he answered, That he saw no Reason why he should surrender his House and Goods to him, when the King had no Power to dispose of them; yet after three Months Siege he surrendered the Castle upon

upon honourable Terms, being the last that held out in *England* and *Wales*. Yet after this he was plundered, sequestered, and banished, excepted out of all Acts of Indemnity, and at last died poor and in Prison, having had the only Reward that his Master could give him, i. e. the Title of Marquis conferred on him, Nov. 2, 1643. He died in 1647-8, *Ætat.* 84. or more.

Edward his Son succeeded him in his Honour and Estate. He was constituted by King *Charles I.* Lord Lieutenant of *Wales*, and in his Father's Life-time was called Earl of *Glamorgan*, under which Title the King himself directed Letters to him; because that King had ordered under his Sign Manual to create him such. He departed this Life in 1667, and was succeeded by

Henry Somerset, his Son and Heir, Lord *Herbert*; he was constituted Lord President of the Council in the Principality of *Wales*, sworn of the Privy Council, installed Knight of the Garter, and at length by King *Charles II.* created Duke of *Beaufort*. He had Issue several Children, but *Charles* proved his eldest, and was stiled, after his Father was created Duke of *Beaufort*, Marquis of *Worcester*. He was a Person of great Parts and Learning, and spent much of his Time in Antiquities, Curiosities and Genealogies, and Arms; in which he was so great a Proficient, that had he lived, he would have been a great Honour and Ornament of his Country; but unfortunately breaking his Thigh-bone, died July 13, 1698, half a Year before his Father. But being married, left three Sons and three Daughters; of which the Eldest,

Henry Somerset, Duke of *Beaufort*, succeeded his Grandfather in 1699. He was in the Year 1710, Captain of the honourable Band of Pensioners, and soon after sworn one of the Privy Council, Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Southampton*, &c. Lord Warden of *New Forest*, and Knight of the Garter. He had by his second Wife, the Lady *Rachel Noel*, several Sons, of which his

eldest Son *Henry* was Marquis of *Worcester*, and *Charles Noel*, a younger Son, is yet living; but now by the Death of his Father,

Henry, Marquis of *Worcester*, is the present Duke of *Beaufort*, now about twenty Years of Age.

Gentlemen of Note, Natives, or Inhabitants of this Town, are

Edward Kelley, alias *Talbot*, born in this City, Aug. 1, 1555, at four o'Clock in the Afternoon. Dr. *John Dee* cast up his Nativity afterwards, and said, He was born to be a Man of a clear Understanding, quick Apprehension, excellent Wit, and a mighty Genius for philosophical Studies. He was bred up at *Worcester-School*, and entred at *Glocester Hall*; but being of a rambling Head, staid not long in his College, but travelled chiefly about *England* and *Lancashire*, and playing some foul Pranks, lost both his Ears; yet his Brains still remaining, he kept on his Journeying, and at length came to be acquainted with Dr. *Dee*, at that Time famous for Mathematicks. With him he remained for several Years, and joining with him in philosophical Studies and chymical Experiments, they became famous Scholars, and noted Persons for Mathematicks and Chymistry, for which last *Kelley* was thought most expert, as Dr. *Dee* was for the former: Some Things extraordinary are reported of them, viz. That Dr. *Dee* had contracted with some Spirits (good as he thought, but evil as *Kelley* believed) to converse with them, and *Kelley* was to attend to what they said, and dictate it to him, while he wrote it down. Dr. *Meric Casaubon* proves them to be what *Kelley* thought; *Kelley* found a precious Elixir in *Glassebury-Abbey*, of which, though he made divers Experiments, they proved in vain. A little after this, *Albert Alasco*, a noble *Polonian*, (forced to fly his Country for Debt) came to visit our *English Court*, and falling into an Acquaintance with these Wonders of Learning, *Dee* and *Kelley*, and being himself a Mathematician, carried them

and their Families into *Poland*, where at *Trebona*, *Kelley* with his Elixir, turned a Parcel of Quick silver into pure Gold, and the Pieces of the Bottom of a Frying-pan into Silver. These Feats pleased the Emperor *Rodolph II.* who knighted him; but by his other Extravagancies he so disgusted *Dee*, that he left him: Nor did he keep the Emperor his Friend long; but putting some chymical Cheats upon him, he imprisoned him twice; and at the last Time endeavouring his Escape out of an high Window, he fell down, broke both his Legs, and so bruised his Body, that he died of the Hurts, *Nov. 5, 1595.* He left some Treatises of Chymistry, &c.

Florence of Worcester, born or bred up in this City, one as eminent in Learning as any of his Age, and no less industrious. Many Books of his Making are extant, but his Chief is one that he calls *Chronicon Chronicorum*, being an exact Collection of History from the Creation to his Time. He died in 1119.

Henry Bright, born in this City, of whom *Dr. Joseph Hall*, then Dean of this Cathedral at *Worcester*, gives this Character in an Epitaph upon his Monument, That he was a most famous School master, who governed the School of this City, founded by the King, forty Years, with the greatest Applause, being not only very diligent in his Place, but fully skilled, and expert in the *Latin, Greek, and Hebrew* Tongues, which he taught with Success, as both Universities can testify by the many young Men he sent thither. He also professed Divinity more than so many Years, and was seven Years a senior Prebendary of that Church, where he often preached with great Zeal and Benefit to others. This pious, learned, upright, and prudent Man, after he had deserved well both of Church and State, ceased from his Labours, which for above sixty Years he had Day and Night undergone, to rest in the LORD, *March 4, 1626.* This School, in his Time, (and we hope ever since) was a great Benefit both to *England* and *Wales*,

for the Education of their Youth, as doubtless it was intended by the Royal Founder King *Hen. VIII.*

Thomas Berkley, of the noble Family of that Name, but of a collateral Branch, was born in this City; one that lived in a State between Greatness and Want, having a moderate Estate, but loyal Heart, as any of his noble Family; for he deserved so well of his Majesty King *Charles I.* in his Person, Relation and Estate, that he was forced to lay down for his Loyalty, in the Republican Bank at *Goldsmiths-Hall* 426 l. 15 s. 6 d. besides several other Sums irregularly extorted from him at other Times, upon the same Account, as did several others of the *Berkley* Family.

Sir Edwin Sandys, a Native of this City, when his Father, *Dr. Edwin Sandys*, was Bishop of this See, before he was Archbishop of *York*. He was educated in *Corpus Christi* College, *Oxford*, under that great Man, *Mr. Richard Hooke*: Being Bachelor of Arts, he was chosen Fellow of his College, and soon after collated to the Prebend of *Wetwang* in the Church of *York*. His Fellowship he kept but a little Time before he resigned it, to travel into other Countries, where he improved so much, that he returned famous for his great Wisdom and Prudence. Being taken Notice of by King *James I.* he resigned his Prebend to qualify himself for his Majesty's Service, who knighted him, and then employed him in several Matters of great Trust and Moment. Being chosen a Parliament-man, he was as constant Attendant at the Meetings of of it, as the Speaker himself, and was esteemed a great Patriot of his Country, without any Falseness to his Prince; but being too bold and daring in the Parliament held in 1621, he and *Mr. Selden* were committed to the Custody of the Sheriff of *London*, and were in his Custody above a Month; and after that we do not find him chosen any more, though he was esteemed a solid Statesman, and an unbiassed Lover of his

his Country. He wrote a Book, entitled, *Europa Speculum*, i. e. A Survey of the State of Religion in the western Parts of the World, printed after a true Copy in 1629, after some spurious Copies were suppressed. Sir Edwin died Octob. 1629, and left 1500 l. to the University of Oxford, to establish a metaphysick Lecture; and was buried in the Church of Northorn in Kent, where he had a Seat and good Estate.

Gervase Warmestry, the Son of *William Warmestry*, principal Register of the Diocese of Worcester, was born and educated in that City, and becoming a Student in *Christs-Church*, took his Degrees in Arts there, and then retiring to his native Place, succeeded his Father in the same Office. While he continued in the University, he was reckoned among the most eminent Poets, upon the Publication of his Poem, entitled, *Virescit vulnere Virtus*, *England's Wound and Cure*, and dedicated to *Endimion Porter*, a great Patron of Poets, printed in 1628. He wrote other Poems, and died May 28, 1641, and was buried near his Family in the Cathedral Church of Worcester.

Thomas Warmestry, his Brother, had the same Parents and Education as the former; and after he had taken his Degrees in the same College, had a Spiritual Cure in this County, and was one of the Professors for this County in two Convocations. The Times grew now dangerous and troublesome, and he, to secure himself, fled to his Majesty at Oxford, 1642; and was there actually created Doctor of Divinity, all he had being seized, though he was reckon'd a Puritan. After the King's Cause was quite lost, he lived for the most Part in London, and was made use of to distribute what Monies the Loyalists bestow'd on the Sufferers for the Royal Cause, to whom he was Confessor, and every Thing. Upon the King's Restoration he recovered his Preferments, and was further made a Prebendary of Gloucester, and Dean of Worcester. He wrote many Picces, but all of them

upon Subjects chiefly concerning those confused Times, as *Pax Vobis*; *Ramus Olive*, &c. He died in Octob. 1665, Aet. 60, and was buried in the Cathedral there, near his Ancestors. His Grave hath an Inscription over it.

Thomas Hunt, Son of *Henry Hunt*, born in this City, where being educated in Grammar, he became a Student in *Pembroke College*, Oxford, where he took his Degrees in Arts. His Genius leading him to School-teaching, he began that Profession in the Country, and then removing to London, he taught a while in *St. Dunstan's Church* in the East, and then was preferred to be the School-master of the Free-School of *St. Saviour's*, Southwark, where, by his admirable Way of Teaching he did much good among the Youth, as he had done before where he had taught. For the Use of his Boys he wrote two Books, *Abecedarium Scholasticum*, i. e. The Grammar-Scholars *Abecedary*, or as it is entitled in another Edition, *The Grammar-Scholars Flower Garden*; being a Collection of Proverbs and proverbial Sayings on divers Subjects; and *Libellus Orthographicus*, or the diligent School-Boys Directory, &c. His Diligence equalled his Skill in Teaching, and the Publick had a great Loss by his Death, which happened Jan. 23, 1682-3, soon after which he was buried in *St. Saviour's Church*.

In the *Philosophical Transactions* we find these Remarkables in this City.

One *William Underhill*, Son of *Henry*, aged about three Years old, swallowed by Accident a Copper Farthing, after which he could eat nothing for ten Days, but complained of a great Pain in his Stomach, and drivelled as if he had been salivated, and often said, he had a nauseous venomous Taste in his Mouth, till it came from him in about six Months. The same Child, in about six Months after, swallowed another Copper Farthing, and after it began by Degrees to lose his Limbs, his Breast growing narrow and his Body consumptive; but he was at length perfectly cured.

cured by the Bath, and his Breast dilated, and became broad as it was before.

A Person dwelling near this City, who had for many Years been subject to great Pains in his Kidneys and Bladder, voided in 1684, two Stones, the one of the Bigness of a large Kidney-Bean, and the other of a large Pea, without any considerable Pain; and after their Exclusion the Pains in both Parts ceased.

The Villages of this Hundred are,

Aston Beauchamp, the Lordship and Estate of *Walter de Beauchamp*, a great Baron in his Time, who marrying *Emeline*, the only Daughter and Heir of *Urso d'Abitot*, settled upon her in Dowry, among other Things, this Lordship, of which 'tis said he had by Violence dispossessed the Monks of *Worcester*. She brought him a very great Estate, which her Son by him, *William de Beauchamp*, inherited after her Decease.

Aufrick, or *Aulfrick*, a Village upon the Confines of *Herefordshire*, thought by *Sir Henry Spelman*, to be the Place, where stood *Augustine's Oak*, so famous in our Histories; but that it was that great Man's Mistake, may be seen above in *Rock* and *Dodingtree* Hundred.

Beuley, *Beaulieu*, or *Beoley*, the Lordship and Estate of *Edmund de Mortimer*, who died of the Wounds he received at the Battle of *Buelt* against the *Welsh*, leaving *Margaret* his Wife surviving. She had, besides the Lands with which she was enfeoffed with him in his Lifetime, certain Lands in this Place allotted her for her better Support. She was a Kinswoman of *Queen Eleanor's*, the Wife of *King Edward I.* at whose Charges her Wedding was celebrated at *Winchester*. He died 32 *Edw. I.* This Manor was afterwards alienated to the *Beauchamps*, Earls of *Warwick*; and upon the Attainder of *Thomas de Beauchamp*, 21 *Richard II.* *Thomas Holland*, Duke of *Surrey*, had a Grant of this and divers other Estates in this and other Counties in special Tail. This Place may further deserve our Remark, for

being the Seat and native Place of *Ralph Sheldon*, for his Generosity and great Accomplishments, called *Great Sheldon*, and his Nephew *Edward Sheldon*, a younger Son of his Brother *Edward*. This last was a Gentleman Commoner of *Glocester Hall*, and after three Years Study there, or more, travelled into foreign Parts, where he learn'd two modern Languages. Returning from his Travels, he settled on his Patrimony at *Stratton* in *Glocestershire*; but was forced to leave it for his Loyalty and Religion (being a Papist) in 1642. He translated several Books of Devotion out of the *French Tongue*, and died at his House in *James-street, Westminster*, March 27, 1687. His two Sons *Lionel Sheldon*, D. D. a *Benedictine Monk*, was Chaplain to *Anne*, Dutches of *York*, after she turned Papist; and *Dominick Sheldon* conducted a Regiment of Horse in *Ireland* against *King William III.* for *King James II.*

Braunfsford, of Note only for the Birth of *Wolstan de Braunfsford*, who from Prior (which was equivalent to the Dean of the secular Canons) of *Worcester*, became Bishop of that See. He deserved well of his Convent, in Building a most beautiful Hall therein, and of his Country in Building a fair Bridge over the *Teme*, at this his native Town, which is within three Miles of *Worcester*. He died in 1349.

Coderidge, *Coderug*, or *Codrugge*, the Lordship of *Hugh de Say*, who leaving only a Daughter and Heir, *Margery de Say*, this Manor, with divers other great Estates, was by her Marriage with *Robert de Mortimer* of *Riccards-Castle*, Son of *Hugh de Mortimer* of *Wigmore*, brought into his Family; and inherited by *Hugh de Mortimer* her Son by him. He was in the Battle of *Evesham*, and fought for the King, *Hen. IH.* who being victorious, he recovered his Castle, which *Montfort* and the Barons in Rebellion had taken from him. He died 3 *Edw. I.* and left *Robert* his Son and Heir: He was in the Expedition made into *Wales* the tenth of that King's Reign,

Reign, and died the fifteenth, leaving *Hugh* his Son and Heir; but *Joyce* his Wife surviving him, had an Assignment of this Lordship and some other Estates for her Dowry, which, after her Decease fell to her Son *Hugh*. He had Summons to Parliament among the Barons in the 25 and 27 of *Edward I.* in which last Year he went to the Wars of *Scotland*, and died in the 32d Year of that King, possessed of this Manor, leaving his two Daughters, *Foan* and *Margaret*, his next Heirs; but they being both Minors, their Estate was not divided, till they were married, *Foan* to *Thomas Bykenore*; and *Margaret* to *Jeffrey Cornwall*, and then this Lordship became the Purparty of *Margaret*; but she dying without Issue, *Foan* inherited her Share; she married to her second Husband *Richard Talbot*, the Son of *Richard Lord Talbot of Eccleswell in Herefordshire*, who in her Right became the Owner of *Riccards-Castle*, and this Manor and her other Lands, which descended to his Heirs, Sir *John Talbot of Riccards-Castle*, and his Posterity, which ending in Heirs general, this Lordship came to the Family of *Attons*.

Feckenham, a small Village, situate near, or rather in the Forest adjoining to it, which was once a large Spot of Ground, very thick set with Trees, as were also divers other neighbouring Woods, which now are, and have been so some Years, very thin, by Reason of the great Consumption of Wood made by the Salt-works, which though now upheld, yet are forced to be carried on by the Burning of Coal. In this Village was that great Man, *John de Feckenham*, the last Abbot of *Westminster*, born of poor Parents in a Cottage. His paternal Name was *Howman*, but he after changed his Name into *De Fakenham*, from the Place of his Nativity. From a Child he shewed a great Genius to Learning, which being taken Notice of by the Priest of the Parish, he was by the Interest of some considerable Persons taken into the Abbey of *Evesham*; and when fit, removed to *Glo-*

cester Hall, Oxford, to be trained up in academical Learning, from whence being called home, his Abbey was soon after dissolved; and he being allowed 100 Florens (which is 20*l.* per Annum) for Life, he returned to *Glocester Hall*, and there lead a studious Life for some Time. In 1539, he commenced Master of Arts, and was first Chaplain to Dr. *John Bell*, Bishop of *Worcester*, and then to Bishop *Bonner of London*, with whom 1549, he was committed to the Tower of *London*. This was in King *Edw. VI.*'s Reign, when though the Protestant Religion was established, many who had had a clear different Education, much disputed the Truth of it; and *Feckenham* persevering in it, was called out of his Imprisonment to dispute with the Protestants about the Doctrines of Popery objected against; which he did with Dr. *Hooper*, Bishop of *Glocester and Worcester*, and Dr. *Fewell*, to their great Satisfaction as to his Modesty and pious Zeal, though not Conviction. When these Things were over, he was remanded to his Prison in the Tower, till Queen *Mary* coming to the Throne, he was set at Liberty, and made Abbot of *Westminster*, and Dean of *St. Paul's*, in which Station he employed himself much, being Chaplain to, and much in Favour with that Queen, in doing good Offices for the Protestants, and especially in interceding for the Princess *Elizabeth*, which displeased the Queen for a-while. When the Lady *Elizabeth* came to the Throne, he refused to take the Oath of Supremacy; but that Queen was unwilling to take that Advantage to deprive him, and therefore sent for him, and 'tis said offered him the Archbishoprick of *Canterbury*, if he would conform to the established Religion; but he denied to do it, and was from that Time kept Prisoner to his Death, which happened to be in *Witch-Castle*, where he had been five Years spending them in great Devotion, in 1585; he left divers Writings, but died a religious and devout Papist.

Grimley,

Grimley, the Manor of which, with *Hallow*, was sold to *John Corbet*, Esq; being Bishop's Land, by Order of Parliament in 1648, for 3734 l. the Church whereof, with the Chapel of *Hallow*, was antiently valued at twenty-four Marks, and the Vicar's Portion six Marks and an Half.

Henlip, a fair Seat of the *Abingtons*, one of which, viz. *William de Abington*, married *Lucy*, the Daughter of *William Herbert Lord Powis*. His House is remarkable for the Taking of *Garret* and *Oldcorn*, two eminent Jesuits, deeply concerned in the Powder-plot, who, after many Days search, were found in a Cavity of a Wall over a Chimney. In the same House was written that obscure Letter to the Lord *Monteagle*, by Mrs. *Abington*, his Sister, which was an Occasion of discovering that horrid Design by King *James I.* There was not long since, an able and industrious Antiquary of this Family, who composed a large Description of this Shire, the Publication of which has been expected many Years with some Impatience of the Learned, but is not as yet printed, as far as we can understand. The Church here was antiently and truly valued at fourteen Marks.

Hertlebury, a Castle of the Bishops of *Worcester*, situate upon the *Severn*, near the Conjunction of the *Stour* with that River. There is a Park about it. Several Parcels of Land in this Manor were sold by Ordinance of Parliament, to *Thomas Westrow*, for 471 l. 11 s. 2 d. but are now restored to the See.

Holt, which hath its Name from the thick Woods adjoining to it. The Lordship did most antiently belong to *Urso de Abitot*, by whose Daughter and Heir *Emeline's* Marriage with *Walter de Beauchamp* of *Elmeley*, it passed to his Family, and there continued, till *William de Beauchamp*, by his Marriage of *Isabel de Mauduit*, Daughter and Heir of *William Mauduit*, became Earl of *Warwick*; he by her had several Sons, to the second of which, *John de Beauchamp*, he gave this Manor of *Holt*, to hold of

himself, and the Heirs of his Body, by the Wife he then had, who from thence was, for Distinction from other Families of that Name, called *Beauchamp* of *Holt*. To him succeeded his Son *Richard Beauchamp*, who died seised of this Manor in 1 *Edw. III.* leaving *John* his Son and Heir, who being a Person much in Favour with King *Rich. II.* was created a Baron, by the Title of Lord *Beauchamp* of *Kyderminster*; but he enjoyed not this Honour long, for the discontented Barons of that Reign, having by Force of Arms caused the King to call a Parliament, he, with divers others, being attainted of High Treason, was beheaded on *Tower-hill*, 12 *Rich. II.* He left a Son and Heir named *John*, who being then but ten Years old, the Custody of this Manor of *Holt*, with his Person, was committed to *Thomas Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, of whom it was held. This *John* arriving at full Age, attended King *Rich. II.* Reg. 22. in his Journey to *Ireland*; and in King *Hen. IV.*'s Reign, Anno 8, executed the Office of Escheator for this County, and died 8 *Hen. V.* possessed of this Lordship of *Holt*, and other considerable Estates; but leaving no Issue Male, *Margaret* his only Daughter and Heir carried them into other Families, viz. those of *Pounefott* and *Wysham*, and from them in After-times this Manor hath passed to the *Penistones* and *Guises* by female Heirs; and in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, was the Estate of Sir *John Bourn*, from whom, in the same Reign, it descended to the *Bromleys*, and hath long been their Inheritance; for Sir *Thomas Bromley*, Lord Chancellor in that Reign, purchased it, and his Heirs enjoyed it, till of late, the elder Branch of his Family being extinct by the Death of *William Bromley*, Esq; a Person of great Worth, without Issue Male, this Lordship is now passed into another Family of the same Name in *Cambridgeshire*.

Kemsey, an ancient Manor of the Bishop of *Worcester's*, situate on the eastern Bank of the River *Severn*. The Bishops, before

before the Conquest, and many Ages after, had a noble Palace here; but it hath been long since demolished, inso-much, that not so much as any Ruins of it are discernable: While it stood we have this memorable of it, That in the Barons Wars, in the Reign of King Hen. III. *Simon Montfort*, Earl of *Leicester*, and his rebellious Crew, having got the King into their Possession, after the Battle of *Lewes* in *Suffex*, carried him along with them in their several Marches, and coming out of *South-Wales*, brought him upon *Lammas-Day*, *August 1.* to this Place, and lodged him here in the Bishop's Palace; but hearing that Prince *Edward*, with an Army, was at *Worcester*, they left it the next Day and went to *Evesham*, where the Prince forced them to a Battle, and slaying *Montfort* himself, and many of the Barons, he rescued his Father, and settled the Nation in Peace. Here are some Remains of a square Camp with single great Rampires. A Parcel of this Manor was, by Order of Parliament, sold to *R. Venner* and *S. Gardiner*, for 75*l.* in 1648, and the Rest to *Chris. Meredith*, for 1812*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* but now the whole is restored. The Church here was antiently valued at forty Marks, taking in the Chapels.

Leigh, a Manor of the *Devereux's*, Viscounts *Hereford*, standing on the western Bank of the *Severn*, over-against *Coderidge*, from whence that River passing by *Powick*, hastens to the Sea.

St. Michaels in *Bedwarden*, a Village famous only for being the Place of that valiant and loyal Gentleman's Habitation, Colonel *Henry Sandys*, whose Estate being sequestred for his unshaken Loyalty, he was forced to pay Fourteen hundred Pounds to redeem it. It is reported of this Gentleman, that he would usually rise out of his Bed in the Night, dress himself, open the Doors, walk round about his Fields, now striking at his Enemy, and anon defending himself, and return again to his Bed and never awake out of his Sleep. He

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was so acceptable Company, that every one loved it but his Enemies.

Ombersley, or *Umbersley*, a small Village situate on the *Severn*, near the Conjunction of the River *Stour*, but of no Reputation, save for the Seat of Colonel *Samuel Sandys*, who for his Loyalty and Valour, in Defence of the Regal Right of King *Charles I.* had his Estate sequestred, and was forced to compound for it at so great a Sum as 1445*l.* It is said of this heroick Gentleman, that he altered the Scene of the War against the Parliament, from defending to off-ending; and from Speeches to Syllogisms of Fire and Sword, gaining much Goods, and doing more good, in shewing that the King, though he was not so successful as he ought, yet he was deserted.

Odingley, or *Oddingley*, the Lordship of *Roger de Mortimer*, Earl of *March*, who being attainted for the Murder of King *Edw. II.* was hanged at the common Gallows, called the *Elms*, near *Smithfield*, and his Estates were confiscated, of which this Manor was a Part; *Edmund* his Son succeeded him as his Heir, but never enjoyed his Honour, and but a very small Part of his Estate. He died in the Flower of his Age, 5 *Edw. III.* 1331, leaving *Roger*, his Son and Heir, who being a valiant brave Man, pleased that King so much in his Rescuing the *English* in *Aguillon* in *France*, and in other Expeditions, in which he attended him, that in 28 *Edw. III.* in the Parliament then held, he obtained a Reversal of the Judgment given against his Grandfather, *Roger* Earl of *March*, as erroneous and utterly void; and was restored not only to that Honour, but to the Castles and Lordships of which his Grandfather had been seised; of which this among many others was one. He died possessed of this Manor 34 *Edw. III.* and was buried with his Ancestors, at *Wigmore* in *Herefordshire*. In his Descendants this Manor continued many Successions, till *Edmund*, Earl of *March*, dying without

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Issue

Issue, 3 Hen. VI. *Richard Plantagenet*, Duke of York, the Son of *Anne Mortimer*, was found his next Heir, and inheriting his many and great Estates, soon began to make out his Title to the Crown from *Lionel*, Duke of Clarence, which begat the War between the two Houses of York and Lancaster, which lasted three or four Reigns with various Successes, till the Line of Lancaster obtained the Settlement by King Hen. VII. which hath ever since remained.

Powick, or *Poick*, a Village situate near the Union of the *Teme* and *Severn*, on the West-Side of the said River last mentioned. In the Reign of King Hen. III. Anno 56, it was the Lordship and Seat of *Walter Beauchamp*, a younger Son of *William de Beauchamp* of Elmley, by *Isabel* his Wife, the Daughter and Heir of *William Mauduit*, Earl of Warwick, who brought him that Honour. He, 28 Edw. I. obtained a Charter of Free Warren in all his Demesne Lands at this Place, and divers others of his Manors in this County. His Posterity enjoyed this Lordship and Seat divers Successions, to *John de Beauchamp*, who 25 Hen. VI. in Consideration of his many good and acceptable Services performed to that King and his Father, was advanced to the Title and Dignity of Lord Beauchamp of Powick, which Honour he enjoyed with the High Office of Lord Treasurer to his Death, which happened 15 Edw. IV. or thereabouts, leaving *Richard* his Son and Heir; who leaving only three Daughters, *Elizabeth*, *Anne*, and *Margaret*, they by their Marriage carried their Estates to the *Willoughbys*, *Ligens*, and *Reads*.

Severnstoke, or *Stoke upon the Severn*, the Lordship and Estate of *Baldwine de Betun*, Earl of the Isle of Wight, and, in Right of his Wife *Haawise*, Earl of *Albemarle*, who granted it in Frank-marriage with *Alice* his Daughter, to *William Marshal*, Earl of *Pembroke*, in whose Family it appears to have been 14 Hen. III. when another *William Marshall* had it confirmed to him with other Estates,

to hold by the Service of five Knights Fees; provided nevertheless, that if it should happen, that *Eleanor* his Wife, the King's Sister, should survive him, she should enjoy them during her natural Life. From this Family it passed to the *Despensers*, but after what Manner we know not. It appears by our Histories, that *Hugh Despenser, jun.* being banished with his Father by the more potent Barons, was forced to relinquish this, and his other Estates in their Hands; but the King and his Party obtaining a Victory over them at *Burrroughbrigge*, he procured a formal Revocation of what the Barons had done, under the King's Great Seal, and then obtained a Grant to himself and his Heirs, of this Manor, and many of his other Estates, but held them not long; for the Scene changing, and King Rich. II. the Patron of his Father and himself, being taken and imprisoned, they both came to a tragical End, and forfeited their Estates.

Speckley, or *Spetchley*, the Seat of the Lord *Berkleys*, of which Family *Robert Berkley* of this Place erected an Hospital at *Worcester* for twelve poor Men, and besides 2000 l. which he ordered to be spent in the Building of it, settled 4000 l. for their Maintenance for ever. The Church here was antiently valued at eight Marks.

Sukeley, or *Sucley*, the Lordship of *Edward Lord Burnell*, who died possessed of it, but without Issue; whereupon *Maud*, the Wife of *John de Handloe*, became his Heir, being his only Sister, in whose Right he became Lord Burnell, and *Nicholas*, his Son by her, after his Death, became Lord Burnell, and laid aside his Name of *Handloe*. He died 6 Rich. II. seized of this Manor and his Mother's Estates, and left Sir *Hugh Burnell* his Son and next Heir. He had a Son named *Edward*, but he died in his Life-time, and left three Daughters, *Foyce*, *Margery*, and *Katharine*, between whom this and his other Estates were divided, but gave his Goods, after his Funeral

Funeral Expences, Debts, and a Tomb of Alabaster were paid for, to *Foan de Beauchamp*, Lady *Bergavenny*. *Margery* was married to *Edmund Hungerford* in his Life-time.

Tibberton, the Church here was anciently valued at ten Marks.

Wichenford, or *Wyche*, the Manor of the See of *Worcester*, sold in the rebellious Times by Ordinance of Parliament, in 1650, to *Richard Turner* and *Tho. Davis*, for 574*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$. but since King *Charles II.*'s Restoration, returned to the See again. The Village otherwise is of no Note, but for being the Birth-place of *Thomas de Washborne*, Son of *John de Washborn*, Esq; who being entred a Commoner in *Baliol College*, *Oxford*, took his Degrees there, and was then reckoned a tolerable Poet. He took Holy Orders about the Year 1636, and had a Prebend in the Cathedral Church of *Glocester*; but the Times were so confused and tumultuous, that he could not get himself installed, viz. in 1643. He suffered much for the Royal Cause, but lived to *K. Charles II.*'s Restoration, when he commenced Doctor of Divinity, was installed into his Prebend, and made Minister of *Dumbleton* in *Glocestershire*. He hath some Poems and Sermons in print, and died May 6, 1687. He was buried in the Cathedral Church of *Glocester*; and over his Grave was, a little after, set up a small Monument, with this Inscription, viz. That he was,

Theologus verè Christianus, verè Primitivus.
Per annos 44 Eccles. Cath. Gloce. Præbendarius.

To which he desired this Addition.

Primus Peccatorum, minimus Ministrorum Dei, &c.

Wadborough, or *Wadberge*, the Lordship and Estate of *Thomas Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, who being attainted for an Insurrection at *Haringay-Parke*, his Estates were confiscated, and this and some other of his Manors given to *Thomas Holland*, Earl of *Kent*; but the same

Year created Duke of *Surrey*, King *Richard II.* sitting then in Parliament crown'd. At his Creation of Duke the *Virga Aurea* was first used in his Investiture.

Yardley, or *Yerdley*, the Lordship of *Henry de Erdington*, who going in an Expedition into *Wales*, 5 *Edw. I.* for the Health of his own and *Maud* his Wife's Souls, gave to the Nuns of *Catesby* in *Northamptonshire*, towards the Support of their Habits, and the Relief of poor People, the perpetual Patronage of the Church of this Place, to the Intent that the Product of it should be appropriated to their Use; whereupon they covenanted, that as soon as they obtained the Appropriation, one of their Canons should celebrate Divine Service daily for their Souls, and the Souls of *Giles* his Father, with all their Ancestors and Successors, and keep the Anniversaries of him the said *Henry* and *Rosse* his Sister; and that after his Decease his Body should be buried in their Chapel of *St. Edmund*, near the Altar there. From this Family, this Lordship, not many Years after, passed to the *Beauchamps*, of whom *John de Beauchamp*, a younger Son of *Guy*, Earl of *Warwick*, was possessed of it 16 *Edw. III.* and obtained a Charter for it of Free Warren in all his Demesne Lands there. From him it passed to his Brother *Thomas Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, who gave 20 *Edw. III.* to the Canons of *Maxtoke* in *Warwickshire*, one Yard-Land and an Acre lying in this Town, with the Advowson of the Church. In this Family it continued not above a Succession or two, when another *Thomas de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, being attainted for associating with the Barons at *Haringay-Parke*, forfeited his great Estates to the Crown; and *Richard II.* gave this Lordship, with many others, with all their Knights Fees and Advowsons, to *Thomas de Mowbray*, then Earl of *Nottingham*, but soon after created Duke of *Norfolk*, for the abominable Services he had done that King in promoting the Deaths of *Thomas de Woodstock*,

stock, the good Duke of Gloucester, and his Father-in-Law Richard, Earl of Arundel.

We find in our Histories several Places of this County, which our Villagers do not mention, which it may be necessary not to omit, viz.

Blackfall, the Seat of the *Seabrights* and *Westwood*, belonging to the *Backingtons*.

Becknore, the Lordship of the *Freviles*, which by the Marriage of their female Heir passed to the *Astons*.

Cockeby, *Cocksey*, *Osmerley*, *Udicote*, *Stanes*, *Lunerdeale*, *Hatele*, *Hortune*, *Bro-tune*, the Lordships of *Urso d'Abitot*, which *Emeline* his Daughter and Heir, by Marriage, carried to *Walter Beauchamp* of *Emley*, whose Posterity were Earls of *Warwick*.

Caldecote, a Lordship of *Ralph de Tony*, which he gave to the Monks of *Utica* in *Normandy*.

Forfield, the Lordship of *Ralph de Boteler*, who left it, for Want of Issue, to his Sisters and Heirs.

Sapy, *Cure*, *Fadefen*, *Crolea*, *Eastwood*, *Purshall*, and *Aumbrug*, the Lordships of *Margery*, the Daughter of *Hugh de Saye*, given to *Robert de Mortimer* of *Wigmore*, in Marriage with her.

Imeney, the Lordship of *Hugh de Mortimer*, Grandson of the said *Robert*.

Packingham, the Lordship of *Thomas Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, which being forfeited to the Crown, as is above-said, was given by King *Rich. II.* Reg. 2. to *Thomas Holland*, Earl of *Kent*, a little before he was created Duke of *Surrey*, by the King sitting crowned in Parliament.

Werveley, the Lordship of *Thomas de Botetort*, which being left by him to *Joan* his Wife, she gave it to the *Canons* of *Hales Owen*, to found certain *Chantries*, and perform *Alms-Deeds*, &c.

Sodyngton, a Seat of the Family of *Blunts*, or *Blounds*, which long continued there.

We find none of the Nobility entitled from this Shire, or County.

The BARONETS of this County, according to their Creation, are

Thomas Littleton of Frankley, Esq; created July 25, 1618.	Bar. 102.
Thomas Biggs of Lenchwyke, Esq; cr. May 26, 1620.	131
Peter Courtene of Aldington, or Annton, Esq; cr. May 18, 1622.	176
Edward Seabright of Besford, Esq; cr. Dec. 20, 1626.	208
William Russel of Witley, Esq; cr. March 22, 1626.	214
Thomas Rouse of Rouse-Lench, Esq; cr. July 23, 1641.	320
George Wintour of Huddington, Esq; cr. April 29, 1642.	381
Walter Blount of Soddington, Esq; cr. Octob. 5, 1642.	419
William Cooks of Norgrave, Esq; cr. Decemb. 14, 1664.	750
Thomas Winsford, Sen. of Grashampton, Esq; second Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, created July 3, 1702.	Bar. 940

Laymen

Laymen of Note born or living in this Shire, but at Places unknown.

William Packington, descended of an antient Family of his Name (probably of his Alliance, had not Age worn out all the Memorials of it) still flourishing in this County. He was Secretary and Treasurer to Edward the Black Prince, who had by his long living in France, made the Language of that Country more familiar to him than that of his native Country; and on that Account wrote in French the History of five English Kings, viz. King John, King Henry the Third, King Edward the First, Second, and Third, and a Book of the great Achievements of the Black Prince. He flourished about the Year 1380.

Miles Sandys, a Knight's Son, but whether the Son of Sir Miles Sandys of Wilberton in Cambridgeshire, or Archbishop Sandys's Son, is not known. He was a Worcestershire Man, and bred a Gen-

tleman Commoner in Hart Hall, Oxford, where being put under the Tuition of Dr. Richard Aspley, he became a very compleat Gentleman, but left the University without a Degree, though very much deserving one. Some Years after K. James I. conferred the Knight-hood upon him. He wrote a Treatise of Prudence, the first of the Cardinal Virtues, and intended to have done the like to the other Three, with a like Shew of Pains and Reading; but we do not find that any but the first was printed, Lond. 1634. It is very likely that Writing of the chief Virtues, he was himself virtuous; but we have no Account further of him, 'tis probable, because the Times of Confusion followed, when many such good Men were glad to hide themselves so much, that there is now no Remembrance of them.

The Natural History of this County.

THIS County of Worcester is generally thought not to be inferior to the most pleasant and fruitful of any in England, and free from most of the Inconveniencies from the Sea and Marshes, which many others are subject to, especially the maritime Counties; but since in all the former Counties we have given a particular Account of such Things, as Nature hath more liberally dispensed to them, I shall in our usual Method survey the four Elements of Air, Water, Earth or Soil, and Fire, and shew how bountifully the Inhabitants are furnished with them for the necessary Uses of Life. And,

1. The Air is most pleasant and healthy, no where infected with unwholesome Vapours or Fogs from Marshes or standing Pools, as other Counties are. It is very probable, that the great Rivers, Severn, Stour, and Avon, which have Meadows on both their Sides, may send forth such Fogs as may be prejudicial to the Health of such as dwell near them, or converse much in them; but they are so easily avoided, the Sun for the most dispersing them, that the Air in general may not be esteemed the less wholesome for them; for if it were, there could be little or no truly healthy Air in England; but
sup-

supposing it were so near them, there is so great a Distance between them, the *Severn* running on the West-Side of the County and the *Avon* on the East, and the *Stour* in the northern Parts remote from both, that the Air in general can be very little hurt by either, the Up-land Parts being hilly, and having but few Woods. But that the Air is not prejudiced by them much, it seems clear to us, because so many of the chief Towns of the County being built upon them, or near them, as *Bewdley*, *Worcester*, and *Upton*, upon the *Severn*; *Sturbridge*, *Kinsale*, and *Kidderminster*, upon the *Stour*; *Evesham* and *Parshore*, upon the *Avon*; which seems to shew, that the Waters produce nothing noxious to Health, which being granted, we shall come to treat of our next Head,

2. The Water, and shew the Plenty and Goodness of them, which needs no other Proof than that they are in continual Motion, being large and swift Rivers, no standing Pools or Lakes. Of the Rivers there is one that hath hardly its equal in *England*, and that is,

1. The *Severn*, which rising in *Montgomeryshire* in *Wales*, enters this County near *Bewdley*, and passeth through the County almost in the Middle into *Glostershire*. It abounds with Plenty of Fish of divers Sorts, but the chief of them are *Lampreys*, which breed so plentifully in it, that it may seem as it were a Stew or Pond, for the Propagation and nourishing of them. Their Name is likely to be taken from the Latin *Lampetra*, which signifies licking of Rocks, and they are much of the Nature of Eels, slippery and blackish, yet on the Belly somewhat blewish. They are of so delicate a Taste, that they are of great Esteem in this County, and sent far and near, as a very great present throughout several Parts of *England*. They have no Gills, but have on each Side nine Holes, at which they let out and take in Water; they are best in Season in the Spring, being then very Sweet and Wholesome, but as the Summer advances they lose much of their Delicious-

ness, the inner Nerve, which is to them instead of a Back-bone, waxing too hard for Concoction.

The *Romans*, in the Height of their Luxury, had Pounds and Stews to keep them in, that they might upon all Occasions have them ready to indulge their Palates; for they thought them such a delicious Dish, that when their greatest Men made a sumptuous Feast, they always provided plenty of these. The *Italians*, at this Day, are very much delighted with them, and do much improve the Delicacy of their Taste by their particular Way of Dressing them, which is this: They kill the Fish in *Malmsey*, stop the Mouth of it with a Nutmeg, and fill all the Holes on each Side with a Clove, then rolling them up round, add the Kernels of Nuts and Filbeards stamp'd, with Crumbs of Bread, Oil, *Malmsey*, and Spices, and stew them all together carefully in a Pan over a moderate Fire, for a little Space, and then turn it over a gentle Fire of Coals in a Frying-pan, to fit it for the Table.

This great River in its Course receives the *Stour*, which rising near the Confines of the County, receives the *Smestall*, passes by *Sturbridge*, and three Miles below falls into the *Severn* on the East-Side, as doth also the River *Salwarp*, a little lower near *Holt-Castle*. In the Reign of King *Charles II.* there was an Act of Parliament procured to make these two Rivers navigable, 14 *Car. II.* c. 46. On this East-Side of the River *Severn*, there is but one small Brook more that empties itself into it; but on the West-Side there are several without Names, and one considerable River named *Teme* or *Temd*, which arising in *Radnorshire*, passes by *Tenbury* almost at its Entrance into the County, and falls into the *Severn* two Miles below *Braunsford*, receiving in its Way these lesser Streams, viz. the *Bradfield*, the *Clune*, and therein the *Onk*, the *Ony*, and therewith the *Warren*, and *Stradbooke*, the *Corve*, the *Ledwick*, *Laugbern*, and the *Rea*.

2. The

2. The *Avon*, another great River in this County, is stock'd with Plenty of Fish of the most delicious Kinds, and coming out of *Warwickshire*, waters the South Part of this County, as it hastens to the *Severn*, into which it falls near *Teavksbury*, receiving in its Course thro' this Part of the County, the Rivers *Arrow* and *Bow*, and some other Brooks. All which run through rich and fragrant Meadows, affording sweet Food for Cattle. These are all the Rivers of Note in this County, for the *Rea* which arises in the North Parts of this County near *Coston*, soon goes into *Warwickshire*, and so is of little Benefit to this County, but the *Arrow* riseth near it.

Here are also Waters of a clear different Nature from those of common Use; as,

1. Salt Springs at *Droitwich*, where as long ago as the Reign of King *Hen. VII.* were five of them, though in later Times but three; they are separated by a Brook of fresh Water, which runs between them, but yet they yield plenty of Brine, from which is made the purest and whitest Kind of Salt for six Months in the Year, viz. from the Summer Solstice to the Winter; not that they leave off because the Brine is too weak to make Salt (for the Springs afford a strong Brine all the Year round) but because they would not over-stock the Markets. The Taxes annually paid for the Salt made here, at 3 s. 6 d. per Bushel, amounts to above Fifty thousand Pounds. These Salt-Works were carried on a long While with Wood-firing; but the Consumption was found to be so great, that they were forced to burn Coal. The Vulgar in the Popish Times believed, that these Springs were obtained by the Prayers of *Richard de Wiche*, Bishop of *Hereford*, and on that Account paid him Honours, when he was canonized by Pope *Urban IV.* but before this *Richard* was born, *Gervase of Tilbury* wrote this Account of these Springs: That in the County of *Worcester* there is a Village named *Wiche* [now *Droitwich*] where runs at the Foot

of an Hill, a Stream of very sweet Water, and on the Banks are certain Pits of Water extreamly Salt, which being boiled in Pans, condenseth into very white Salt; and which is almost miraculous, the Brine is not in the least weakened by the Vicinity of the fresh River. And long before this Writer it is said in the Conqueror's Survey, called *Domesday-book*: In *Wiche* be eight Fats belonging to the King and to the Earl; which in every Week of Wealing yield on the Friday sixteen Bullions, [i. e. eight Bushels]. Nor were they then lately discovered, for we find them mentioned in divers Grants of the Saxon Kings, *Kenulph*, *Edwin*, and *Edgar*, to the Church of *Worcester*, and Convent of *Parshore*, and in one as antient as King *Athelstan*; so that they are at least 500 Years older than *Richard de la Wiche*. There are now many Salt-springs about this Town, and one was lately discovered by two Men digging a Pit, which came in so fast upon them, that they had much ado to get out quick enough to escape drowning; but there are but three in common Use, one at *Upwich*, which is the biggest and best, and two at *Netherwich*. The Brine of them is colder than other Water, but never freezes. The Pit at *Upwich* yields as much Brine every twenty-four Hours as will make 450 Bushels of Salt; the other two Pits at *Netherwich* do not yield so much. The Fats in which they boil their Brine are made of Lead, and the Fuel for their Fires was antiently Wood, but now they use Pit-coal. They clarify their Brine with Whites of Eggs, and put Allom into it to make the Grain small, otherwise it will be as big as Bay-Salt. They make four Sorts of Salt: 1. Pure White. 2. Clod-Salt, which cleaves to the Bottom of the Fats after the white Salt is taken out. 3. Knockings, which Candies on the Stails of the Barrow, as the Brine runs from the Salt. 4. Scrapings, a coarse Sort, mixed with Dross and Dust, which cleaves to the Tops of the Sides of the Fats; to which some add,

5. Pit-

5. Pigeon-Salt; and, 6. Salt Loaves, which last are the finest of white Salt, made up with a little more Rosin.

2. The Springs at *Malvern-Hills*, called by the People, *Holy Wells*: They are of two Kinds; one of them, which is the Higher, is peculiar for the Eyes, and hath done many Cures upon putrid and ferid Ulcers, which had been for many Years esteemed incurable; nor were they (so far as is known) ever tried but to good Effect, and sometimes wonderful. Many have drank of it, and extol it for Healings, and we never heard of any Hurt done by it. About a Furlong lower is the healing Spring, which hath cured many Maladies and some Cancers, if applied before the Strength of Nature be spent: But of both these Waters it is observed, that in wet Years their healing Quality is much abated by the Mixture of Rains and Currents; and in dry Years, though their Quantity be abated sometimes four Parts in five, the remaining Waters have the stronger Efficacy. These Hills stand upon the Borders of this County next *Herefordshire*, and consequently the Wells are of good Use to the People of both Counties adjoining to them.

3. *Abberton-Wells*, which yield a Water bitter and purging, little inferior in Virtue to those of *Epsom*, if not equal to them, which is all we have to say of the Waters, and so shall come to,

3. The Soil or Earth, which we shall consider first as to its Figure, and then as to its Product; as to its Form 'tis neither plain nor properly mountainous, for though it hath some Hills, yet they are but small Risings. The greatest of them are: 1. The *Lichy-Hills*, called by the Vulgar, the *Look-high Hills*, because they suppose them the highest Grounds in those Parts, of which they take this for an Argument, that the Springs arising in them, run into the North and South Seas; and the Beacon to alarm the County upon any foreign Invasion, stands upon one of these Hills. Near these are *Clent-Hills*. On the other Side of the *Severn* are *Abberley-Hills*, on which

near the Top, stands very loftily *Abberley-Lodge*, a Seat of one Branch of the antient Family of *Walsbys*, descended from Sir *Henry Walsb*, Knt. who lived in the Time of King *Hen. III.* Near these stands *Woodbery-Hill*, remarkable for an old Entrenchment upon the Top, commonly called *Owen Glendower's Camp*, but it is probable 'tis of much greater Antiquity. The River *Teme* runs under this Hill. These Hills, which make a continued Ridge almost from the *Teme* to the *Severn*, seem to have been the Boundary of the *Wiccian Kingdom*. But the greatest of these Hills, which some will have to be great and lofty Mountains, are the *Malvern-Hills*, which rise like Stairs, one higher than another for seven Miles together, dividing this County from *Herefordshire*. On the Top of this Hill, *Gilbert de Clare*, Earl of *Glocester*, did antiently cast up a Ditch all along, to part his Lands from those of the Church of *Worcester*, which Ditch is still to be seen, and is very much admired; but others will have it to be to divide it from the Lands and Manors of the See of *Hereford*. Over-against these are the *Bredon-Hills* on the other Side of the *Severn*, which are much lesser, yet rise with a Kind of Emulation. Upon these stood antiently *Elmley-Castle*, which belonged to *Urso d'Abitot*, by whose Daughter *Emeline's* Marriage it passed to the *Beauchamps*.

2. The Product of the Soil of this County is very plentiful: 1. In Corn, which it breeds in all Parts well, but chiefly almost to a Miracle in the Vale of *Evesham*, which, for its Fruitfulness, is justly stiled the Granary of these Parts, so bountiful is the Ground in producing the best Corn, and that in great Abundance. 2. In Pasture, by the Rivers Sides and Vallies, which afford such a sweet and delicious Food for Cows, that the County is famous for the good Cheese and Butter made there. 3. For Fruits, especially Pears, which grow almost in every Hedge, as if the Soil produced the Trees naturally. Of these is made a very pleasant Liquor called

called Perry or Pyry, which is much drank in this County, and passes among the meaner People for a Kind of Wine. The Fruit itself is not grateful to nice Palates, nor will it keep long; but being so used, it is of great Service to the Inhabitants, though it be like other Liquors of that Kind, cold and windy: Nor but that Apples also do grow in this County, especially in the Lands on each Side the *Severn*, of which is made excellent Cyder. 4. Here are also Hops bred in great Abundance in the lower Grounds near the River *Severn*, and in the great Towns. 5. Forests and Woods, which were large and plentiful of old, but have little more left than the Name, and some Remnants of them, being long since consumed by the Iron and Salt-works. The two chief Forests were *Feckenham* and *Wyre*, which once were thick with Trees, but now are very thin; so that with other Woods they can't furnish

4 The Fire with Fuel for the Inhabitants; so that they are forced to supply themselves with Pit-coal for their usual Firing in the Kitchen, as well as the Salt works. This County bordering upon *Staffordshire* in the North, 'tis probable the Inhabitants may have the Convenience of procuring from thence some of their Plenty to maintain their Winter Firing, as Turf, Pear, and Coal of several Sorts, which we do not find in use here; but the Reason may be, and we partly believe it our selves, we have no such Thing as Dr. *Plett's*

Natural History of *Staffordshire*, to inform us in this County.

• More rare Plants and Herbs growing wild in this Shire:

Colchicum vulgare purpureum & *album*, Common Meadow Saffron; growing very plentifully in the Meadows of this County.

Cynoglossum minus folio vivente, The lesser green-leaved Hounds tongue; growing in some shady green Lanes near *Worcester*, found by Mr. *Pitts* of that City.

Sorbus Pyriformis, sativa, or Legitima, The true or manured Service or Sorb-tree; growing wild in the Forests of this County, found by Mr. *Edmund Pitts*, who, in his Account of it to the Royal Society, gives this Description of it; It resembles the *Ornus*, or Quicken-tree, but bears the Flower, and Fruit not at the End, as the *Ornus* does, but on the Sides of the Branch. Next the Sun the Fruit hath a dark red Blush, and is about the Bigness of a small Juneting Pear. In *September* 'tis extremely rough and choaky, but being kept till *October*, they eat as well as any Medlar. He adds, That a Verjuice made of it, and kept a while, would prove one of the best acid astringent Sauces that Nature affords.

Triticum Polonicum, *Polonian* Wheat; found in this County, and Dr. *Plett* tells us, in *Staffordshire* also; but we did not observe it there.

The Ecclesiastical History of this County.

The Bishops of WORCESTER.

THE Diocese of *Lichfield* contained the *Mercian* Kingdom entirely, according to the first Constitution of the Christian Church, by *Wulferus*, the first Christian King of the *Mercians*; but King *Ethelred*, his Successor, finding it too large for the Care of one Man, did, by the Advice and Consent of *Theodorus*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and *Osherus*, a *Wiccian* Potentate, divide it into five Dioceses, viz. *Lichfield*, *Dorchester*, *Leicester*, *Sidnacester*, and *Worcester*, and built Cathedrals for the Four last. To this last he gave the Jurisdiction of *Worcestershire*, *Glostershire*, and Half *Warwickshire*, placing the See at *Worcester*, and appointing *Tatfrith*, a Person of excellent Wisdom and Learning, first Bishop of it; but he dying before his Consecration, is not reckoned the Bishop of it. But

Boselus, who was consecrated into this See by *Theodorus*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Anno Chr. 680. He had been educated in the Abbey of *Streonshal* (now *Whitby* in *Yorkshire*) with *Tatfrid*, *Basa*, *Wilfrid*, &c. and was famous for his theological Knowledge; but being seized with some great Weaknesses of Body, which rendered him unable to discharge his Episcopal Function, he resigned his See in 691, and

Ostforus, or *Ostforus*, his Co-adjutor, was put into his Place. He was educated in the same Monastery; and having been instructed in the Knowledge of the *Greek* Tongue by *Theodorus*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, he went afterwards to *Rome* to compleat his Studies, which in those Times was accounted a won-

derful Improvement of Sanctity as well as Learning. Returning again after some Time into his Country, he settled for a-while in this Province of the *Wiccians*, where he preached the Word of GOD, and giving a signal Example of holy Living to all that saw and heard him, stay'd a long Time here, till King *Ethelred* taking Notice of him, nominated him Bishop of this See, and he was consecrated by *Wilfrid*, Archbishop of *York*, who having been expelled from that See, abode in these Parts; the Archbishop of *Canterbury's* See being vacant by the Death of *Theodorus*, and no other as yet chosen; this could not be done before the Beginning of the Year 692, because *Wilfrid* came not into *Mercia* before. He died before the End of that Year, being burnt by the *Danes*, and left several Monuments of his Learning, as Homilies, and other Works. To him succeeded

Egwine, or as *Britwalld*, a Monk of *Glastonbury*, who wrote his Life, calls him *St. Egwine*, and gives him this Character, That he was of a Royal Descent, a *Worcestershire* Man, and made Bishop of this See in the Times of *Ethelred* and *Kenred*, Kings of *Mercia*. But being deprived a little after he went to *Rome*, and having cleared himself of such Crimes as were laid to his Charge, was restored to his Bishoprick by the Pope, before whom he solemnly celebrated Mass. After his Return he built the Abbey of *Evesham* for *Benedictine* Monks, and procured them many Lands and Privileges, of which it will be more proper to speak in our Account

Account of that Monastery hereafter. He built the Monastery in the Year 702, and six Years after left the Government of his See to *Wilfrid*, as his Co-adjutor, and took upon him the Government of his Abbey; soon after which he went with the Kings, *Kenred* and *Offa*, to *Rome*, and there obtained of Pope *Con-stantine*, a Letter, assuring his Monastery of the Patronage of the Holy See, which was then esteemed a mighty Privilege. He died Decemb. 30, 717, and

Wilfrid was then put into his See. An antient Register of this Church says, that he had been *Egwin's* Priest or Chaplain. He was Bishop of this See when *Bede* finished his Ecclesiastical History, Anno 731. He died in the Year 743, and was succeeded by

Milredus, *Mildredus*, or *Hildredus*. He was present at the Synod of *Cloveshoe* (or *Cliffe*) and died Anno 755. *Florilegus* and *Malmsbury* in his Book, *De Reg. lib. 1.* makes Mention of one *Denebert*, who was Bishop of the *Wiccians* in the Year 766; but because he is omitted by others, we thought it not necessary to insert him, but proceed to

Weremund, the Successor of *Milredus*, who died Anno 778, and had

Tilherus, Abbot of *Bercley*, for his Successor the same Year; he sat but three Years, dying in 781. He is in some Writers called *Gilbere*, and was succeeded by

Heathoredus, or *Eathoredus*. He was present at the Synod of *Calcuth* in 782, and being zealous for the Profits of his See, commenced a Suit before King *Offa*, and *Famberth* and *Higbert*, the Archbishops, against *Wulfbeard*, the Son of *Cusfan*, about some Lands at *Intamburgh* and *Bradantley*, which belonged to his Church of *Worcester*, but were unjustly detained from it by *Wulfbeard*. They came at length to this Agreement, that *Wulfbeard* should enjoy them during his Life, and then they should return to the Church. The Composition is still in the Records of the Church of *Worcester*. He gave the Manor of *Itacomb* or *Icomb* to his Church

himself, and died Anno 798. In his Time Duke *Othred* gave the Lordships of *Stoke* and *Scepston* to the Church of *Worcester*. His Successor was

Denebert, who was consecrated the same Year, and was present at the Synod of *Cloveshoe*, (*Cliffe* in *Kent*) in 803, where he confirmed the Agreement made in the Year 789, by his Predecessor with *Wulfbeard*, which is kept in the Archives of the Church of *Worcester*. He also in the same Synod settled a Dispute between himself and the Bishop of *Hereford*, about the Bounds of their Dioceses. He was also present at the Synod of *Celycuth*, in the Year 806. *Malmsbury* says, that he was made subject to the See of *Lichfield*, when it was made an Archbishoprick, but 'twas by Mistake, for that happened in *Heathored's* Time. He gave to this Church, out of his own Patrimony, the Manor of *Herforton*. He died Anno 822.

Eadbert, called by others *Heabert* and *Herebert*, succeeded the same Year, and was consecrated by *Wulfred*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who required of him a Profession of his Subjection. He was present at the Synods of *Cloveshoe*, in 824; *London*, in 833; and died in 848, or thereabouts. He gave the Manor of *Crokley* to his Church; and in his Time *St. Kenulph*, King of the *Mercians* died, and gave to his Church *Hynewike*, *Hall*, *Bradew*, *Humelte*, and *Locksey*. He was succeeded in this See by

Alwinus, or *Alhunus*. He built the Chapel of *St. Andrew* at *Kemsey*, Anno 868; and while he presided here, *Bernulf* King of *Mercia* died, and left the Lordships of *Mucton* and *Grimley* to his Church. King *Berhed* succeeded him, and gave to it also *Wulwardesley*. *Alwinus* died in 872.

Werefriid, or *Werebert*, succeeded him, and was consecrated by *Ethelred*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Anno 873. *Bale* out of *Capgrave* and *Leland* speaks thus of him: *Werefriid* applied himself to the Attainment of good Arts, when the greatest Part of *Britain* being infested by the *Danes*, there was scarce any

Place safe to do it in. Our Historians highly commend him for his Learning, and for it he was much honoured while he lived, as being above any of his Age, especially for the *Latin* Tongue. After the Death of *Alwin*, he was thought the fittest Person to succeed him in this See. For when King *Alfred*, designing to found an University at *Oxford*, had gathered together the most learned Men of the Nation, whom he kept in his Palace, and employed in translating *Latin* Authors, *Wenefrid* was summoned with them, and was esteemed the Chief of them, on which Account *Alfred* made him his Secretary and one of his Council, commanding him to turn *St. Gregory's* Dialogues into the *Saxon* Language, which he accordingly finished in the Year 890. He went into *France* in the Time of the *Danish* Devastations, and brought *Grimbald* with him, by King *Alfred's* Order, into *England*. He did many worthy Deeds, and wrote many Books, (for he lived long) but the Ravages of the *Danes*, and Length of Time, have quite extinguished the Memory of them. He outlived King *Alfred* eleven Years, and died *Anno Dom.* 915. Bishop *Godwin* says, in 911, being misled by *Bale*, and therefore he is forced, to keep up to the Chronology of the Historians, to insert in his Catalogue, *Wilfrith* for his Successor, whom he therefore makes to die in 915, whereas none of our Historians so much as mention any such Bishop of this See, but make

Ethelbunus, Abbot of *Berkley*, his Successor, who being consecrated soon after his Death, died in 922, and was succeeded by

Wilferth, who died in 922, and had for his Successor *Ethelbune*, as he had

Keneuold, or *Coenuold*, a Person of great Humility and Piety, as *Hoveden* testifies of him. He gave the Lordships of *Ovingley* and *Lawarn* to the Church of *Worcester*, and died in the Year 957. While he sat, *Edred*, King of *England* died, and gave *Toppinton* to his Church.

Edwy, the Son of his Brother, King *Edmund*, succeeded him.

Dunstan, whom Posterity honoured with the Name of *Saint*, succeeded him, and was consecrated by *Odo*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, at *Worcester*. He was preferred in 958 to *London*, which he held with *Worcester*; and upon the Death of *Odo* was removed to *Canterbury* in 960, and was succeeded by *Oswald*, a religious Monk, Archbishop *Odo's* Brother's Son, *Anno prædict.* He had been a secular Canon, and Dean of *Winchester*; but observing that the Monks, by new Arts, were likely to bring about the Ruin of the Clergy, he fled into *France*, and by long Converse with the Monks, became a great Admirer of that Order, and was very hardly brought over again, till he heard of his Uncle *Odo's* Death. Being returned home, *Oskitell*, Archbishop of *York*, hindered him from going again, and within two Years, by his own and *Dunstan's* Interest, made him Bishop of this See. Being placed in this See, he was much troubled, that he found his Church possessed by Seculars, and presently contrived how to eject them, and bring in Monks into their Room, which he effected, as *Malmesbury* tells us, by this Artifice: When he found his Cathedral dedicated to *St. Peter*, he built another Church in the same Yard, and dedicated it to the Mother of *GOD*, and placed Monks in it, with whom, when the People saw that he did most familiarly converse, and usually celebrated Divine Service, and so they wanted the Blessing of so religious a Bishop, they all went over to him; and the Seculars being thus deserted, chose rather to turn Monks, than become the Scoff and Contempt of the People. The Report of this Holy Stratagem procured *Oswald* the Favour of the King and his Nobles, insomuch that the Archbishoprick of *York* becoming vacant, the King, by the Advice of *Dunstan*, preferred him to it, as the Person most fit to reform and remove the Barbarousness of those Parts; but

but he was still permitted to hold this See, lest his new established Monks should want his Patronage. *Dunstan* began this Practice of holding two Bishopricks, which was followed not only by *Oswald*, but two of his Successors, *Adulphus* and *Wulstan*, who indeed pretended the Authority of Pope *Formosus's* Bull for their so doing; but that was a miserable Excuse, *Formosus* being dead seventy Years before. *Oswald* died at *Worcester*, Febr. 28, 992, and was buried there, in *St. Mary's* Church, which he had entirely built. This Bishop founded divers other Monasteries in his Sees, as *Westbury*, *Parshore*, of which he made *Fullertus* the first Abbot, and *Winchelcomb*, of which *Germanus* was the first Abbot. He also, with Earl *Aylewin*, built the Church of *Ransey*, Anno 986, and dedicated to *St. Benedict*. He was succeeded by

Aldulfus, *Adulfus*, or *Ealdulf*, Abbot of *Malmesbury*, (says, Bishop *Godwin de Praesul*) but by Mistake, for he was Abbot of *Medeshamsted*, i. e. *Peterburgh*, both in the See of *York*, and this, an holy and reverend Person. He died May 6, 1002, and was buried in his Cathedral at *Worcester*; but his Obit was kept at *Worcester*, June 4, at *Peterburgh*, June 5.

Wulstan, whom our Writers call *The Reprobate*, by the Favour of King *Canute*, succeeded him in both Sees. Bishop *Godwin* tells us, that he finds no Cause of giving him so bad a Name; but Mr. *Wharton* on *Annal. Wigorn.* p. 473. tells us, that the Book of the Church of *Worcester* gives us this Reason of the Name; That being Archbishop of *York*, he robbed that Church of their Revenues, viz. he took away several Manors belonging to the Church of *Worcester*, and annexed them to that of *York*, which arose from Want of Care to keep the Lordships of each See distinct; so that when the Bishopricks came to be divided, the Archbishop being the more powerful, kept many of them from the See of *Worcester*. *Oswald* and *Adulf* his Predecessors, were not less blame-worthy in this Respect; but they being

both made Saints, *Wulstan* bears the Blame only. Those Manors *Wulstan* the Second recovered with great Difficulty of the Archbishop of *York* afterwards. He died at *York*, Anno 1023, May 28, and was buried in *Ely* Monastery soon after, having governed both Sees twenty-two Years, and was succeeded by

Leoffius, Heyl. *Leoftus*, God. *Leoffius*, *Leoffinus*, Whart. *Leoferbius*, *Annal. Wigorn.* &c. Abbot of *Thorney*, but not to the See of *York*; for Peace being restored, each of the Sees had their own Bishop, and so *Leoffius* was Bishop of *Worcester* only. *Hoveden's* Character of him is, That he was a very religious and modest Person. He died at his Manor-house at *Kemsey*, Aug. 19, 1033, but was buried in his Cathedral at *Worcester*, as the Obituary there testifies.

Britteagus, *Brithegus*, or *Bridegus*, Abbot of *Perthore*, succeeded him. He was the Nephew of *Wulstan* above-named, by his Sister. He was a little after his Consecration sent by King *Canute* into *Germany*, to see the King's Daughter *Gunnilda*, married to the Emperor. He alienated divers Lands belonging to his See of *Worcester*, to his Kindred, and among the Rest *Hunbleton*, *Speachley*, and *Wulfrinton-Haley*, which he granted to *Egelric* his Brother, as *Hemming* tells us in his Book, Of the Possessions of the Church of *Worcester*, written Anno 1090. He died Decemb. 20, Anno 1038. He sat in this See six Years. To him succeeded

Livingus, who was first a Monk of *Winchester*, and then Abbot of *Tatestock*, Nephew of *Brithwald*, Bishop of *St. Germans* in *Cornwall*. He was first consecrated Bishop of *Crediton* or *Kirton* in *Devonshire*, which See was removed afterwards to *Exeter*. He was much in Favour with *Canute* the Dane, King of *England*, and attended him to *Rome*, where he wrote a Letter, which was sent by that King to the *English* Peers; a Copy of which is still to be seen in *Elorentius's* History in the Year 1031. After the Death of his Uncle, having ingratiated himself with King *Harold*,
by

by what Arts we know not, he obtained his Diocese to be added to his own; and afterwards being made Bishop of this See in 1038, held them both to his Death. In the Beginning of his Accession he did a noble Act, as it is recorded in the Register of this Church, viz. Earl *Spegen*, the Son of *Godwin*, Earl of *Kent*, (*Dugdale* mentions no such Son of that Earl) having taken away the Abbess of *Leominster*, married her, and kept her a Twelve-month, till by the Threatnings and Chidings of *Edsius*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and this Bishop *Livingus*, he was obliged to release her; but he was so much provoked, that he deprived this Church of three goodly Manors, viz. *Merbrook*, *Hafston*, and *Feredecburge*. In the Year 1040, he was accused as an Accessary, at least, if not the Author of the Death of *Alfred*, King *Ethelred's* eldest Son, and for it was suspended from this See by King *Harold*, and the Government of it committed to the Care of *Alfrick*, Archbishop of *York*; some say he cleared himself of this foul Fact, but others assert, that being condemned for this Wickedness, he returned to his Monastery at *Tavestock*, and there died. But others relate (and they come nearer the Truth) that being deprived of his See a whole Year, and more, he at length found a Way to reconcile King *Hardicanute* with a good Sum of Money; and his Cause being again heard, and more nicely looked into, he was acquitted as a Person innocent, and restored to his See, and held it to his Death, which happened *March 23*, 1046, after he had sat fifteen Years. He was buried in the Monastery of *Tavestock*, to which he had been a generous Benefactor.

Aldred, or *Ealdred*, a Monk of *Winchester*, and afterwards Abbot of *Tavestock*, succeeded *Livingus*, in 1046; in this See. He was sent by King *Edward* the Confessor to the Emperor, in 1054, and stayed a whole Year with *Herman*, Archbishop of *Cologne*. In the Year 1056, he was preferred to the Bishoprick of *Hereford*, which he held with

this to the latter End of 1060, when he was chosen Archbishop of *York*, and then he resigned *Hereford*, with a Design to hold this of *Worcester* with it; but going to *Rome* the next Year, he could not obtain the Pall upon any other Condition, of Pope *Nicholas*, than that he should resign *Worcester* also. The Benefits he did for the Church of *Worcester* are thus reckoned up by the *Worcester Book*: In the Time of St. *Edward* the King, he recovered out of the Hands of one of the King's Ministers, named *Aky*, *Tetington*, for eight Marks of Gold, and restored it to the Convent. He bestowed on it also the Fishery of *Hallage* and *Scadewell*, with the Lands to them belonging. But he did a much greater Injury to the See of *Worcester*, when he went to *York*, by Cozening them of divers Manors, as *Malmsbury* shews in the Life of *Wolstan*, where he says, That after *Aldred* saw, that if he would hold the Archbishoprick of *York*, he should be forced to resign *Worcester*, which some of his Predecessors had held together with it, altho' it was not only distant from it many Miles, but in another Province, he determined with himself, that he would despoil it of a great Part of its Farms, upon his leaving of it; and to compass this his Design, he contrived to bring into it such a mean-spirited Man, as he could not think would create any Trouble, or contest about it: And for this his Purpose he could find none so fit, as he verily thought, as

Wolstan II. the Prior of *Worcester*, a Person eminent for his great Humility and Holiness of Life; him the King granted them readily to chuse, and the Monks without any Scruple came into his Measures, the Clergy and all the People very much approving their Election. These crafty Contrivances were carried on with great Art, but wanted the desired Success, as will presently appear; for *Wulstan* courageously enough kept back by Force, what *Aldred* had taken from the See of *Worcester* to add to that of *York*, and then never left contending

tending and complaining, till he had procured, partly from *Aldred*, and partly from his Successor, that all the Lands taken from his See should be restored; *Lanfranc*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, much encouraging him in the Prosecution of him, who had been the Rival of his Power and Superiority, as *Malmsbury* reports. This Bishop *Wolstan* (whom Posterity revered as a Saint) was born at *Hicbenton* in *Warwickshire*; his Father was named *Eatstan* and his Mother *Weolgeona*, who, with a mutual Consent, embraced a monastick Life in their old Age. This their Son they procured to be educated in the Abbey of *Peterburgh*, and afterwards obliged him to take Holy Orders, and become a secular Priest, and his Mother was very earnest with him to become a Monk, as though she thought none could be saved but Monks. He obeyed them, and was admitted into the Abbey of *Worcester* by *Briteagus*, one of his Predecessors, where he soon grew so famous for the Integrity and Austerity of his Life, that there was no Place of Trust, or Importance, which his fellow Monks did not think him worthy to bear, and sought the first Opportunity to grace him with; and accordingly they made him, first the Instructor of their Youth, then the Precentor of their Church, afterwards their Treasurer, and at length their Prior. To this last Election his Consent was very hardly obtained, for he professed that he would more willingly permit his Head to be cut off, than take such a Burden upon himself; but he was at length prevailed with by one *Wolstus*, an Anchorite, who told him, that he would be guilty of a great Sin, if he persisted in his Refusal. He pretended (not without Cause) that he wanted Learning sufficient, which was generally thought so true, that there was a Design of depriving him of his Bishoprick for that Reason, in the Time of *William* the Norman, and he had been deprived on that Account, had not those who were appointed to examine

him, found him something more learned than they had Reason to hope, and much more than he was commonly esteemed; for (says *Malmsbury*) he was not such a Dunce in Learning, as he was thought; he knew many Things, but the Poets, Fables, and Logicians sophistical Syllogisms, he neither knew, nor would take the Pains to know. But he knew very well to speak elegantly upon any Subject *ex tempore*. He had an excellent Art to move his Auditors, even to Tears, by propounding to them the Joys of Heaven, and Torments of Hell, and to persuade them to whatever he pleased, because his Life agreed so well with his Doctrine, and he lived no otherwise than he taught others to live. He was consecrated at *York*, Sept. 8. 1062, by *Aldred* his Predecessor, then Bishop of *York*; *Stigand*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, being at that Time suspended from the Execution of his Office; but in his Consecration he made his Profession of Subjection to the See of *Canterbury*; for *Aldred* would not invade another Man's Right, but renounced all Title to the See of *Worcester*, tho' some of his Predecessors had asserted that it belonged to the Province of *York*, and not *Canterbury*. We will now come to his Administration, in which are two Things which are worthy of our special Notice, *viz.* The Cathedral Church which *Oswald* his Predecessor had built, he pulled down to the Ground, and built another (*viz.* that which we now see) from the Foundation, so curiously wrought, so very large, that it may be reckoned among the fairest and most stately in *England*: Let *Malmsbury* speak the Rest, who thus says of it, When it came to that Height, that the Monks could go into it, he commanded the old Church, built by *St. Oswald*, to be uncovered and demolished. *Wolstan* standing abroad to see it done, could not forbear weeping, for which, when one of his Friends modestly reproved him, telling him, he ought rather to rejoice, that in his Time so great an Honour was bestowed on his Church, that the Number of

of the Monks so much increased, that they required larger Dwellings; to whom he answered, I have far other Thoughts of it: We Wretches destroy the Works of Holy Men, that we may gain our selves a Reputation. The Ages those Holy Men lived in, knew nothing of those pompous Buildings we erect; all their Aim was to serve GOD in any Place, and by their Example lead those that were under them to a godly Life; but we on the contrary take Pains to heap up Stones one upon another, but at the same Time take little Care of Mens Souls, &c. The second Thing memorable of him is this, In the Reign of King *William* the Second, surnamed *Rufus*, *Roger de Montgomery*, *Bernard Newmarket*, *Roger Lacy*, *Ralph Mortimer*, and some other Nobles conspiring together to rebel, endeavoured to get the City of *Worcester* into their Power, which when *Wolstan* came acquainted with, he first diligently fortified the City against them; and afterwards, both in private and publick, by his Sermons, exhorted all to be faithful to their Prince; by which Means he not only kept the Citizens to their Duty, but when the seditious Party were about to prepare for a Siege, he, with the Citizens, fell upon them by an unexpected Sally, and put them to flight, having obtained a signal Victory over their Enemies. The singular Piety of this Holy Bishop in attending Divine Service daily in all Weathers, his Presence at Mass at least twice, and sometimes thrice a Day; his daily Works in Preaching and Praying, if he had Opportunity; his wonderful Care of the Poor, and many other good Actions of his as a Christian; his Visiting his Diocese every Year, his Zeal to provide Churches for the Service of GOD, where they were wanting, and repair those that were already built, where it was necessary; his Compassion and Care of Souls, yea of the Bodies of Holy Men, insomuch, that he would not allow any to ride through a Church-yard, &c. as a Bishop, would require a Volume particu-

larly to relate; and therefore if any be so curious as to read them, we refer them to the Life of *St. Wolstan*, written by *William*, a Monk and Library-keeper of *Malmsbury*, in three Books, printed in Part II. of *Anglia Sacra*, p. 341. He died, being ninety Years of Age, Jan. 19, 1095, having been sick of a languishing Fever near six Months, which Day was afterwards kept in Memory of him. He lies (says *Malmsbury*) buried in his Cathedral, between two Pyramids, under a stone Arch, made finely over him; over his Tomb is a wooden Monument, having an iron Grate of Net-work before it, but it is now no where to be found; but 'tis certain his Grave is not far from King *John's* Tomb in the Middle of the Choir; since that King ordered himself to be buried between the Graves of *St. Oswald* and *St. Wolstan*. How his Tomb in the Cathedral of *Worcester* remained untouched by the Fire, when the Rest of the Church was burnt down; and how the Time of his Death was revealed to *Robert*, Bishop of *Hereford*, his intimate Friend; and how great a Number of Miracles he wrought while he lived, may be read at large in *Florence of Worcester*, and *William of Malmsbury*, to whom we refer any such as desire to know them, having said so much of him (though not so much as he deserves) as is consistent with our Design.

Sampson, a Prebendary of *Baion*, succeeded *Wolstan* in this See, a Person (as *Malmsbury* speaks) of great Learning, and not much inferior Eloquence; a Man of a primitive Gravity and Piety; moderate in his own Diet, and bountiful in bestowing upon others: No back Friend to the Monks, saying that he took *Westbury* from them, where *Wolstan* had placed Monks, and guarded them by his Sanctity. *Sampson* took this from them, and not many Years after died in the Place where he had committed the Fault. Thus *Malmsbury*; but the *Worcester Annals* name *Tibritton*, a Manor given to certain Monks, but taken from *Westbury*. He was consecrated Bishop of this

this See in St. Paul's Church, London, by Archbishop *Anselm*, who had ordained him Priest but the Day before at Lambeth, June 15, 1097. He died May 3, 1112, and was buried in the Nave of the Church, before the Image of Christ crucified. The City of *Worcester*, with the Castle and Cathedral, was burnt by an accidental Fire a little after his Death, viz. May 20, 1113, and one Monk, three of the Servants of the Monastery, and fifteen Citizens perished in the Flames. His elder Brother *Thomas*, and his Son of the same Name, were Archbishops of *York* successively, one only intervening.

Theophilus, *Theophilus*, but more truly *Theobaldus*, a Prebendary of *Baion* also, and as *Malmshury* tells us, a Person of the like Endowments with his Predecessor, King *Hen. I.*'s Chaplain, was appointed by him Bishop of *Worcester*, Dec. 28, 1113, but was not consecrated before June 27, 1115. He gave to this See the Fishery at *Bevercy*, with the Land thereunto belonging, and a Parcel of Land in the Suburbs of the City of *Worcester*. He died at his Manor at *Hampton*, and was buried in this Cathedral near his Predecessor *Sampson*, just at the Entrance into the Choir, under a marble Stone, which hath the Images of two Bishops engraven upon it. His Death is fixed on Octob. 20, 1123, he sat eleven Years. In his Time, *Florence of Worcester*, the Historian, died, viz. in 1148.

Simon, Queen *Alice*'s Chaplain, (*Florence* calls him her Chancellor) was nominated his Successor in *Normandy*, in 1125. She was King *Hen. I.*'s second Wife, Daughter of *Godfrey*, Duke of *Lovaine*; he came with her into *England* after *Easter*, and entered into this Church in a solemn Procession upon *Ascension-Day*. *William*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, ordained him Priest in that City, May 23, and consecrated him Bishop the next Day. *Malmshury*, who was his Contemporary, gives us this Character of him, That he was of a most affable and courteous Behaviour, and so far as his small

Bishoprick would allow, very bountiful and liberal. *De gest. Pont. lib. 4. f. 161.* He was Bishop of this See twenty-five Years. *Malmshury* says, That *Alured* succeeded him; but Mr. *Wharton* says, That the Place in that Historian is corrupted, though Bishop *Godwin* follows it, and that

John de Pageham succeeded *Simon*; he was Chaplain to *Theobald*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who consecrated him to this See, March 4, 1151. He gave to the Abbey of *Osney* near *Oxford*, the Manor of *Biver*, and to his See that of *Bishopstun*. He died at *Rome*, Anno 1158, and *Alured*, or *Alfred*, King *Hen. I.*'s Chaplain, succeeded him, and was consecrated April 13, 1158. He died in 1163, and had for his Successor,

Roger, the Son of *Robert*, Earl of *Glocester*, natural Son of King *Hen. I.* He was chosen March 1163, being then but a Youth, and consecrated Aug. 23, 1164. He was famous for his eminent Piety, and much commended by *Giraldus* (*De sex Episc. Cantan.*) for his strict Execution of Church Discipline. *Nigelus*, a Monk of *Canterbury*, in an Epistle to *William Longcamp*, Bishop of *Ely*, gives this further Commendation of him: When a certain Person, not very worthy, who had been elected a Bishop, came according to Custom to *Richard*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, to be consecrated; this Bishop of *Worcester* wrote to his Metropolitan and his Suffragans to this Effect: I neither do consent, nor ever will consent to that Election; nor do I, or will I subscribe to it; nor do I afford my Presence at his Consecration, nor will I ever hereafter. And you know why. But thou, O LORD, have mercy upon us! He adhered firmly to *Thomas Becket*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in all his Sufferings, of which there are abundant Proofs in several of *Thomas*'s Epistles. After the Death of *Thomas*, King *Hen. II.* sent him in an Embassy to Pope *Alexander*, Anno 1171, to remove the Suspicion of the Murder, as either commanded or approved by him. He sailed again to *Rome*, in the Year 1178, and

and was present at a Council there; but as he was returning home, died at *Tournaine* in France, Aug. 9, 1179, and was buried there. In his Time, viz. Anno 1175, the new Tower at *Worcester* fell down. His Successor in this See was

Baldwin, Abbot of *Forde* in *Devonshire*; he was born of mean Parents in the City of *Exeter*, but attained to the Office of Archdeacon, which he afterwards resigned, and took upon him a monastick Life in the *Cistercian* Order, in which having remained some considerable Time, he was at length chosen Abbot of *Forde*; and being taken from thence, was made Bishop of *Worcester*, being consecrated to that See at *Lambeth*, Aug. 10, 1180. He was translated to *Canterbury* in 1184, and left this See to

William de Northale, or *Norhal*, he had been a Prebendary of *St. Paul's* at *London*, and was in the Year 1177, Archdeacon of *Glocester*. He was chosen by *Ralph* the Prior, and his Monks, of *Worcester*, in 1186, Bishop of this See at *Westminster*, and was consecrated the same Day by *Baldwin*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*. He died May 3, 1190, and was succeeded by

Robert, a Prebendary of *Lincoln*, and Archdeacon of *Nottingham*; he was the Son and Heir of *William*, Seneschal of *Normandy*, and was elected Bishop of this See by the Interest of *William*, Bishop of *Ely*, who was then High Chancellor, Anno 1190. He was confirmed by *Gilbert*, Bishop of *Rocheſter*, the Deputy of the Archbishop *Baldwin*, who was then in *Syria*. The Bishops of *Rocheſter*, who was the Archbishop's Chaplain, and of *London*, who was his Dean of the same, claimed the Office of his Consecration; but both of them insisted upon it, that he ought not to be consecrated any where but in the Metropolitick Church. *Robert* being impatient of Delays, obtained a Mandate of Pope *Clement*, in the Year 1191, that he might be consecrated at *Westminster*, by *William*, Bishop of *Ely*, the Pope's Legate. The Bishops being called together

upon this Occasion in 1191, the Monks of *Canterbury* appeared and renewed their Appeal, which upon due Consultation they assented to, and determined, that this *Robert* should be rather consecrated at *Canterbury*, which was accordingly performed by the Legate *William*, and six other Bishops, May 4, 1192. This is the Account of *Gerouse*, but he is mistaken as to the Time, for he was consecrated May 3, 1191. He died June 30, 1193, and was succeeded in this See by

Henry de Soilli, Abbot of *Glastonbury*, who was preferred to it, that the Abbey might be conferred upon *Savaricus*, Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, who much sought for it. He was elected Dec. 4, 1193, and consecrated at *Canterbury* by *Hubert*, Archbishop thereof, the 12th Day of the same Month, and anthonized Jan. 6, following. He died in 1195. After which

John de Constantiis, Nephew of *Walter de Constantiis*, then Bishop of *Lincoln*, and afterwards Archbishop of *Roan*, Dean of *Roan*, was made Bishop of this See in Octob. 20, 1196, when he was consecrated by *Hubert*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in the Abbey of *Ham*, near *London*, as *Dicetensis* says; but the Note of his Profession, writen with his own Hand on the Back, says at *Stratford*, (Mr. *Wharton* hath it *Stratford*, we suppose by the Printer's Mistake). He was installed or anthonized Octob. 28, 1196, and died Sept. 24, 1198. He was many Years after memorable for his eminent Piety, of which says the Author of the *Annals of Worcester*, there remained evident Signs, for (says he) his sacred Body, with his Pontifical Vestments in which he was buried, remains entire, and uncorrupted at this Day (and the Author concludes his *Annals* in 1308). To him succeeded in this See

Maugerus, *Mangerius*, or *Malgerius*, Dean of *York* (says *Godwin*), but by Mistake; for he was only an Archdeacon, and that not of *York*, but *Ebroicum*, i. e. *Eureux* in France, King *Richard I's* Physician, was chosen Bishop of it before

fore the End of 1199, and consecrated at Rome by Pope Innocent upon Trinity-Sunday 1200. Being returned into England, he made his Profession of Subjection to his Metropolitan in the Church of Canterbury, Octob. 29, and was installed in his own Church, Novemb. 12, following. In 1208, he was one of those Bishops, who at the Command of the Pope pronounced the Sentence of Excommunication passed upon King John, and laid the whole Kingdom under an Interdict, and again renewed it March 4, 1209. For these Facts, he having just Cause to fear that King's Displeasure, fled into France with his Associates, and after four Years Banishment died at Pontbieu, before Peace was restored to the Kingdom and Church of England, when the Rest of them were recalled, viz. Anno 1212. In his Time Miracles began to be done at *Wulfstan's* Tomb, and so many were cured all that Year, that fifteen or sixteen were healed of divers Diseases in a Day. *Hubert*, Archbishop of Canterbury, and others, came to Worcester to inquire about the Truth of them by the Pope's Order, and returned with so much Joy and Satisfaction, that he was canonized the next Year with great Solemnity. *Walter*, Prior of Worcester, was chosen in 1213, Bishop of Worcester, and the whole Convent unanimously subscribed to it; but they afterwards receded from their Election at the Instance of *Nicholas*, Bishop of Tusculum, the Pope's Legate; and the Interdict being taken off, July 3, 1214, after it had remained six Years and three Months,

Walter de Gray, Bishop of Lichfield, and Chancellor of England, in King John's Reign, was chosen Bishop of this Diocese in 1214, whereupon he obtained License of that King to lay down his Chancellorship; by which being loosed from the Obligations of the Court, his Election was confirmed Jan. 26, 1214; and he was consecrated at Canterbury, Octob. 5, following, when he subscribed his Profession of Subjection to that Archbishop. He was translated to the

Archbishoprick of York in 1215, having been elected thereto by the Prebendaries, and confirmed by the Pope in the Council of *Lateran*, in the Month of Novemb. 1216. This *Walter* gave to his Canons the Church of *Clevedon* for their own Use; and recovered of *Piandus de Wilton*, who married the Heir of *Ralph de Overci*, the Lordships of *Eston* and *Abington*, with the Advowsons of the Churches, and the Advowson of the Church of *Glais*; but *Ralph* kept the Manor. To him succeeded

Silvester de Evesham, a Monk of Worcester at first, and at length Prior there. He was at the Council of *Lateran* in 1215, held by Pope Innocent III. and being returned home, was chosen Bishop of this See by the Chapter, and consecrated July 3, by Pope Innocent III. King John died at *Newarks* the next Year, and was buried in the Cathedral of Worcester, before the great Altar, between *St. Oswald* and *St. Wulfstan*, according to a Prediction of *Merlin's*, That he should have a Place among the Saints. In 1217, this Bishop laid a heavy Tax upon all the Clergy of his Diocese; and in the next Year the Cathedral Church which had been burnt down with an accidental Fire in 1202, was consecrated July 11, to the Virgin *Mary*, *St. Peter*, *St. Oswald*, and *St. Wulfstan*, in the Presence of King *Hen. III.* many Bishops and Nobles. He also earnestly sued for the Disforesting of the Towns of *Howdell* and *Ambrusbury*, but could attain it for eight Months only. This Bishop, of happy Memory, died at *Ramsay*, in August, the same Year, and was buried in his Cathedral. The Convent would have chosen themselves a Bishop out of their Chapter; but *Walo*, the Pope's Legate hindered them, and put upon them, against their Wills, *William Bishops*, or of *Bhis*, Archdeacon of *Buckingham*; but the Monks, by the Advice and Persuasions of the Bishop of Canterbury, consented to his Election, and so he was consecrated to this See Octob. 7, 1218, and installed the 16th. This Bishop celebrated a

Diocesan Synod in 1219. The Abbot of *Evesham* put in an Appeal to this Synod, because he was not allowed to wear his Mitre in it, and sit next the Bishop; and another in 1229, in which many good Constitutions were made. In 1220, the great Bells of the Church were cast, and this Bishop consecrated them to the Honour of our Saviour and his Mother, and St. *John* the Evangelist. Upon *Easter-Day* this Year, GOD did many Miracles by St. *Walstan's* Tomb, and particularly in curing a dumb and deaf Man. In 1224, there was a new Front to the Cathedral began, of which this Bishop laid the Foundation. In 1225, there was a great Tournement appointed in the City of *Worcester*, but the Bishop excommunicated all the Persons concerned in it. In 1236, this Bishop having obtained the King's Favour concerning the Advowson of the Church of *Bromsgrove*, gave it to the Monks here for their own Use; as also *Wickam*, with the Appurtenances, and the Rectory of *Sodbury*. He died in 1236, and was succeeded by *Walter de Cantilupe*, who was chosen by the Monks, after they had obtained the King's Leave, Bishop of this Diocese. The Pope, in order to qualify him for his Office, ordained him a Deacon and Priest, and consecrated him a Bishop, the King and Queen, with the Archbishop and many Nobles being present. He was the Son of *William*, Baron of *Cantilupe*, a Person of as brave a Spirit as noble Parentage, for when Cardinal *Orso*, the Pope's Legate, who came into *England*, furnished with a thousand Arts to get Money, had called a Synod against many, who held Ecclesiastical Benefices contrary to all Right, he inveighed against them, threatening them, and saying that some were Bastards, and begotten by unlawful Mixtures, and so were incapable of any Ecclesiastical Preferments; others, and those very many of them, held many Livings contrary to the Canons, whereas they ought to be content with one. Thus he hoped by removing some, to make way to en-

rich his Friends, and oblige others to get Dispensations, and so amass to himself a great Sum of Money; but because most of those Men were of the noblest Parentage, he was afraid, that they would offer some force to him, or else he pretended so to do; which fear that Bishop *Cantilupe* might increase, he rose up, and laying aside his Mitre, is said thus to have spoken, They who hold these Benefices (Holy Father) are noble, and in Age either advanced, or young; if they are old, they have hitherto always lived honourably, and it will be very scandalous to thrust these down into a poor Condition; if they are young, they are fierce and courageous, and will rather fight than lose their Preferments. I was always of this Opinion, that I had rather run the Hazard of all my Benefices, than under the Pretence of your Constitution depose so much as one; and therefore we beg that you will not take less Care of your self than of us, who in this Cause cannot, dare not, oppose so generous a Multitude. But laying aside all thoughts of it at this Time, as you tender your own as well as our Safety, get away to *Rome*, and advise the Pope to act warily and prudently in this Matter. The Legate frightened with this Answer, desisted from his Attempt. So the Author of the Antiquities of *Britain* relates this Matter. This happened in the Year 1237, yet the Author of the Annals of *Worcester* says, the Legate did deprive some of their Benefices, who had succeeded their Fathers in them. This Bishop, the same Year, visited the Priory of *Great Malvern*, and the other Religious Houses of his Diocese, and corrected what was amiss. In 1238, by the Pope's Command, and with the Consent of this Bishop, and *Alexander* Bishop of *Lichfield*, the Bounds of each Diocese were set out; and it was agreed, that the Town and Churches of *Dudley* should belong to the Bishop of *Worcester*, and Castle and Monastery, which are in *Staffordshire*, to the Bishop of *Lichfield*. The same Year this Bishop commenced a

Suit in the King's Bench against *Peter de Saltmarsh*, about the Village of *Upton*, and obtained a yearly Revenue of an hundred Shillings out of it, the Advowson of the Church, a Mead, two Manfions, and Half a Knight's Fee, and *Peter* enjoyed the Rest. In the Year 1255, *Rufandus*, another of the Pope's Legates, came into *England*, and required a large Sum of the Clergy in a Synod, and having agreed with the King to give him a Part, not only got his Approbation, but gained many of the Clergy over to him; partly by his Threatnings, and partly by his Promises, so that *Rufandus* thought his Business was done; but this courageous Bishop finding all the Rest either corrupted, or afraid, rose up, and having in a long Speech inveighed against the insatiable Avarice of the *Romans*, at length concluded thus: 'That he had rather die on a Gallows, than give his Consent and Approbation to such a wicked Plundering of the Church of *England*.' These Words made others to put on Courage, and give the Legate such an Answer as he deserved. This Bishop was sent on an Embassy into *France* in 1257, and at his Return home recovered the Return of Briefs of the King. He, about the same Time, took much Pains to make Peace between the King and his rebellious Barons in 1264; and when he found the King would not accept of such good Terms from the Barons as he thought just, he betook himself to the Barons, and that so zealously, that when they of his Party were about to engage in Battle with the King's Friends, he promised all such the Joys of Heaven, as should happen to be slain in so good a Cause; but the Pope's Legate was so much displeased with him for it, that he excommunicated him for his Treachery, which so affected him, that falling sick of a grievous Disease soon after, he desired to be reconciled to the Church, and declaring himself sorry for what he had done, he was absolved by *Ottobon*, the Pope's Legate, and died not long after, viz. Feb. 5, 1267, at his

Manor of *Blockley*, and was buried in his Cathedral with great Solemnity.

Nicholas, Archdeacon of *Ely*, and Chancellor of *England*, succeeded him, being consecrated to this See 23 May, 1268, and installed six Days after. He sat here but a few Months before he was translated to *Winchester*, viz. Feb. 24, of the same Year, and was confirmed in it by *Otho*, the Pope's Legate; but in that short Time, besides other Benefactions to the Monks, he gave sixty Marks for re-edifying the Tower of the Church; but they were not paid till after his Death, by his Executors, who put them into the Sheriffs Hands for that End. In this See he was succeeded by

Godfrey Giffard, Brother of *Walter Giffard*, Archbishop of *York*, and then Chancellor of *England* and Archdeacon of *Wells*. He was a kin to the King, and as soon as he was consecrated to this See, resigned the Great Seal. He adorned the eastern Part of his Church with small marble Pillars, which he fastned with brass Rings gilt, to the Walls and greatest Pillars; and appropriated to his Monks the Church of *Grimley* and Chapel of *Hallow*. In 1278, he executed the Office of a Justice Itinerant, by the King's Order. There was, after this, a great Controversy between Archbishop *Peckham*, and him; because the Archbishop, among other Things, had strictly enjoined his Official not to punish such as were convicted of open Crimes, with pecuniary Mulcts, but rather with Pilgrimages, or other Religious Exercises. While this Bishop sat, King *Edw. I.* being much devoted to *St. Wolstan*, frequently came to *Worcester* to visit his Tomb, and particularly when he was about to go upon his Expedition into *France*, in 1293; he sent one of his Chaplains to make an Oblation to him; and ascribing his Success to him at that Time, he is recorded to have went himself almost every Year afterwards higher, or sent others with his Oblations. He died *Anno* 1302, when he had presided thirty four Years, four Months and four Days. He had built himself

himself a magnificent Tomb, while he lived, near the Great Altar, by St. Oswald's Grave, removing the Body of John de Constantii, that he might be buried in his Grave; but Robert, Archbishop of Canterbury, being offended at his thus disturbing the Dead, commanded his Tomb to be removed to a lower Place, and set on the South-Side of the Great Altar, and Bishop John's Bones to be put in their former Place; which being executed, Godfrey was buried lower; and it happened well for him, for the Catholicks visited his Tomb with great Devotion, Jan. 19, which is St. Wolstan's Day, supposing it St. Wolstan's Tomb. In his Time, Nicholas the Sacrist adorned the Church with Tables of Images, which he placed on each Side the Virgin Mary. Soon after Giffard's Death, John de St. Germin (Godwin writes him, *De Gerniâ*), a Monk of Worcester, was chosen Bishop of this See, and was approved of by the King; but the Archbishop hearing that he was elected against his Will, and consented to his Election with Tears, deferred his Confirmation, and within a Month he resigned his See in the Pope's Presence; and

William de Gainsborough, a Franciscan Friar, and the 25th Lecturer of that Order at Oxford, was chosen Bishop of this See, and being honourably received by the King, was presented to his Metropolitan to be consecrated; but being hindered by some Informers, he was forced to go to Rome, where resigning his See into the Pope's Hands, he was consecrated to it, and after was constituted Reader in the Holy Palace, where he got himself a great Reputation for his Wit, Learning, and acute Arguing. He was sent with Hugh of Manchester, a Dominican Friar, by King Edward I. to Philip, King of France. And because he defended this Doctrine in his Sermons and scholastical Disputations, That the Pope can't err, nor may be judged by any, though he thrust a thousand Christian Souls to hell, he was made Bishop of Worcester, and re-

stored to the Temporals by Pope Boniface VIII. Febr. 4. 31 Edw. I. Anno Dom. 1302; but when he came home, and received the Temporals from the King at Windsor, King Edward required of him a Renunciation under his Hand of that Clause in the Pope's Bull, wherein that Pontiff pretends to commit the Administration of the Spirituals and Temporals of his See to him. From hence grew the Custom, which continued to the Reformation, That the Bishops, when they received their Temporals, renounced in Writing all Right which they might pretend to in the Temporalities of their Sees, on the Account of the Papal Provision, and protested themselves to accept them from the King's Liberality. Nor did this content King Edward, but he required of him a sharp Fine before he would pardon him, viz. a thousand Marks, which, upon the Bishop's dutiful Behaviour to him, he at length remitted, Anno 1306. While this See lay vacant by the Bishop's Absence, the Temporals were in the King's Hands, who sowed his Lands both in the Winter and Spring; and when the Bishop was restored, he paid 512 Marks to the King for the Corn. In 1307, this William was sent by the King into France, to debate about a Marriage between Prince Edward, his eldest Son, and Isabel the King of France's Daughter, which he accomplished according to his Mind; but in his Return home, was poisoned, as was thought, because most of his Family died at the same Time. His Death happened in the Beginning of the Year 1308. Mr. Wharton concludes his Life thus: What Bishop Godwin says of his asserting that monstrous Doctrine of the Pope's Infallibility, he hath taken, as he hath many other Things, from Bale, who in his railing Humour, writes not what is truest, but what is sharpest and most ignominious. He was succeeded in this See by

Walter Raynald, or Reynold, though against the Will and Design of the Pope, who had declared one Peter Fox, a Sec-

ward, Bishop of this Church; but *Walter* being chosen before, *Edw. II.* as soon as he came to the Throne, bestowed it upon him, because he had been his Tutor in his Youth; for though he was a Baker's Son of *Windsor*, named *Reginald*, yet he attained to be a Chaplain to King *Edw. I.* and Tutor to his Son Prince *Edward*, a Prebendary of *St. Paul's*, Rector of *Wimbleton*, and at length in 1307, Treasurer of *England*, when he was created Bishop of this See, and consecrated by *Robert*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Octob. 13, 1308. He was made Chancellor of *England* in 1311, and translated to *Canterbury* by the Pope's Bull in 1313, which was published in *St. Paul's*, Jan. 4, 1314.

Walter de Maydenston succeeded him, of whom it is thus said: In the Year 1313, the Pope, by Way of Provision, gave the Bishoprick of *Worcester* to *Walter de Maydenston*, a Man infamous in *England* for his dishonest Conversation and Life: They are the Words of *Adam Merimuth*, a Prebendary of *St. Paul's*, who was then present in the Court of *Rome*, sent by *Walter*, Bishop of *Worcester*, to solicit with the Pope about the Archbishoprick. This *Walter de Maydenston* was in the Pope's Court at the same Time, and obtained this See, then made vacant by the Translation of *Reynolds*. The Pope committed the Pall to be carried to the Archbishop to him, and he carried it to *Dover*, where he arrived Febr. 12, 1314, and the next Day delivered it to the Archbishop. How long he sat, we find not, nor any Thing more of him, but may suppose he presided three Years, because

Thomas Cobham, his Successor, was not settled in it till March 31, 1317. *Bale* calls him *Chabbam*. He was a Doctor of Divinity of *Oxford*, Prebendary and Sub-Dean of *Salisbury*. He was descended of a good Family in *Kent*, and brought up in Learning in the University of *Cambridge*, for he was Chancellor of that University, and by that Name is mentioned in the Catalogue of their Benefactors. He was Prebendary of *Wells*,

Decemb. 13, 1299, Archdeacon of *Lewes* in 1301, Precentor of *York*, July 14, 1312, Prebendary of *St. Paul's*, *London*, before the Year 1313. A Person of most eminent Learning, and adorned with many extraordinary Virtues, says *Walsingham*; yea so famous for his Learning and singular Sanctity, that he was seldom called any Thing else, but *The Good*, or *Honest Clerk*, so that he was designed for the highest Dignities in the Church by every one that knew him. Two of these Dignities happened to fall vacant about the same Time, viz. the Archbishoprick of *Canterbury*, by the Death of *Robert Winchelsea*, and this Bishoprick by the Death of *Robert de Maydenston*. To the first of these he was chosen by the unanimous Votes of the Monks of *Canterbury*, May 28, 1313, and to the other he was appointed by the Pope. *Cobham* was at *Paris* when he received the Letters from the Chapter of *Canterbury*, about his Election there, to which, when he had consented, June 8, he was presented by the Proctors of the Chapter to the King; but the King delayed his Answer first, till June 24, and then till his Return into *England*, for he was ashamed openly to deny his Assent to the canonical Election of a Man in every Man's Judgment worthy of the Dignity; nevertheless, in the mean Time he treated with the Pope, both by Intreaties and Gifts, to procure *Walter Reynolds* Archbishop. *Cobham* therefore despairing of the King's Assent, slipped away from *Pontbieu* to *Avignon*, where the Pope's Court then was; but *Walter*, who had his Proctors with the Pope, fully instructed to offer him any Sum of Money whatever he would, provided he was made Archbishop, so effectually engaged the Court of *Rome* on his Side, that *Thomas* was rejected and *Walter* declared Archbishop of *Canterbury*. And that this might seem more plausible, the Pope pretended that he had, by Way of Provision, disposed of the See of *Canterbury* before *Thomas's* Election, by his Bull dated Apr. 27, 1317, and by that Excuse made the Election null;

null; however, *Thomas* was not wanting to himself, for he boldly maintained his Election, and could never be brought by any Means to renounce it. The Pope indeed, that this good Man might bear the Repulse more patiently, bestowed upon him, by Way of Provision, this Bishoprick of *Worcester* the same Day that he bestowed the Archbishoprick on *Walter*; but this brave spirited Man scorned to accept of a less Dignity, when he had used such Freedom of Speech in claiming the greater as his due; which much provoked the Court of *Rome* and King of *England*, and so this See was then given to *Walter de Maidenston*. *Thomas* left that Court in Anger, yet durst not go into *England* for Fear of the King, till Archbishop *Walter* had by his Intercession procured the King's Favour for him. Nor was it long before his great Merits reconciled him to the Pope, who conferred upon him this See, become again vacant, and caused him to be consecrated at *Avignon*, by the Cardinal of *Hostia*, July 11. He came into *England* in *November*, and going into the Church of *Canterbury* with a solemn Procession of Monks, Nov. 15, made the Profession of his Obedience to the Archbishop, before the Great Altar. *Bale* says, he wrote several Things, but we do not find any of them extant. He was a learned Man, and certainly did promote Learning, as well by his Liberality as Writings. He began a Library over the old Congregation-House at *Oxford*, about the Year 1320; and though by Reason of his untimely Death he did not live to finish it, yet he left Money to perfect it, and gave many Books to the University to furnish it, when it was erected. He died Aug. 27, 1327, and lies buried on the North-Side of the Choir, which Part he covered with an arched Roof. There was not long since to be seen, if not now, a fine Tomb in the southern Part of a Chancel near that Place, full of the Arms of the *Cobhams*, drawn with fading Colours indeed, but still visible, which 'tis probable is his Tomb.

Adam de Orelton, Doctor of Law, who had been created Bishop of *Hereford*, Sept. 26, 1317, was translated to this See of *Worcester*, Novemb. 1327, and afterwards to *Winchester*, Decemb. 1, 1333. The Monks of *Worcester*, immediately after *Thomas's* Death, chose into this See *Wolstan* of *Bransford*, their Prior, and the King confirmed the Election, and so did the Archbishop; but the Archbishop (though often required by the King) deferred his Consecration, till he himself died. The Archbishop being dead, the King commanded the Chapter of *Canterbury*, that they should consecrate *Wolstan*, but to no Purpose; for both the Archbishop and Chapter were afraid to offend the Pope; for the Pope had, by Way of Provision, bestowed it on the Bishop of *Hereford*, who was at the *Roman* Court to finish some Affairs for the King, by a Bull dated a little before, 1327, Sept. 4. Afterwards, in the Year 1333, having got the Favour of the *French* King by some evil Arts, he obtained, by that King's Mediation, to be translated to *Winchester*, by the Pope's Authority. The King of *England* being offended at him for it, caused him to be accused in the *Roman* Court, in the Month of April 1334, by putting in an Appeal, lest a Man infamous for so many Crimes should be promoted to some higher Dignity. His Accusation consisted of three Articles, viz. 1. That he had caused *Robert Baldock*, Clerk, and the King's Chancellor, to be apprehended and imprisoned in 1326, in the Month of *November*. 2. That in the same Month he preached at *Oxford*, That King *Edward* is a Tyrant, and so had stirred up his Subjects to depose and imprison him. 3. And lastly, That by his Advice it was that Queen *Isabel* had departed from her Husband. *Adam* evaded the whole Accusation, and having by his Craft obtained the King's Favour again, he was put into the Possession of the Bishoprick of *Winchester* that same Year. His Answer to his Accusation above-mentioned is extant at the End of the *Decem Scripta Anglica*.

Anglic. Col. 2763. He was the first of all the English Bishops (if we except *Stigandus*, and *Ricardus Pauper*) who was translated from a second to a third Bishoprick. Whence a Verse-maker of that Time made this Tristick of him:

Trius erat Adam, talem suspendere vadam, &c.

Adam's Threefold, Oh, hang up such an One,

He slighted *Thomas*, badly used *Wolstan*; *Swithun* he chose therefore,

'Cause he was worth much more.

Simon de Monte acuto, or *Montague*, succeeded *Adam* in this See, Anno 1333. The King had purposed to bestow the Bishoprick of *Winchester* on him, but the Pope conferred it on *Adam*, and put *Simon* into this See of *Worcester*. The History of *Ely* tells us, that he was at length removed from *Worcester* to the Bishoprick of *Ely*, by Pope *Benedict XII.* about the Beginning of the Year 1337, and left this See to

Thomas Henniball, or *Hemenbale*. He was a Monk of *Norwich*, of whom the Register of the Church of *Canterbury*, written by *John Cranborn*, hath these Things. This *Thomas*, Bishop of *Worcester*, was first elected Bishop of *Norwich*: And because the Business of this Election could not be dispatched in England, the said Elect transported himself to the Roman Court, where staying some Time, he obtained the Bishoprick of *Worcester*, by the Collation of Pope *Benedict XII.* who consecrated him with his own Hands. In Consequence of this Election, the aforesaid Bishop of *Worcester*, on the Eve of the Translation of *St. Thomas the Martyr*, (viz. July 6, Anno Dom. 1337, made his Profession of Obedience to his Metropolitan in the Church of *Christ* at *Canterbury*, before the Great Altar, in the Form following, &c. in the Presence of, &c. He was chosen Bishop of *Norwich* by his fellow Monks, after the Death of *William Ayremin*, Anno 1336, as appears from the Archives of the Church of

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Norwich; but he was cast out by the Pope's Provision for *Anthony de Beck*. He is there called *Friar Thomas Hemenbale*, his Name being taken from the Village where he was born, which is distant from *Norwich* about seven Miles Southward in the County of *Norfolk*. We know nothing of his Death, but 'tis plain, he could not sit above two Years, for he was consecrated in 1337, and his Successor

Wolstan de Braunford, Prior of *Worcester*, was consecrated to this See in 1338. This See had been supplied with Bishops by the Pope's Provisions seven Successions, but at length the Monks of *Worcester* recovered their Right, and chose one of their own Body, viz. *Wolstan* their Prior. He was confirmed by the Archbishop's Vicar at *Canterbury*, March 20, 1339, and was consecrated by *Robert*, Bishop of *Chichester*, on the Sunday before *Easter*. He built a fair Hall in the Prior's Lodgings, and a Bridge over the River *Teme* at *Braunford*, the Place of his Nativity, and from which he took his Name, two Miles above *Potwick*. He died at *Hertlebury*, Aug. 6, 1349, and was succeeded in this See by

John Thursby, or *Thoresby*. Upon the Death of *Wolstan*, the Monks of *Worcester* chose *John* of *Evesham* their Prior before, Sept. 11, but they could not enjoy their Election, for Pope *Clement*, by his Bull, removed *John*, Bishop of *St. Davids*, to *Worcester*, Sept. 4, 1349, as the Bull was dated, and the Archbishop committed the Spirituals to him, Jan. 11, 1350, in which Year he was nominated High Chancellor of England, the Great Seal being delivered to him, June 16. He was translated to *York* in October, in 1352, and left this See to

Reginald Brian, who had before succeeded him in *St. Davids*, and was after him translated to *Worcester*. He made his Profession of Subjection to the Archbishop at *Lambeth*, and received the Spiritual Jurisdiction of this See from him, April 7, 1353. Pope *Innocent VI.* translated him to the Bishoprick of *Ely*.

in 1361; but the Translation was no Way acceptable to him, as the Bull given his Successor testifies; yet we do not find that he refused it, but that he died of the Plague before he was settled in it, at *Alnchurch*, Decemb. 10, 1361. He was buried in the same Chapel as Bishop *Cobham*, as appears by the Arms of the *Brians*, engraved upon a fair Tomb in the North Part of the Chapel, which we have said stands on the North-Side of the Nave of the Church.

John Barnet (not *David*, I know not who, as some have asserted) succeeded him. He was Chaplain to *Thomas de L'Isle* (*Lyde Heylin*) Bishop of *Ely*, who gave him the Rectory of *Derham* in the Year 1351, and afterwards Residentiary Canon of *St. Paul's Church, London*, Archdeacon of *London*, under which Title he was summoned to Parliament by the King in 1360, and at length Archdeacon of *Essex*, from whence he was promoted to this See at the latter End of the Year 1361. Pope *Innocent* conferred on him his Bull of Provision, Jan. 10, 1362, in which Year the Archbishop committed the Spirituals to him, Mar. 4. and he was also constituted Treasurer of *England*. In the next Year, viz. 1363, Novemb. 4, he was translated to the See of *Bath and Wells*, and

William Wittlesey succeeded him. He was the Sister's Son of *Simon Isip*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and having been Bishop of *Rocheſter* three Years, was translated to this See of *Worceſter*, Mar. 6, 1364, as *Birchington* tells us. His Education seems to have been in the University of *Cambridge*, for he was the Master of *Peter-House College* in 1349, and gave his Library to the Scholars of that House at his Death. He was taken out of the University by Archbishop *Simon*, and was first made his Proctor in the Court of *Rome*, and afterwards his Vicar General and Official, or Dean of the Court of Arches, Archdeacon of *Huntington*, and Rector of the Churches of *Croydon* and *Cliff*, from whence he was promoted to this See; and after four Years again translated to the See of *Can-*

terbury in the Year 1368, leaving this Bishoprick to

William de Lynna, or *Lenna*, or of *Lynn*. He had been made Bishop of *Chicheſter* in 1362, and upon the Translation of *William Wittlesey*, Pope *Urban V.* conferred this vacant See upon him, Octob. 11, 1368. The Archbishop committed the Spirituals to him, May 31, 1369, which he enjoyed till the Year 1373, when being about to get upon his Horse to go to Parliament, he was taken with an Apopleſtick Fit, and died soon after, viz. Novemb. 18, of the same Year.

Henry de Wakefield was by the Pope's Bull of Provision appointed his Successor. *Walter Leigh*, Prior of the Church of *Worceſter*, had been regularly chosen Bishop by the Chapter, but the Pope made void the Election unjustly, to make room for this *Henry de Wakefield*, Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, and Treasurer of the Royal Hospital, whom the Pope had as unjustly deprived of the Church of *Ely*, to which he was chosen, in Favour of *Thomas Arundell*. The Bill of Provision being delivered to him, Sept. 12, 1375, he made his Profession at *Lambeth*, October following, on the third Day, and was consecrated at *Hatfield* in the Bishop of *Ely's* Chapel there, by the Bishops of *Ely*, *Rocheſter*, and *Hereford*, Octob. 28, the same Year. He was made High Treasurer in 1377, Jan. 11. He enlarged the Nave of his Church, by adding to it two Arches on the West Part, and built a fine Porch on the North-Side: He died at *Blockſley* as he was returning from Parliament, March 3, 1395, in the 20th Year of his Consecration, and was buried under a large marble Stone in the West Part of the Nave of his Church, which he had before erected, as is abovesaid. Bishop *Godwin* says, he died Mar. 11; but the Monk of *Evesham*, who was his Contemporary, and *John Jocelin* in Collect place his Death as before.

Tidemannus de Winchcomb succeeded *Henry*, though the Monks had chosen their Prior, *John Green*, to be their Bishop; but for a long Time past, neither

the Pope nor King would allow the Bishops Sees to be filled at the Will of the Monks; whereupon (says *Walsingham*) a certain *Cistercian* Monk, the Kings Physician, named *Robert Tydeman*, was placed in this See upon the Death of *Henry*, at the Request of the King, by the Pope's Provision, the legal Election of *John Green* being slighted and disannulled. But the Monk of *Evesham* relates this Affair a little more fully in the Continuation of his *Polychronicon* thus: *Tidemannus*, a Monk of *Hales*, and afterwards Bishop of *Landaff*, succeeded, and was afterwards translated to the See of *Worcester*, upon the Conversion of *St. Paul* next following the Death of *Henry Wakefield*, at both whose Installments the King was present. The Register expressly tells us, that all this is said of *Winchcomb*. That *Walsingham* calls him *Robert*, is a Mistake. *Tydemannus* died *June 10*, 1401, and in *Arundel's* Register, 'tis said, that *Richard Clifford* succeeded him, but after a Vacancy of this See four Months. About those Times *Bale* says, that *William de Badby*, a *Carmelite* Friar, Confessor to *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, was chosen Bishop of *Worcester*, but did not long survive his Election. *Bale* is not much to be trusted to, as we have often shewed; but if in this Case he may be thought worthy of Regard, we need be at no great Pains to reconcile him with our Account, because, if we place his Election after the Death of *Tydemann*, we have room to allot him the four Months between *Tydemann's* Death and the Election of

Richard Clifford, Chaplain to King *Richard II.* and in very great Favour with him, for which Reason he was banished the King's Court by the rebellious Barons; but remaining Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, he was, before the Middle of the Year 1401, declared Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells* by Pope *Boniface*; but King *Hen. IV.* would not allow that his Bishopricks should be disposed of as the Pope pleased, and therefore refused to grant him the Temporals, though *Richard* at the same Time was the Keeper

of his Privy Seal, pretending that *Henry Bowet* was lawfully elected. But this Repulse tended much to *Richard's* Commendation, for in the Year 1401, *Mar. 3*, when the Parliament was assembled by that King, the whole House of Commons earnestly petitioned the King, and again *March 5*, that he would pardon *Richard's* Acceptation of the Pope's Provision, and suffer him to enjoy the Bishoprick of *Bath* and *Wells*, notwithstanding the many severe Laws made against Provisions: To which the King answered, That it could not be done, but that his Favour should not be wanting to *Richard*; whereupon the Pope preferred him to this See, by his Bull dated *Aug. 19*, 1401. He was consecrated by *Thomas Arundell*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, *October 9*, following. The Monk of *Evesham* says, that he was chosen upon that Day, but by Mistake. He sat about six Years, and was then translated to *London*, leaving this See to be disposed of to

Thomas Peverell, a Divine of the Order of *Carmelites*, descended of a noble Family in *Suffolk*, and educated at *Oxford*, where he was made Doctor of Divinity, and soon after constituted Bishop of *Ossery* in *Ireland*, by King *Rich. II.* *Anno 1398*, but was the next Year removed from thence to the Bishoprick of *Landaff* in *Wales* by the same King; and in 1407, translated to this See by Pope *Gregory XII.* He made his Profession to the Archbishop at *Glocester*, *Novemb. 20*, of the same Year: When he had sat here ten Years, he died *March 1*, 1418, as *Bale* tells us, who may safely be relied on in Things relating to the *Carmelites*, because he was a *Carmelite*, and carefully perused the Annals of his Order. Bishop *Godwin* fixes the Time of his Death upon *March 1*, 1417, which we suppose to be the Printer's Error, because that Bishop took most of his History out of *Bale*. He was buried in his Church at *Worcester*; but the Author of the *Antiquities of Oxford* asserts, that *Peverell* died *Aug. 23*, 1417, and was buried in the *Carmelites* Church

at Oxford; but that Bale's Account is the truer, seems evident from the Petition of the Monks of Worcester, addressed to the King for a Liberty to chuse a Bishop after Peverell's Death, dated Mar. 9, 1419, which is found among Bekinton's Epistles in the Cotton Library, Tiberius, B. 6. To him succeeded

Philip Morgan, a Doctor of both Laws, of the Diocese of St. Davids, and Chancellor of Normandy, being made Bishop of this See by the Provision of Pope Martin V. June 19, 1419. He was consecrated in the Cathedral Church of Roan, Decemb. 3, 1419, and made his Profession to the Archbishop, by his Proctor soon after, and then received the Spirituals. He being at this Time Chancellor of Normandy, that invincible Prince, King Hen. V. deputed him to treat with the Embassador of Leues, the Dauphin of France, at Alençon. He was translated to Ely in 1426, February 27, and

Thomas Polton, who was consecrated Bishop of Hereford in 1420, and after he had sat fifteen Months only, was translated to Chichester in 1422, was translated to this Church, Jan. 14, 1426, according to an Order of Council in King Hen. VI.'s Reign. Martin V. Pope, was the Cause of his Promotion hither by his Bull, dated Feb. 27, 1426. The Archbishop having received his Profession of Obedience, committed the Spiritualties to him, April 26, following. Being about to go to the Court of Rome to transact some of the King's Affairs there, he made his Will, Decemb. 6, 1432, and after his Death it was proved in the Prerogative Office, Octob. 18, 1433. He died at Rome, and was buried there. After his Death, the Pope, by his Provision conferred this See upon Thomas Brown, Dean of Salisbury, who was then present at the Council of Basil, and writing Letters to the King (Hen. VIII.) earnestly requested him, that he would confirm his Provision. But the King, on the contrary, writ Letters to Thomas, commanding him to renounce the Pro-

vision, otherwise he would not suffer him to obtain any Bishoprick in England, much less the See of Worcester, letting the Pope also know by other Letters, that he would never Consent to his Provision, but that he would have Thomas Bouchier, his Kinsman, to be provided for; and on that Condition he would allow the Bishoprick of Rochester to be given to Thomas Brown. The Pope, then sitting in a General Council, not daring to oppose the King, submitted, and so

Thomas Bouchier obtained this See of Worcester. He was the Son of William, Earl of Exeter, and Anne, the Daughter of Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, (sixth Son of King Edw. III.) and Widow of Edmund, Earl of Stafford, and Brother of Henry, Earl of Essex, educated at Oxford in Nevills Hostel, Chancellor of that University from 1434 to 1437, and Dean of St. Martin's, London. He was provided for by the Pope, Mar. 9, 1434, and made his Profession to the Archbishop, April 20, 1435, and so could not be consecrated before that Day; but 'tis supposed that he had the Temporals from the first Publication of the Bull; but he was not consecrated, because he was too young; but he died not till the Year 1486. Soon after he was settled in this See, the Bishoprick of Ely became void, and he was chosen to it by the Monks, in Jan. 1436, contrary to the King's Will, and confirmed by the Pope; but he durst neither accept of the Pope's Bull, nor the Administration of the See of Ely, for fear of the Laws of the Kingdom, which inflicted most grievous Punishments upon such as received the Pope's Bulls without the King's Licence. But afterwards the King permitted him to take that See, and he was translated thither in 1443, and having presided there eleven Years, he was removed to Canterbury, where he remained to his Death, long before which this Bishoprick was given to

John Carpenter, Doctor of Divinity, educated in Oriel College, Oxford, Chancellor

cellor of that University in 1437, then Provost of his College, and last of all Master of *St. Anthony's, London*, who was provided to it by Pope *Eugenius IV.*'s Bull, and admitted to it, *Decemb. 20, 1443*. He made his Profession at *Lambeth* in 1444, and then received his Spirituals of the Archbishop. Before he was Bishop he had made himself conspicuous by an Oration, which he made in a general Synod of the Clergy met at *London, Octob. 6, 1438*, wherein he requested a Confirmation of their synodal Decrees made in 1421, whereby it was established, That the University Men should be promoted to the Benefices of the greatest Value in the Church. After he obtained this Bishoprick he minded nothing more, than to enlarge the Buildings, and increase the Revenues of his University. After the Year 1447, he bestowed some Part of his Expences upon *St. Mary-hall, Oxford*; and in the Year 1476, he gave by his Will certain Lands in the County of *Oxford*, to the Society of *Oriel College*, to maintain one Fellow, born in the Diocese of *Worcester*. He gave also a weekly Allowance of four Shillings, to be equally divided between six of the poorest Scholars, to whom he made over *St. Mary-Hall*, and bestowed Divinity-Books and divers Ornaments upon *St. Mary's Church*, for the Use of the Provost and Scholars of the same College. Bishop *Godwin* says of him, that he took such a Delight in the Village of *Westbury* near *Bristol*, either because he was born there, or for some other Cause, that he not only chose it for the Place of his Burial, but resolved to take it into a Part of his Title, calling himself, and desiring his Successors should do the same, Bishop of *Worcester* and *Westbury*. He spent a great Sum of Money in enlarging the College there, which was before but small; for he pulled it down and built a new One from the Ground, not only much larger than the old One, but added a spacious Gate, encompassed it with an high Wall with Turrets intermixed so, that it seemed more like

a Castle than a College, which when he had finished, he endowed it with some large Farms. A certain Man named *William Cannings*, who had been three Times Mayor of *Bristol* (for it is an annual Office) being old, went into Orders, and became Dean of this College. He built the large Church of *Ratcliffe* in the Suburbs of *Bristol*, which for its Spaciousness and Loftiness is little inferior to many of our Cathedral Churches. I hope the Reader will pardon this Digression; which though not proper to my Purpose, yet is but a just Occasion taken to praise so good a Work. As to *Dr. Carpenter*, he ended his Days at *Norwich*, and lies buried on the Southern Side of the great Altar at *Westbury*, in a Tomb indeed horridly abused by some foolish Men; at which *John Rosse* is the Author, that some Miracles were done. To him succeeded in this See,

John Alcock, in the Year 1476, Bishop of *Rocheſter*. He was present at a Synod in *London* in the Beginning of the Year 1481. In 1484, he founded the Chapel of the *Holy Trinity*, near the Church of the *Holy Trinity*, at *Kingſton* upon *Hull*, and erected a perpetual Chantry in it. *Bale*, who seldom gives Men a just Commendation, extols him highly for his singular Holiness of Life, and eminent Abstinence, saying, That no Man in *England* was in an higher Esteem, than he was, for his Sanctity. He reports, that he wrote several Books, chiefly relating to Piety, of which our Author saw one, called *The Mount of Perfection*, printed about the Year 1500. He was translated to the See of *Ely* in the End of 1486, and

Robert Morton was preferred to this See; he was the Archdeacon of *Winchester*, and Nephew by his Brother to *John Morton*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*. He obtained a Licence of the Chapter of *Canterbury* in 1487, to receive his Consecration out of the metropolitical Church. He was constituted Master of the Rolls, *May 30, 1479*. He lies buried in the Nave of *St. Paul's Church*.

John

John Gigles, or *Gigliis*, i. e. *de Liliis*, a Doctor of Laws, and an *Italian*, of the Country of *Lucca*, the Pope's Questor in *England*; or as he was there called, the Collector for the Apostolick Chamber, was admitted Dean of *Wells*, Decemb. 7, 1478. In the Synod of *London*, called together in 1481, he preached the first Sermon on *March* 21, and in it desired, that a Tenth might be granted to the Pope from the Clergy, but in vain; whereupon, in the Year 1489, he had an Authority given him by Pope *Innocent VIII.* of pardoning Usury, Simony, Theft, Murder, Robbery, Adultery, Whoredom, and all Sorts of Crimes; and moreover of dispensing and indulging any Man to keep other Men's Goods, either entrusted to them, or gotten by Fraud and Cozenage, with a good Conscience, some Part of them being given to the Pope's Commissaries, or their Deputies. Nor did he less consult his own Advantage than the Pope's; for by a Papal Bull, dated *Aug.* 30, he thrust himself into this See of *Worcester*, Anno 1497, and having received the Spirituals of the Archbishop, *Octob.* 18, of the same Year, was installed by his Proctor, *April* 12, 1498; but died *Aug.* 25, following.

Silvester Gigles, Brother's Son of the former Bishop, *John Gigles*, laid hold of this See as soon as it was vacant, by the Pope's Gift. He was one of the Pope's Emissaries, who, like Persons near Drowning, never let go what they lay hold on, even when they are dead; and so this Bishoprick, when it was gotten into the Hand of one *Italian*, was possessed by three more successively; and no *Englishman* could be brought into it without abolishing the Pope's Authority. This Man also was a Collector for the Apostolick Chamber, in which Office he continued to his Death. He had his Provision, *Decemb.* 24, 1498, and was installed by his Proctor, *April* 6, 1499. He was sent to the Council of *Lateran*, Anno 1512, by King *Hen. VIII.* and died at the Court of *Rome*, *April* 16, 1521.

Julius de Medicis succeeded in this See by the Provision of Pope *Leo X.* He was the Son of the Pope's Brother, *Julian Medicis*, whom, of a Soldier of the Order of *St. John of Jerusalem*, he had made a Cardinal, and Archbishop of *Florence* in 1513. He held this See from *July* 31, 1521, when he took it a whole Year, as Administrator of it; and about the Middle of the Year 1522, resigned it. The Title that he assumed at that Time was this, *Julius*, by Divine Providence, Cardinal Priest of *St. Laurence in Damasum*, Vice-Chancellor of the *Roman Church*, as also perpetual Commendatory, or Administrator of the Cathedral Church of *Worcester*. He was chosen Pope after the Death of *Adrian VI.* and took the Name of *Clement VII.* and thereupon voluntarily left this See, which

Hieronymus de Nugutiis, or as Mr. *Wharton* has it, *de Ghinucciis*, an *Italian*, possessed himself of; for having in a Readiness, upon the former Resignation, Pope *Adrian's* Bull of Provision, dated *Sept.* 26, 1522, he immediately entred upon it, and held it till the Year 1535. He was installed by his Proctor in 1523, *March* 2, the King interceding for him, or at least permitting him to take it; for he was at that Time very serviceable to the King in transacting some Affairs as his Ambassador in *Spain* and *Italy*, which he performed diligently and faithfully, so much to the King's Satisfaction, that in the Year 1533, he was, at the Request of *Henry*, King of *England*, and *Francis*, King of *France*, raised to the Dignity of a Cardinal, by Pope *Clement VI.* The Business whereby he had two Years before so much obliged King *Henry* was, that he had procured the Judgment of the *Spanish* and *Italian* Divines, against the Marriage of that King with Queen *Katharine*, with great Care; but after that was over, the King's Affections to him changed, and the Reward he gave him for his Pains was, That in the Month of *March*, 1535, he was deposed from his

his Bishoprick by Act of Parliament, because he was a Foreigner, and did not reside in his Diocese; upon which Removal

Hugh Latimer was made Bishop of this See. He was born in *Leicestershire*, and educated in *Christ's College, Cambridge*, where he was famous, not only for a good Life, but for his zealous Defence of the evangelical Doctrines, and opposition to the Popish Superstitions, even from his Youth, which he shewed in many Contests he had there. In the Year 1529, he was made Vicar of *West-Kington* in *Wiltshire*, where he was indeed freed from the Malice of his old Adversaries, but fell under the bad Usage of new Ones; who accusing him of Heresy to the Bishops, brought him into great Troubles, and never would let him be quiet. However, at length, by the Favour of *Cromwell*, and some others, who gave Encouragement to the Lovers of the Truth, he was preferred to this See of *Worcester*, in which he performed all the Offices of a vigilant Pastor with great Skill and Diligence, as far as he could in those difficult Times. *Bale* gives us this Character of him, when he was a Bishop: While he was a Bishop, he did Christ's Work every where; he consulted to advance the good of his Flock in all Places, after the Example of a faithful Physician who makes use of all Kinds of Medicines to recover the Health of his Patient. But at length, lest like the Dog he should return to the Vomit of Popery, when the Papists urged him to subscribe the Six Articles, *Anno Dom. 1539*, and he could not evade it, he resigned his Bishoprick, but did not lay aside his ministerial Work in Preaching the Word; for being freed from all papistical Ties, he took Courage, and with greater Liberty than ever, endeavoured to restore *England* by his Instruction and Advice, to the ancient Purity of the Christian Doctrine, and to bring them from their foul Errors to the Knowledge of the Truth; which he did with so much Zeal and Diligence, that he may be

much more truly called the *English Apostle*, than *Augustine*, the *Romish Priest*, the first Archbishop of *Canterbury*, &c. so much from *Bale*. He was Bishop of this See not quite five Years, when he left it, as he said, that he might dwell with himself, and with him *Nicholas Shaxton*, Bishop of *Salisbury*, July 1, 1539. It is said of him, that when he put off his Bishop's Vestments (for he was always a merry Man and full of Jest), he leaped up a little, and cried out, *How light and easy am I, now I have shaken this Burden from my Shoulders!* After he had left this Bishoprick, he became an indefatigable Preacher, and did not at all abate of his Zeal and Diligence in propagating the Gospel, which stirred him up many Accusers, who caused him to be imprisoned in the Tower, where he lay bound till the Reign of King *Edw. VI.* when he enjoyed much Peace and Happiness, but never would be induced to accept of his Bishoprick. In the Reign of Queen *Mary I.* he was apprehended, and being sent to *Oxford* with Archbishop *Cranmer* and Bishop *Ridley*, he defended the Protestant Doctrines with the same Fervour he had always preached them, and being condemned with them, sealed them there with his Death in the Year 1555, as we have above, in the Martyrs of *Oxfordshire*, and elsewhere, shewed. He was succeeded in the Reign of King *Hen. VIII.* soon after his Resignation, by

John Bell, Doctor of Laws, a *Worcestershire* Man, who had most of his Education in *Oxford*, but some of it in *Cambridge*. He having passed through divers Preferments, as Chancellor of the Diocese of *Worcester*, Archdeacon of *Glocester*, and Warden of the Collegiate Church of *Stratford upon Avon* in *Warwickshire*; and after his Abilities were made known to King *Hen. VIII.* an Embassador to foreign Princes, one of that King's Councillors, and his chief Agitator in the Defence of his Divorce from Queen *Katharine*, especially in *Oxford*, was elected Bishop of this See, and having

ving the Temporalities soon restored to him, was presently consecrated and confirmed at *Lambeth*, Aug. 11, 1539. When he had been settled a-while in his Bishoprick, he gave to *Baliol College* (where he had been Student) several Farms, and some Rents lying in *Clerkenwell* near *London*, for the Maintenance of two Scholars, born in the Diocese of *Worcester*, in that College. He held this See but four Years, or thereabouts, and, but for what Reason is not known, retiring to *Clerkenwell*, lived there for some Years, and dying August 11, 1556, was buried in *Islington Church*. In his Last Will, made the Day before his Death, he bequeathed very liberally to the Poor of *Stratford upon Avon*, *Bromesgrove*, *Tadcaster*, and *Wymbersley*, Places where 'tis probable he had been beneficed. He also gave an hundred Marks to certain Scholars in *Oxford* and *Cambridge*. Upon his Tomb was engraven this *Latin Epitaph*:

*Contegit hoc Marmor Doctorem nomine
Bellum, &c.*

In *English* thus :

Under this Marble lieth Doctor Bell,
Who did the Office of a Bishop well ;
A Man of Wit, of Goodness, and of
Sense,
And much respected for his Eloquence.

Upon his Resignation of this See,

Nicholas Heath, or *Heth*, a most Wise and learned Man, of great Policy and Integrity, then Bishop of *Rocheſter*, was chosen Decemb. 22, 1543, Bishop of this See. He was descended from the Family of *Heaths* of *Aspley*, in the Parish of *Tanworth* in *Warwickſhire*, educated a-while in *Corpus Christi*, in *Oxford* ; but before he took any Degree, he removed to *Chriſt's College* in *Cambridge*, and then to *Clare-Hall*, where he took his Degrees, and soon after entring into Holy Orders, became Archdeacon of *Stafford*, and having commenced Doctor of Divinity, was consecrated Bishop of

Rocheſter, April 4, 1539, and being then chief Almoner to the King, had within a few Days the Temporalities delivered to him. From hence he was translated to *Worceſter*, as is abovesaid, and therein continued about four Years ; but being thought no Friend, either to King *Edw. VI.* who then began his Reign, or the Reformation then intended, he was apprehended, and committed Prisoner to the *Fleet*, where he remained all that Reign. But whether he may still be reckoned Bishop of *Worceſter* seems a Question, for it doth not appear that he was suspended, nor that any other was put in his Place ; for *John Hooper*, Bishop of *Gloceſter*, held this See in *Commendam* with that ; and though he is called Bishop of *Worceſter* in the Patent of King *Edw. VI.* yet our learned Men chuse rather to call him the Administrator, than Bishop of this Diocese ; for Bishop *Heath*, upon Queen *Mary's* Accession, resumed it without any Ceremony, and soon became so much in Favour with the Queen, that she not only made him President of *Wales*, but soon after Archbishop of *York*, in which See we shall speak more of him, and so proceed to his Successor,

Richard Pates, an *Oxfordſhire* Man by Birth, and educated in that University in *Corpus Christi College*, where he took his Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and then going to *Paris*, was created Master of Arts there. After his Return he was made Archdeacon of *Wincheſter*, and two Years after of *Lincoln*. He was afterwards employed in several Embassies, and was Resident in the Emperor's Court as such, in 1534 and 1540. In 1542, he was attainted of High Treason, and deprived of his Archdeaconry ; but soon after Queen *Mary* came to the Throne, he was preferred by her to this See of *Worceſter*, which he held, till he was deprived by Queen *Elizabeth*, when he went beyond Sea, and sat in the Council of *Trent* ; but whether he died there, or at *Rome*, we can't tell. His Character is, That he was a learned Man, and of a very peaceable Disposition,

tion, zealous indeed in the *Romish* Faith, which he ever professed, yet always against inflicting corporal Punishments upon such as differed from him in Religion.

Edwin Sandys, Doctor of Divinity, and the Queen's Chaplain, succeeded him, and had the Temporalities restored to him, *March 23, 1559, 2 Eliz.* He was the Son of *William Syndys* of *Furnes* in *Lancashire*, a Justice of Peace, and the King's Receiver in that County, a Doctor of Divinity of *Cambridge*, and President of *Catharine Hall*. When the Duke of *Northumberland* came with an Army to *Cambridge* in order to oppose Queen *Mary*, who then began to claim the Kingdom; he was then Vice-Chancellor of that University, and was by the Duke compelled (not much against his Will) to maintain Queen *Jane's* Title to the Crown, who was just then proclaimed. This he did, but so modestly and prudently, that *Northumberland* acknowledged he had done his Office well, and did not yet provoke the contrary Party; for when Things were changed, and both the Duke and he were the next Day hurried to Prison, the Duke was a little after beheaded; but he after a few Months Imprisonment, was by the Intercession of Friends released, and immediately fled with his Wife into *Germany*, where he remained as long as Queen *Mary* lived. When Queen *Elizabeth* came to the Throne, he was called home, and declared Bishop of this See, being consecrated to it, *Decemb. 21, 1559*. From hence he was removed to *London* in 1570, and after six Years Continuance there, to *York*, where see more of him. Upon his Translation to *London*, that Queen nominated for his Successor to *Worcester*, Dr. *James Calfhill*, a celebrated Preacher, Orator, a Canon of *Christ-Church, Oxford*, Dean of *Bocking* in *Essex*, and Archdeacon of *Colchester*; but he dying before his Consecration in *August 1570*,

Nicholas Bullingham was translated from *Lincoln* to this See. He was born in the City of *Worcester*, bred in *All*

Souls College, Oxford, where he was made Fellow, and took a Degree in Law. In 1549, he was installed Archdeacon of *Lincoln*, and at the same Time was Vicar General to the Bishop of that See. When Queen *Mary* came to the Crown, he absconded, and applied himself chiefly to the Study of Divinity, and became a good Proficient in it; yet upon the Accession of Qu. *Elizabeth* to the Throne, he proceeded Doctor of Laws at *Cambridge*, and was made Judge of Ecclesiastical Matters in the Archbishop of *Canterbury's* Court. In 1559, he was promoted to the Bishoprick of *Lincoln*, upon the Deprivation of Dr. *Thomas Watson*, who was about that Time ejected out of that See, as Dr. *John White* was of *Winchester*, for threatening to excommunicate the Queen as an Heretick. He was consecrated *Jan. 21, 1559*, and on *April 18*, following, obtained the Temporalities. In 1566, he was incorporated Doctor at *Oxford*, as he had before been at *Cambridge*, and in 1570, was removed to *Worcester*, where he presided much beloved, to the Time of his Death, which happened *April 18, 1576*. He was buried in the Chapel on the North-Side of the Choir of his Cathedral, and over his Grave was set up soon after, a marble Table, with this unelegant Inscription engraven on it.

Nicolaus Episcopus Wigorniensis.

Here born, here Bishop, buried here,
A *Bullingham* by Name and Stock;
A Man, twice marryed in God's Fear,
Chiefe Pastor, late of *Lincoln* Flock;
Whom *Oxford* trained up in's Youth,
But *Cambridg* Doctor did create,
A painful Preacher of the Truth,
Who chang'd this Life for happy Fate.
April 18, 1576.

John Whitgift, Doctor of Divinity, succeeded him in this See. He was born at *Grimsby* in *Lincolnshire*, and was educated in *Pembroke Hall* in *Cambridge*, under the Tuition of the Blessed Martyr, *John Bradford*; but was from thence

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chosen Fellow of *Peter-house*. In 1567, he commenced Doctor of Divinity, and was soon after chosen Master of *Pembroke Hall*; but before the End of that Year was called to the Mastership of *Trinity College*, which he found much distempered with many Opinions, which Mr. *Cartwright*, lately returned from beyond Sea, had raised therein. This Man, learned, as undeniably he was, being appointed a Disputant with Dr. *Preston*, before Queen *Elizabeth*, missed of his desired and deserved Praise, because the Queen was pleased more with the Beauty of *Preston* than the Scholarship of *Cartwright*, and in a Discontent went beyond Sea, and returned a bitter Enemy to the Hierarchy, which he shewed in the College, by inveighing so vehemently against the Ceremonies of the Church, that almost all the Scholars refused to wear the Surplice, as an abominable Relique of Superstition. *Whitgift* was as zealous for the Constitution, and great Clashing there was between them in the Schools, both being Professors of Divinity, *Whitgift* the Queen's, and *Cartwright* the Lady *Margaret's*. The Controversy wrought much Disturbance among the People, who always have such a dread of Popery, that any Shadow of it affrights them, and so *Cartwright* became a very popular Man; but *Whitgift* had all the Encouragement from the Queen possible, and was further encouraged by her giving him first this See, and the Vice-Presidentship of *Wales*; and about six Years after the See of *Canterbury*, where the Reader may find much more of him; and if that doth not satisfy him, he may find his excellent Character drawn at large by Sir *George Paul*, who wrote his Life. Upon his Promotion to the See of *Canterbury*, he was succeeded in this See by

Edmund Freake, or *Freke*, Doctor of Divinity of *Cambridge*. He was an *Essex* Man born, and had all his Academical Education in *Cambridge*. Leaving the University, he was made a Canon of *Westminster* in 1564, and about the same Time Archdeacon of *Canterbury*. In

1565, he became a Prebendary of *Windsor*, and April 10, 1570, was installed the Dean of *Rocheſter*, being the Second that had that Dignity after the Erection of that See. In the next Year, Sept. 18, he was made Dean of *Salisbury*; but before he was settled in that Deanery, he was made Bishop of *Rocheſter*, being then (as Archbishop *Parker* ſays, *Antiq. Brit.*) *Vir pius, doctus & gravis*, where having ſat about five Years, he was tranſlated to *Norwich*, and from thence in about ſeven Years removed to this See of *Worceſter*, where he approved himſelf a zealous Aſſertor of the Church Diſcipline. He ſat about nine Years here, and died in 1593, and

Richard Fletcher, Bishop of *Bristol*, was tranſlated hither in 1594. He was a *Kentish* Man born, and bred in *Bennet College, Cambridge*. In 1583, he was made Dean of *Peterborough*, and in 1586 was preſent with *Mary Queen of Scots*, when ſhe ſuffered Death in *Fotheringhay-Caſtle* in *Northamptonſhire* that Year, in *February*. He was appointed to pray with, and for her, in *Extremis*, and is much blamed by ſome for perſuading her to renounce her Religion, contrary to all Chriſtianity and Humanity (as it was taken by many then preſent) becauſe it proved to her great Diſturbance. In 1589, he was made Bishop of *Bristol*, and about the ſame Time Almoner to the Queen, which proved much to his Enrichment, for it happened that there were many Leases to be paſſed in the Biſhoprick juſt at that Time: He ſat there about three Years, and then was tranſlated to this See, and from thence in much about the ſame Time to *London*, where he died ſuddenly in 1596, and was buried in *St. George's Chapel*, within the Cathedral Church of *St. Paul*, as it ſtood before the Conflagration in 1666.

Thomas Bilſon ſucceeded him. He was the Son of *Herman Bilſon*, Grandſon of *Arnold Bilſon* by his Wife, a Daughter of the Duke of *Bavaria's*, born at *Wincheſter*, educated at *Wickham's School* there, and then at *New College*, where he

he was perpetual Fellow; and having taken his Degrees in Arts, entred into Holy Orders, and became a solid and constant Preacher. His Worth recommended him to Queen *Elizabeth*, so that from a Prebendary of the Church, and Warden of the College of *Winchester*, when he was made Doctor, he was raised to this See in 1596, and the next Year to *Winchester*, (which See.) He was as learned a Prelate as ever England afforded, and as great a Divine, viz. exactly read in Ecclesiastical Authors, well skilled in Languages, and well read in the Fathers and School-men, all which he was so judicious in making Use of, that he was esteemed the chief Leader in the Spiritual Warfare of the Church against Puritans, Papists, &c. He, with Dr. *Miles Smith*, added the last Hand to the Translation of the Bible in King *James I.*'s Reign, and died June 18, 1616, and was buried in *Westminster-Abbey*, near the Entrance into *St. Edmund's Chapel*.

Dr. *Gervase Babington*, Bishop of *Exeter*, after his Removal, was translated hither. He was descended of the antient Family of *Babingtons* in *Nottinghamshire*, educated in *Trinity College, Cambridge*, where he was Fellow, and from thence taken to be Chaplain to *Henry*, Earl of *Pembroke*, where, while he abode, he assisted his noble Countess, *Mary Sidney*, in her Translation of the Psalms, for it much exceeds a Woman's Skill and Learning to express the Sense of the Original so right, as she hath done in her Verse, beyond what the *English* or *Latin* Translation could afford her. He afterwards was made Treasurer of the Church of *Landaff*, and from thence promoted to the Bishoprick, where he composed a Treatise upon the Sacrament, which, with one or more Sermons on the 6th Psalm, hath been long attributed to Dr. *Francis Godwin*, Bishop of *Landaff*, the Writer of the *English Bishops Lives and Successions*, but falsely, for they are the Works of this Bishop. From *Landaff* he was first translated to *Exeter*, and from thence hither.

He hath published several Books in Divinity, which were all printed in one Volume in Folio, in 1615, about five Years after his Death; at which Time he enriched the Library belonging to the Church of *Worcester* with many choice Books.

Henry Parry succeeded him in 1610. He was descended of the Family of Gentlemen so named, dwelling at *Wormbridge* in *Herefordshire*, but born in *Wiltshire*, in 1561. He was educated in *Corpus Christi, Oxford*, and was there Probationer Fellow, being then Master of Arts. Afterwards he was Greek Reader in his College, Chaplain to Queen *Elizabeth*, Doctor of Divinity, and Dean of *Chester* in 1605, and at length made Bishop of *Glocester*; from whence, after a short Continuance of little more than two Years, he was removed to this See, as above. He was reputed by all his Cotemporaries, an able Divine, well read in the Fathers, and an accurate Disputant; yet so eloquent a Preacher, that King *James I.* always professed he seldom heard a better. He hath two Latin Treatises in print, viz. *De Regno Dei*, and *Victoria Christiana*, and some Translations. He died of a Palsy at *Worcester*, Decemb. 12, 1616, and was buried in a little Chapel on the North-Side of the Door of the Cathedral of *Worcester*. On his Tomb is an Epitaph, speaking of his Worth thus: That he was most eminent for his Knowledge of three Languages, his constant Preaching of the Word of GOD, careful Government of his Church, sincere Piety, and upright Conversation, &c.

John Thornborough, Doctor of Divinity, succeeded him in this See. He was translated from *Bristol* hither, upon the Death of Dr. *Parry*. He was born in the City of *Salisbury*, and bred in *Magdalen College, Oxford*, where he took his Degrees in Arts. Being entred into Holy Orders, he became Chaplain to the Earl of *Pembroke*, who not only gave him the Rectory of *Chilmarks* in *Wiltshire*, but helped him in to be one of Queen *Elizabeth's* Chaplains, by which

Means he got the Deanery of *York*, and Bishoprick of *Limerick* in *Ireland*, where having performed signal Services for the Crown of *England*, he was translated to *Bristol*, with Liberty to hold the Deanery of *York* in *Commendam* with it, as with *Limerick*, and at length, in 1616, to this See, where he sat to his Death. He was a Person well furnished with Learning, Wisdom and Courage, and other as well Episcopal and Temporal Accomplishments befitting a Gentleman, as well as a Dean and Bishop; but was chiefly commended for Chymistry, a Study little used in his Time. He wrote many Things, but none of his Writings are so memorable, as what he did when King *James I.* attempted the Union of the Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*, which has been since happily effected by the late Queen *Anne*; for he was one of those, who by that King's Command, as was also Sir *Henry Savile*, wrote to prove the Expediency and Advantage of such an Union to both Nations, but it did not then take Effect. He was Bishop of this See twenty-four Years; dying in the Year 1641, he left it to his Successor,

John Prideaux, Doctor of Divinity, and Professor of the same in the University of *Oxford*. Dr. *Fuller* says, he had sat so long in the King's Professor's Chair there, that he was almost grown to it; not for Want of Desert; for by his laborious and learned Lectures he had gotten himself a deserved Reputation at home, and a mighty Veneration with foreign Protestants, but by Reason of the difficult Times. In 1640, he was one of those learned Prelates and Divines, which were appointed a Sub-Committee to call Ecclesiastical Persons to an Account, and rectify all Things amiss, and were ordered to inquire into these Points, viz. Innovations in Doctrine, as Popish Tenets, Arminianism and Socinianism, which some pretended had been lately preached; Preter-canonical Conformity and Innovations in Discipline, as setting up Candles on the Altars, bidding Prayer before Sermon,

&c. The Common Prayer, as reading the *Apocrypha*, forbidding Marriage at certain Times, &c. And lastly, To regulate the Ecclesiastical Government, this Sub-Committee met in the latter End of *March*, and sat till the Middle of *May*; but before they had finished their Work, the Parliament made an End of them, by bringing a Bill against Deans and Chapters, and not long after another, excluding the Bishops from voting and sitting in Parliament; however, the King did not give over nominating to vacant Sees, and so this Doctor was chosen to this See and consecrated, but never enjoyed any of the Revenues, nor exercised any of the Power: He was so zealous for his Majesty's Rights, that he pronounced all that took up Arms in his Diocese excommunicate, and therefore suffered the more for being a Bishop, both in Body and Estate, being plundered and reduced thereby to such Streights, that he was forced to sell his excellent Library to support his Family. He died in extream Poverty in *July*, 1650, at Dr. *Sutton's* at *Bredon* in this County, where he lies interred under a Stone inscribed in *Latin*, by his own Appointment, to this Effect: *John Prideaux*, born at *Sto-ford* in *Devonshire*, of honest Parents, Rector of *Exeter* College in *Oxford* 32 Years, and *Regius* Professor there 27, Vice-Chancellor of that University five Times, and Chaplain to Prince *Henry*, King *James I.* and King *Charles I.* by which last he was promoted to the See of *Worcester*. He died *July* 29, A. D. 1650. *Ætatis* 72. He hath several Lectures and Sermons in print. He was accounted a moderate Divine by the Dissenters; but when he came into their Power, they used no Moderation towards him. After his Death this See was vacant, till the Restoration in 1660, when

George Morley, D. D. was appointed his Successor. He was born in *London*, educated at *Westminster-School*, and from thence being elected to *Christ-Church*, was made a Student there; but becoming

coming Chaplain to the Earl of *Carnarvan*, obtained the Rectory of *Hartfield* in *Suffex*, which he exchanged for *Mil-denball* in *Wiltshire*. After this he was made Chaplain to King *Charles I.* who gave him a Canonry in his College. He was nominated one of the Assembly of Divines in 1641, but never sat among them, but adhered always to his Majesty during the Rebellion; when the Parliament Visitors came to purge the University, as they called it, he chose to leave his College with *Sander-son* and *Hamond*, rather than stay with such as should be put in their Place; and so he was deprived of all, as they were. In 1647, he was imprisoned for opposing the Visitors Proceedings. After the Death of the Lord *Capel*, whom he attended to his Execution, he saw Things come to an Extremity, and thereupon fled to King *Charles II.* at the *Hague*, on whom he constantly waited, till he went into *Scotland*, and then he retired to *Antwerp*, where he staid three or four Years, reading the Liturgy of the Church, and performing all the Offices of it to all the *English* that would join in it. At the Restoration he was made Dean of *Christ-Church*, then Bishop of this See; but staid so little a Time in it, that we find no such Benefactions to it, as he gave to *Winchester*, where he sat twenty-two Years, and spent many thousand Pounds in repairing and purchasing for the Profit of it. He died in 1684, but long before his Death, this See was filled by

John Gauden, D. D. and Dean of *Bocking* in *Essex*; he was the Son of the Minister of *Mayland* in that County, educated at *St. Edmundbury-School* in *Suffolk*, and in *St. John's College*, *Cambridge*, where being a noted Proficient in Academical Learning, he took his Degrees in Arts. In 1630, he removed to *Wadham College*, *Oxford*, and there became a Tutor to *Francis* and *William Russel*, Sons of Sir *William Russel*, younger Son of *John*, Earl of *Bedford*, and divers other Persons of Quality's Sons. While he continued in this College, he, by his

great Diligence and equal Parts, grew eminent for his divine Knowledge, and commenced Bachelor, and Doctor of Divinity; was Chaplain to *Robert*, Earl of *Warwick*, Rector of *Brightwell* in *Berkshire*, and of another Living in *Cambridgehire*; but having obtained the Deanery of *Bocking* in 1643, he fixed his Residence there till King *Charles's* Restoration. He was nominated by the Parliament to be one of the Assembly of Divines; but not being thought a Person fit for the Designs then carrying on, Mr. *Thomas Goodwin* was brought in to his Place. Where-ever he lived, he was much followed for his excellent Preaching; and after the Death of Dr. *Brownrigg*, he was chosen Preacher of the *Temple* in 1659, and upon the King's Return, made his Chaplain and Bishop of *Exeter*, not only for his eminent Learning, but because (as the King knew) he had taken great Pains, both from the Pulpit and Press, to vindicate the Church and King from the Aspersions of the Factions. He was consecrated to that See, Decemb. 2, 1660, and having sat but little more than a Year, was translated to this See, May 1662, and dying in December following, was buried in his Cathedral Church. Over his Grave is a Monument, bearing a Bust of him, with the ΕΙΚΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗ in his Hand, intimating him to be the Author of that excellent Book, and so robbing the King of his own Work, which carries such Evidences of his Writing as none could imitate. Dr. *Walker*, Rector of *Fisfield* in *Essex*, upon some Occasion, took himself obliged to vindicate the Inscription, being that Bishop's *Amanuensis*, when he was Dean of *Bocking* in *Essex*; but 'tis thought the contrary is proved by Dr. *Hollingsworth*, Mr. *Long*, and Mr. *Wagstaffe*, beyond Dispute. He was a Man of a very comely Personage, and vast Reading and Learning, as well as an excellent Divine; but having all along engaged against the Presbyterians and Independents Proceedings, lies under the Last of their severe Censures, as a proud Prelate,

Prelate, and suffering GOD's Judgment for his Opposition to them, contrary to, *Judge not*, Matth. 7. 1.

Dr. *John Earl*, Clerk of the Closter, and Dean of *Westminster*, succeeded him; but sitting no longer in this See, than to *Sept. 28*, 1663, which was little more than nine Months, when he was removed to *Salisbury*; he is not mentioned in the common Catalogue of the Bishops of *Worcester*; his Character is so fully given in *Salisbury*, that we shall add no more, but proceed to

Robert Skinner, who succeeded him, being translated from *Oxford* hither in 1663. He had been a great Sufferer in the Times of the Usurpation, and never received any Profits from the Bishoprick of *Oxford*, from the Year 1641 to the Restoration in 1660, when he was indeed restored to it, and might have justly expected a better; but because he kept *Launton* in *Oxfordshire* by some Compliances with those Times, he was hindered from any farther Preferment, till he was translated to *Worcester*. In this See he was more esteemed by his Tenants, than his Friends liked, and Family could bear, being too mild and yielding as a Landlord, though as a Bishop it became him upon just Occasions, which they did not see. He died at *Worcester* in 1670, and was buried in the Cathedral there, under a marble Stone, with a large Inscription, containing the Substance of the Character we have given above in the See of *Bristol*, to which we refer our Reader, but can't omit one Thing remarkable of him not mentioned there: That as he had been the only Bishop that conferred Orders in the Times of the Usurpation, so after his Majesty's Return, he was flocked to for Orders more than any of the other Bishops; for he at once ordained in the Year 1660, an Hundred and three Persons in *Westminster Abbey*, and very many often in the Dioceses where he sat, insomuch, that it was computed, that after the Restoration, and before, to his Death, he had sent more Labourers unto the Lord's Vine-

yard, than all his Brethren Bishops that survived him had done. He hath only two Sermons in print.

Walter Blandford, Bishop of *Oxford*, succeeded him, being translated hither. He was consecrated to this See, *June 13*, 1671, and died in the Bishop's Palace at *Worcester*, *July 9*, 1675. *Ætat. 59*. What farther Character he deserved is given in *Oxford*.

James Fleetwood, D. D. and Provost of *Kings College*, *Cambridge*, succeeded Dr. *Blandford* in this See, *Aug. 29*, 1675. The Archbishop, Dr. *Sheldon*, was then at *Croydon*, and Dr. *Henchman*, then Bishop of *London*, lay languishing and near his End; so that he could not be consecrated, either at *Lambeth* or *Fulham*, nor indeed at *Bow*, where Consecrations have been usual, but was consecrated in *St. Peter le Poor* in *Broad-street*, *London*, where Dr. *Charles Mason*, his old Friend and Acquaintance was Rector, and procured him an Hall to keep his Consecration Feast in. Of his Pedigree and Education, his Valour and Preferments on that Account, see his Description in *Preez* in *Shropshire*, where he was Minister. He died *July 17*, 1681. *Ætat. 81*. and was buried by Bishop *Gauden*, under a Tomb, with an Inscription too large to be recited here, yet of his own Making.

William Thomas, born in the City of *Bristol*, educated at *Carmarthen-School*, and *St. John's College* in the University of *Oxford*, where having taken his Degrees in Arts, he entred into Holy Orders; and before the Civil Wars began, became Vicar of *Penbryn* in *Cardiganshire*. He was sequestred for his Loyalty, yet taught a School at *Laughern* in *Caermarthenshire*, where he sometimes read the Common Prayer and preached, but not without Disturbance from *Oliver's* Irregular Preachers. After his Majesty's Restoration in 1660, he was made Chanter of *St. David's*, Chaplain to *James*, Duke of *York*, Minister of *Lanbedder* in *Pembrokeshire*, and at length in 1665, installed Dean of *Worcester*, which he had leave to hold with the Bishoprick of *St.*

St. *David's*, to which he was consecrated Jan. 27, 1677. In that See he sat about six Years, and then he was translated to this See of *Worcester* after the Decease of Dr. *James Fleetwood*, where he sat to the Time of his Death in good Respect from the Clergy and Laity, which happened June 25, 1689. *Ætat.* 76. and was buried according to his own Order, in the Cloyster of his Cathedral.

Edward Stillingfleet, D. D. Rector of St. *Andrew's* Church in *Holborn*, London, and Dean of St. *Paul's* Cathedral, succeeded in this Diocese, and was consecrated, in the Bishop of London's Chapel at *Fulham*, Octob. 13, 1689. He was born near *Shaftsbury* in *Dorsetshire*, educated in St. *John's* College in *Cambridge*, and Fellow thereof, as was his elder Brother *John*. In the Time of the Civil Wars he was Rector of *Sutton* in *Bedfordshire*, given him by Sir *Roger Burgoyne*; and when the Times changed by the Restoration of King *Charles II.* he must of Necessity have laboured under all Disadvantages to Preferment, had not his great Reading and excellent Learning made Way to the Favour of such as had it in their Power, because it would be a Disgrace to all Men that could reward great Deserts, to let such an one go disregarded, since he gave such undeniable Demonstrations of it at that Time by his two Books, one named *Irenicum*, tending to allay the Differences among Christians, and the other *Origines Sacre*, shewing the Divine Original of the Scriptures, and the Religion ground-

ed thereupon. While he was Rector of St. *Andrew's* *Holborn*, and Dean of St. *Paul's*, he was engaged in several Controversies with Papists and Dissenters, with a truly pious Design of converting them from their Errors; but Bigotry and Interest are two such strong Batteries, that Reason and Truth can't demolish, and so he lost his Labour; nor was he more successful against Mr. *Lock*, and his *Socinian* Doctrines; but his Endeavours now have their Reward. He sat about ten Years in this See, and died in the Year 1699, and was succeeded by

William Floid, or *Lloyd*, translated from *Coventry* and *Lichfield* hither, as he had been before from St. *Asaph* thither. In our Account of the Bishops of *Lichfield* in *Staffordshire*, we have given the truest Account we can of this learned Man, and to that we shall, to avoid any tedious Repetition and Prolixity, refer our Reader. He died Bishop of *Worcester* in the Year 1712; or thereabouts, and was succeeded by

John Hough, Bishop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, translated hither, as he was before from *Oxford* to St. *Asaph*, and from thence to *Lichfield*. He is still Bishop of *Worcester*, and has long enjoyed the deserved Reward of his Merit, in so bravely stemming the Tide of overflowing Popery in *Magdalene* College, *Oxford*, where we have more particularly related the Passages of this Affair, and to it we refer our Reader. Let his old Age be easy and happy, and let him with Honour come to his Grave.

The Monasteries of this County.

Worcester Cathedral was founded by *Ethelred*, King of *Mercia*, who placed therein secular Canons of the Order of St. *Benedict*, Anno Dom. 679. Thus it continued near 200 Years, till *Oswald*, Bishop of this See, brought in

Monks instead of Clerks: By what Artifices he did it, may be found in his Life above. The first Prior or Dean of it was,

Wynsius, or *Wynsin*. He had been bred a secular Canon in the Church of *Worcester*,

cester, but being persuaded by *Oswald* to become a Monk, he was sent by him to the Monastery of *Ramsay*, to be instructed in the monastical Discipline of that Order, and then placed over his Monks, which were most of them brought from that House, for few or none of the Seculars would take upon them a monastick Life. He died in 992; five Successions of Priors after him, till

St. Wolstan had the Place, have nothing memorable. This Holy Man found the Monastery here in a decayed State, for the Ecclesiastical Affairs were so impaired by the Invasions of the *Danes*, and other intestine Broils, that of the numerous Convent of Monks settled here by *St. Oswald*, scarce twelve remained; but he retrieved the sunk Condition of his Church, and increased the Number of the Monks to fifty. He was made Bishop in 1062, and in the Time of *Thomas* the Prior, who was the Third from him, gave to his Cathedral fifteen Hides of Land in *Alfestrin* and the Church of *Westbury*. The five next Priors afford nothing memorable.

Ralph de Bedford, who succeeded in 1146, and died in 1189, hath this remarkable said of him, That he successively elected and presented to the Archbishop to be consecrated, five Bishops of his Church, viz. *John* in 1150, *Alured* in 1158, *Roger* in 1163, *Baldwin* in 1180, and *William* in 1186. *Senatus*, his Successor, was a Man of good Learning, as *Bale* says, and wrote an Exposition upon the Canon of the Mass. He voluntarily resigned his Priorship.

Randulph de Evesham is the next Prior, of whom we find any Thing material said. When King *John* came to *Worcester* about the Feast of the Nativity of the Virgin *Mary*, and having been received with a solemn Procession, had paid his Devotion a-while at *St. Wolstan's* Tomb; this Prior went to him, and begged of the King to grant him Free Warren in four of their Manors, viz. *Lindrugge*, *Wolward*, *Stoke* and *Clive*, with their Appurtenances, which he

assented to, and confirmed with his Royal Seal; and whereas they had agreed to pay him 100 Marks for that Grant, he pardoned the Payment, and gave it to repair the Cloyster and Offices. After him

William Norman is the next Prior that affords any Thing of Note, being the Fifth after *Senatus*. He was made Prior by the Bishop without the Consent of the Convent, which caused a Controversy of two Years continuance, and at last was resolved thus, viz. *William* was forced to resign, yet the Bishop and Monks agreed, that he should have the Manor of *Clive* for his proper Use and Maintenance for his Life, saving to the Convent, the Church, some Tithes, and some other Appurtenances; and as to future Elections, the Convent, upon the Vacancy of the Priorship, should present to the Bishop seven Monks of their own Society, of the best and fittest, and the Bishop shall be obliged to set over them one of those Seven, according to his Will, and no other; and it shall not be in the Bishop's Power to remove him so chosen, but upon a just Cause; that the Bishop, upon a Vacancy, shall have the Disposal of the Church, Wards, &c. but as soon as a Prior is settled, they shall return to the Convent; that there shall be no Delays in appointing a Prior, but the Convent, as soon as conveniently may be, are to present seven Monks to the Bishop, or his Deputy, to elect one; but if the Bishop, or his Deputy, are not in the Kingdom, then they may appoint a Prior themselves, and the Bishop shall have no Power to remove him. And as to the Profits of the Tomb, and Shrines of *St. Wolstan*, it was ordained, That one Half for the Future should go to the Convent, and the other to the Bishop; and so after this manner Things went on quietly in their Elections, and the Bishop nominated several, but none of Note, till

Richard Gundicote, in whose Time there happened a Controversy between the Abbot of *Evesham*, and the Prior of *Worcester*,

Worcester, about Common of Pasture in the Lordships of *Harferton*, *Norton*, *Salford*, *Sench*, and *Honingham*; which was thus determined, That the Abbot of *Evesham*, and his Tenants, shall have the Common of Pasture in the said Manors from *Christmas-Day* to the Feast of *St. Michael* yearly; and that the Prior and Convent of *Worcester* should have the Common of Pasture upon the same Manors, from the Feast of *St. Michael* to *Christmas* yearly, as they were before accustomed. This Agreement was made at *Evesham* the Day before the Feast of *St. Egwin* 1247.

Richard Dumbleton, who from Cellarer of the Monastery, was chosen Prior, Decemb. 24, 1242. In his Time the Chapter of *Worcester* compounded with *Boniface*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, about the Exercise of the Bishop's Jurisdiction, when the See of *Worcester* should happen to be vacant, after this Manner, viz. That the Prior, upon every Vacancy, should acquaint the Archbishop with the same; and the Archbishop should thereupon, without Delay, appoint the Prior to be his Official during the Vacation, but to be accountable to the Archbishop for his Officialship, and reserving one Third to himself, pay the Archbishop the other two Parts of the Profits: This Composition was made July 28, 1268, and is still observed. He died in 1268. The Elections went on still regularly, the Bishop chusing a Prior out of Seven; but we find none after this of Note (except *Wolstan Braunsford*, who was chosen Bishop of *Worcester* in 1338, of whom we have spoken among the Bishops above) till the Election of

John de Evesham, Bachelor of Divinity, April 22, 1340. He obtained a Bull of Pope *Clement VI.* dated Jan. 8, 1351, for himself and his Successors to be allowed the Use of the Mitre; and another of Pope *Urban V.* Febr. 4, 1363, to the same Effect. He died March 24, 1370. *Walter Leigh* and *John Green*, the two next Priors, afford us nothing memorable; but

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John Melvern, Sacrist of this Church, who was nominated, Sept. 19, 1395, was one of those Divines of the *English Nation*, who were sent to the Council of *Constance* in 1416. He died some Time before the Year 1423, and next after him

John Fordham, who married *Richard Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, to the Countess *Elizabeth*, in the Year 1423, and the next Year baptized a Child born of them; after him many succeeded by the like Nomination, but two only are memorable.

William Moor, the Sub-Prior, chosen by the like Nomination in 1518. He resigned his Priorship in 1536, and had the Manors of *Crowley* and *Grimley* assigned him for his Maintenance for Life, which he quietly possessed after the Dissolution, as long as a pretty many Years in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign. To him succeeded

Henry Holbeck, the last Prior, removed from the same Place over the Black Monks in *Cambridge*. He was not put in by Way of the Election hitherto practised, but by Way of Compromise (as 'twas then called) the King *Hen. VIII.* by his Letters to the Convent enjoining the Election, and confirming him when elected, Mar. 22, 1538. Two Years after he was consecrated Suffragan to the See of *Worcester*, by the Title of Bishop of *Bristol*, and held his Priorship with that Dignity; but at length in Jan. 18, 1540, the Monks being by the King, *Hen. VIII.'s* Order, turned out of the Church of *Worcester*, of which they had been possessed 569 Years, secular Canons were put into their Place; and this *Henry* changing his Title, presided over them as Dean, till being made Bishop of *Rochester* in the Middle of the Year 1544, he left the Deanery to *John Barlow*.

Many were the Benefactors to this House, as King *Offa*, King *Edgar*, and many of the *Saxon Kings*, as may be seen at large in the *Monasticon*; and the Bishops were not backward to enrich the Monks, insomuch, that before the

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Alteration of the Convent, the Priors were possessed of these Lordships and Estates, viz. *Batnall*, or *Batenhale*, given them by *Richard Bikerton* and *John Braunsford*, a good Seat adorned with Parks and Pools; *Northwyke*, leased out to Bishop *Godfrey*, Anno 1313; *Gryley*, three Miles from *Worcester*, opposite to *Ombersley*, on the right Side of the *Severn*; *Halow*, a Park two Miles from *Worcester*, but without a Seat; *Crowley* four Miles from *Worcester*; *Barrow*, where they had a Court and many Tenants, that held Messuages and Lands of them to a great Value; certain Lands in *Newbern* and *Timberden*, and more near *Herefordshire*, on the Banks of the River *Teme*; all which Estates, and several others of lesser Value, were put together at the Dissolution, and the Revenue of this Priory annually was found to be 1229 l. 12 s. 8 d. $\frac{1}{2}$. per Ann. Dugd. 1386 l. 12 s. 10 d. $\frac{3}{4}$. Speed ex *Lel. Stev.*

Having before given some Account of the most eminent Priors of this Church, and what happened remarkable in their Times, we think it convenient to pursue our Method, and present the Reader with a Catalogue of the Deans that came into their Place, that he may have a compleat History of this Church in its Changes. After Dr. *Holbeck*,

John Barlow, M. A. installed Dean of this Church in 1544, and held his Place, till *Queen Mary I.* came to the Throne, when he was deprived for being a Protestant.

Philip Hawford, alias *Ballard*, was made Dean. He was Abbot of *Evesham*, and held his Dignity till 1557, when he died, and

Seth Holland was raised to his Place; he had been Warden of *All Souls College* in *Oxford*, and held this Deanery till *Queen Mary's* Death, and was deprived 1 *Eliz.*

John Pedder, who had been in Exile in *Frankfort* in *Queen Mary's* Reign, was, upon his Return, put by Patent into this Deanery, which he held about twelve Years, dying in 1571. He left

behind him this Character commendable enough, that by his great Care the Revenues of this Church were much improved. *Thomas Wilson*, *Francis Willis*, *Richard Eedes* and *James Montacute*, have nothing remarkable said of them, nor is their much said of their Successor,

Arthur Lake, save that during his Government the Chapter bought in a long Lease of the Church Lands, that had been let out contrary to Law. *Joseph Hall* and *William Fuxon* were very eminent Men, but having nothing related of them particularly concerning this Church, we refer our Reader to the Sets where they sat, viz. *Norwich* and *Canterbury*, for their Characters.

Roger Manwaring succeeded them. He had been a great Champion for the Royal Prerogative, as he shewed by Preaching his Sermon, entitled, *Religion and Allegiance*, not only at Court, as Chaplain to King *Charles I.* but at *St. Giles's in the Fields*, where he was Vicar, and at his Country Cure, which, with other Sermons to the like Effect, made such a Noise, that the Parliament then sitting took Notice of them, and he was censured therein, June 14, 1627. His Punishment was Imprisonment, 1000 l. Fine, to make his Submission to the House, and be disabled to take and enjoy any Preferment: Yea, Mr. *Pym* proceeded so far as to bring into the House of Commons a Charge against him, That he laboured to destroy the King and Kingdom by his Divinity, &c. But we do not find that there was any Proceedings upon that, for seven Days after he made his Submission, and in January obtained his Pardon, though with some Disgust to the Parliament at its next Meeting. Having thus extricated himself, the King presented him to *Stanford Rivers* in *Essex*, with License to hold *St. Giles's* with it; and after some Time made him Dean of this Church, where 'tis said he made some Alterations much for the better. He was afterwards preferred to the See of *St. David's* in 1635, where his Enemies fell foul upon him in 1640, and persecuted

cuted him with Tongue and Violence to his Death, which happened in 1653.

Christopher Potter, D. D. succeeded him in this Deanery. He was at first a zealous Puritan Lecturer at *Abingdon*, but being taken off from such Proceedings by Archbishop *Laud*; he was, by his Interest, made the King's Chaplain in Ordinary, and at length promoted to this Deanery, being at the same Time Provost of *Queens College* in *Oxford*. He in 1640, was Vice-Chancellor of that University, and at that Time met with some Disturbance from the Parliament, which soon after increased upon him; for upon the Breaking out of the Rebellion, he sent all his College Plate to the King, declaring, that like *Diogenes*, he would drink in his Hand, rather than his Majesty should want; which being known, as it brought great Troubles upon him on the King's Account, so it was a Motive to that Prince to nominate him Dean of *Durham*, but he was never installed. However, he was not deprived of his Provostship, and there died in 1645, and so escaped the Miseries which had certainly come upon him, had he lived. His Monument is in his College Chapel, with a large Epitaph. He was a Person learned and religious, affable to all, and very charitable to the Poor. He wrote an Answer to *Knot*, the Jesuit's Book, which being replied to, produced *Chillingworth's* incomparable Book, entitled, *The Religion of Protestants, &c.*

Richard Holdsworth, D. D. must be reckoned his Successor, if any, but we may more truly say, that he had none; for though he was nominated by the King to this Deanery soon after Dr. *Potter's* Death, he was never installed, nor did ever receive any of the Profits. He was Scholar and Fellow of *St. John's College, Cambridge*, and Master of *Immanuel*, Chaplain to the Lord Chief Justice *Hobart*, and Rector of *St. Peter's Poor*, where he was much followed, being indeed the most celebrated Preacher of his Time. While he resided there, which he continued to do all the Time

of the great Sickness in 1625, he was chosen Divinity Reader in *Gresham College*. Being Vice-Chancellor of *Cambridge* in 1640, he was forced to fly before his Year was out, for licensing the King's Books, and getting his Majesty's Declarations printed, and lay concealed some Time; but was at length taken and imprisoned, sequestred from all his Preferments and plundered. While he was in Confinement he was chosen the Lady *Margaret's* Professor of Divinity by the University of *Cambridge*; but the Parliament suffered him to enjoy only the Title, (and Work, if he would) but the Revenue they secured from him by a particular Ordinance of Parliament. Being set at Liberty upon putting in great Security to the Parliament, he became possessed of his Living at *St. Peter's Poor*, where being angry at the Parliament's Voting No more Addresses to his Majesty, he preached a sharp Sermon against that Resolution, and was thereupon again imprisoned by the Committee of Safety, who declared, That he must not be permitted to preach, because he would undo, what they had done. He got his Liberty again after some Time, and continued to preach as oft as he could get a Pulpit; but his Majesty's Execution happening soon after, he took it so to heart, that he died within a little Time.

Dr. *John Oliver*, President of *Magdalen College, Oxford*, (after a Vacancy of eleven Years) was promoted to this Deanery. He was originally of *Merton College, Oxford*, but removing to *Magdalen*, was there Demy and Fellow; and the Earl of *Clarendon*, that was afterwards so famous, was his Pupil. His great Learning and sound Principles recommended him so much to Archbishop *Laud*, that he made him his Chaplain, and got him several Preferments, as President of his College, Prebendary of *Winchester, &c.* In 1643, he was ousted of all his Promotions, for opposing the Visitors of that University; and though he kept Possession of his Presidentship

a while, he was at length, by Force, turned out of it, and Dr. *John Wilkinſon* put into his Place. Being ejected, he was driven to great Straits, ſo that he was become a real Object of Charity himſelf, who had been ſo charitable and hoſpitable to others, that he had ſaved nothing. About a Fortnight before King *Charles II.*'s Reſtoration, he was by Authority of Parliament re-inſtated in his College, being the firſt of that Kind in that Univerſity. Soon after the King's Coming he was, by the Interceſſion of the Earl of *Clarendon*, raiſed to this Deanery of *Worceſter*; but he enjoyed it ſo little a Time, viz. no longer than *Octob.* 1661, when he died, that it can't be expected that he ſhould do any Thing for the Benefit of his Deanery.

Thomas Warmſtry ſucceeded him in this Deanery, his Father having been Regiſtrary of this Church. He had his Univerſity Education in *Chriſt-Church*, *Oxford*, where having taken his Degrees, he had ſome Cure in this County, whoſe Clergy he repreſented in two Convocations, and in one of them made a Speech againſt the New Canons. In 1642, the Nation being in a Combution, he fled to the King at *Oxford*, and was that Year created Doctor of Divinity, but loſt all his Preferments. From this Time he lived in *London*, and was a great Inſtrument of Relief and Comfort, till King *Charles II.* was reſtored, when he recovered what he before had loſt, and obtained a Prebend of *Gloceſter*, and this Deanery. He was a conſiderable Writer, and died in 1665. To him ſucceeded

William Thomas of *Jeſus College*, *Oxford*, and Precentor of the Church of *St. Davids*, of which being made Biſhop, he held it with this Deanery, till he was made Biſhop of this See in 1683. He was ſucceeded by

George Hicks, D. D. who was inſtalled *Octob.* 13, 1683. In his Time, and by his Means, many Things were done for the Benefit of this Church, and more intended, viz. He made Orders for the better Regulation of the King's School

at *Worceſter*; he brought the Copyholders to a regular Way of Fining; and beſides other Things, procured the Biſhop to fix the Clergy a Time for orderly Reſidence, as well as for the Dean and Prebendaries, and many more Things were deſigned. But this Great and Good Man was ſo unhappy, as not to approve of, or comply with the neceſſary Meaſures taken at the Revolution to ſecure the Church and State, and ſo was deprived of his Preferments, which he oppoſed by a Proteſt fixed upon the Doors of the Cathedral Church, declaring, (after the Nomination of Mr. *William Talbot*, now Biſhop of *Durham*), That he did claim a Legal Right and Title to the Office and Dignity of Dean of this Church of *Worceſter*, againſt the ſaid Mr. *Talbot*, and all other Perſons pretending Title to the ſame; and that he was not conſcious of any Act or Miſdemeanor, the Conviction whereof ſhould, or can determine his Right; but that he conceived himſelf to be and continue the only Rightful and Legal Dean of that Cathedral, &c. But this his Proteſtation was not taken Notice of, and he reſuſing to take the Oaths required to King *William* and *Q. Mary*, was ejected, and Mr. *Talbot* inſtalled Dean. Dr. *Hicks* being thus numbered among the Non-jurors, not only held a Conventicle for Men of his Perſuaſion, but went ſo far in perpetuating the Schiſm, that he was ordained by the Non-juring Biſhops, D. D. *Turner*, *White*, and *Floid*, Suffragan Biſhop of *Thetford* in *Norfolk*, and as ſuch did ordain *Laurence Hoſwell*, M. A. Prieſt, *Octob.* 2, 1712, and of our Conſecration 18. Subſcribed *George Hicks*. He was certainly a great Scholar, well verſed in Eccleſiaſtical and *Saxon* Antiquities, as his Writings will ſufficiently prove to any that peruſe them. He died at *London*, *Decemb.* 15, 1715, and was interred in *St. Margaret's Church-yard* *Weſtminſter*, under a flat marble Stone, with an Inſcription of his own Compoſing.

William Talbot was, upon the Depri-
vation of Dr. *Hicks*, inſtalled into this
Deanery,

Deanery, April 23, 1691; and being afterwards promoted to the Bishoprick of Oxford, held it in *Commendam* till he was translated to the Bishoprick of Salisbury, upon the Death of Doctor Burnet; when

Dr. Francis Hare was raised to this Deanery. He had been Fellow of Kings College in Cambridge, Chaplain General to the Army in Flanders, under John, Duke of Marlborough, Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's in London, and Fellow of Eaton College; and was installed Dean here on the Promotion of Dr. Talbot to Sarum in 1715. He hath since, by the Resignation of Dr. Godolphin, late Dean of St. Paul's, London, obtained that Dignity, and is now with all, Bishop of St. Asaph. His Successor in this Deanery is Dr. Stillingfleet, the present Dean, Son of the late learned Bishop.

Mr. Speed, in his Catalogue of Monasteries, which he professes to have from Leland, mentions

A Priory of Grey Friars in this City, without Founder or Revenue. Near this House was a Chapel founded by William de Beauchamp, who married Isabel de Mauduit, who gave to a Priest there, to sing Mass daily, for the Health of his own and his Wife Isabel's Soul, as also Isabel Mortimer's, and all the Faithful, all his Rents of the Fee of Richard Bruli in Wiche, and Winchester, with a Supply of what should fall short out of his own proper Goods.

A Priory of Black Friars, founded by William de Beauchamp, but says no more of it. John de Beauchamp, Lord Powyke and Alcester, having appointed his Sepulture to be in this Priory, 15 Edw. IV. ordered a Chapel to be made on the North-Side of the Choir for that End, and gave twenty Marks for Vestments, and a Pair of Organs to the House, and obliged the Monks to find a Priest of their Number to say Mass at the Altar before his Tomb, for the Souls of his Father and Mother, and all his Ancestors, and Children, and especially for the Souls of Sir John Falstaffe,

William Botreux, and all Christians, taking 8 d. a Week for so doing, for ever.

An Hospital founded by Bishop Wolstan. William de Beauchamp aforesaid, gave one Mark to this Hospital. It was valued at the Suppression, at 63 l. 18 s. 10 d. per Annum; but none of these are found in the *Monasticon*, nor any where else so far as we can find.

Alcester, or Alnecester, a Monastery of Benedictines, really to be accounted for in Warwickshire, as we have there done; but because Mr. Speed, in his Catalogue of Monasteries in this County, and Dr. Fuller in his *Church-History*, p. 96. Anno 709, mention it as in this County, (as indeed it stands on the Borders) we have thought fit to take Notice of it here, that our Reader may see we omit nothing material in our History.

Bordesley, a Monastery of Cistercian Monks, founded in the Year 1138, by Maud the Empress, Mother of King Hen. II. in Honour of the most blessed Virgin Mary, termed in the Charter of the Foundation, *Regina Caelorum*, endowing it with divers Lands and Revenues, to hold free and quit of all secular Services. The Empress at that Time gave to the Monks of it Hewell-grange in Warwickshire, situate near it, which 19 Edw. I. was rated with Lee, a Village adjoining, at seven Carucates, at one Mark per Carucate each. It was passed with the Abbey, by John Biley, the Abbot, and the Convent, to King Hen. VIII. Reg. 30. and by that King, four Years after, exchanged with Sir Andrew Windsor, Knt. for the Manor of Stanwell in Middlesex, whose Descendants, now Earls of Plymouth, have made it one of their chief Seats. Several Benefactors conferred upon this House (it being a Royal Foundation) many Possessions, of which we meet with these particulars in our Histories. Roger de Newburgh, Earl of Warwick, who was a liberal Benefactor to divers other Monasteries, gave to this a House, an Hide of Land in Oxbaloe, and confirmed to them the Grant of Subanger, (now called Sungar) near Clarendon in War-

Warwickshire, which *William Giffard* had given them. *Nicholas de Stafford*, also Sheriff of *Staffordshire*, conferred on the Monks of this Abbey so large a Portion of his Lands of *Tiesbo* and *Oxbill* in *Warwickshire*, that they thereupon received him into their Fraternity, to be Partaker of all the Benefits of their Order, granting to him and his Heirs the Nomination and Preferment of two Monks perpetually in their Monastery. Besides this, he bestowed on them one Hide of Land in *Bearley* in *Warwickshire*. *Henry de Montfort*, Son of *Thurstan de Montfort*, gave also these Monks a certain Fishing in the River *Avon* near *Hilborough*. These were all Benefactors to this House in the Reign of King *Hen. II.* who also bestowed several Privileges on it, which were all confirmed by King *Rich. I.* his Son, in the first Year of his Reign. *William Beauchamp*, who married *Isabel*, the Sister and Heir of *William Mauduit*, Earl of *Warwick*, gave to this Abbey certain Lands in *Bivinton*; and *Thomas*, Earl of *Warwick*, his Descendant, ordered his Executors should cause Masses to be sung for his Soul, and Alms distributed with all Speed after his Funeral, in all Places where he had most Relation; but especially at *Bordesley*. The Revenues of it at the Dissolution, were valued at 388 l. 9 s. 10 d. $\frac{3}{4}$ per Annum, *Dugd.* Mr. Speed mentions a Priory of Monks in this County named *Bordesley*, which we suppose to be the same as *Bordesley*, though he makes them distinct; because they have the same Dedication, and are of the same Order, which he says was valued at the Suppression, at 392 l. 8 s. 6 d. per Ann.

Bredon, a Monastery, situate at the Foot of the Hills, called *Bredon Hills*, in the Village so called, of which we have no Account, but from a Charter of Donation made by King *Offa* to it, in these Words, I *Offa*, King of the *Mercians*, will give thirty-five Acres of tributary Land to the Monastery, which is called *Bredon*, in the Province of the *Wiccians*, and to the Church of *St. Peter*, Prince of the Apostles, in that Place

which my Grandfather *Eanwulf* built to the Glory and Praise of the ever living GOD, Anno 749.

Dodford, a Priory of Canons regular of *St. Augustin*, founded and endowed by King *Hen. I.* *William de Beauchamp* gave to these Canons by his Will, one Mark; but in Process of Time the Revenues were so diminished, that they would maintain but one Monk; whereupon it was united to the Abbey of *Hales Owen* in *Shropshire*, 4 Edw. IV.

Cokehill, a Cistercian Nunnery, founded by *Isabel de Beauchamp*, Sister and Heir of *William Mauduit*, Earl of *Warwick*, who in her Husband's Life-time betook herself to a Religious Life there, as may very well be judged by this Legacy in his Will: Also, I give to the Church and Nuns of *Cokehill*, and *Isabel* my Wife, ten Marks. Valued at the Suppression, at 34 l. 15 s. 11 d. per Ann. Speed.

Eleucecester, a Priory of Black Canons, mentioned by Mr. Speed.

Elmeley, a College or Chantry of Priests, founded by *Guy de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, at this Town, where he had the Lordship and Castle, from which his Family, before they were Earls, were called *Beauchamps* of *Elmeley*, it being their Seat for divers Ages. He settled a competent Maintenance on them at the first Foundation of it; but ordered that his Executors, after his Death, should settle Lands to the Value of twenty Marks per Annum, for the Maintenance of one more Priest to be added to the former Number at that Time.

Evesham, an Abbey of *Benedictine* Monks, founded by *St. Egwin*, the third Bishop of *Worcester*, Anno 700, and by him dedicated to *St. Mary* and *St. Eadburge*. *Kenred*, King of *Mercia*, and *Offa*, Governor of the *East-Angles*, in the Year 709, being both then at *Rome*, endowed it with large Possessions: *Egwin* also obtained of *Osward*, King *Ethelred's* Brother, thirty Manse at *Tuiford*, and one *Kendred*, a Kinsman of *Egwin's*, gave them forty-eight Manse, lying within the

the Bounds of a Place called *Cotham*. He went with *Offa* and *Kenred* to *Rome*, to procure some Privileges for his Monastery here; and having obtained them, returned into *England*; and a general Synod being about that Time met at a Place called *Alne*, at which *Berthwald*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and *Wilfred*, Archbishop of *York*, were present; he got all those Benefactions confirmed, and *Wilfred* was sent to confirm his Abbey. He then placed *Benedictine* Monks in it, and leaving his Bishoprick in his old Age, became the first Abbot of it. The Towns which then belonged to this Monastery, given by the said Kings, were in all twenty-two, besides the Donations of others, as of *Robert de Stafford*, of whom the Earls and Lords of *Stafford* were afterwards descended, who gave the Monks of this House his Lordships of *Wrotesley* and *Livington* in this County, &c. Being thus plentifully endowed, there were maintained in it sixty-seven Monks, five Nuns, three poor People, and three Clerks, who had all the same Allowances; and besides these, sixty-five Servants. The under Officers of this House, as the Prior, Sub-Prior, and third Prior, Precentor, Sacristan, Cellarer, &c. were created by the Abbot, with the Advice and Consent of the major Part of the Convent in the Chapter; all which Officers had their several Rents arising from distinct and several Places appropriated to their several Offices. After *Egwin's* Death, who governed nine Years, and was buried in the Abbey Church, eighteen Abbots succeeded him; but we think not fit to mention them, because we have nothing of them but their Names; one *Edwin* was the last of them, for upon his Death secular Canons were put into their Place, Anno 941; but they held it but a few Years; for in 960, King *Edgar* restored the Monks, who held it all his Reign, which ended in 977, when both the House and the Estates belonging to it were given to the most potent Man of his Time, Earl *Godwin*; after whom it came into seve-

ral Hands successively, till at last in the Year 1014, King *Ethelred* made *Ailward*, a Monk of *Ramsay*, at that Time Bishop of *London*, Abbot of *Evesham*, from whose Time this Monastery flourished under divers Abbots, of which we have a Catalogue, but shall take Notice of no more of them than affords something Historical; as *Walter*, the 4th from *Ailward*; he being taken with a new Way of Building then in Use, pulled down the old Church of *Evesham*, which was looked upon as the finest of its Kind in *England*, and began a new one; but wanting Money to carry it on, he sent certain Monks with *St. Egwin's* Shrine through all *England*, and by that Means collected a vast Sum of Money, with which he finished it. He sat about eight Years. *Reginald*, the Seventh, was a Monk of *Glocester*, and Nephew to *Milo*, Earl of *Hereford*. He procured many Privileges to his Church from Pope *Innocent*, one of which is supposed to be the Use of the Mitre, and other Pontificals.

William de Andeville succeeded him: He was a Monk of *Canterbury*, and recovered *Bengworth Castle*, which stood as it were in the Suburbs of *Evesham*, from *William Beauchamp*, a potent Baron in those Times, which having done, he quite demolished the Castle, and causing the Ground whereon it stood to be consecrated for a Church-yard, he built the Church of *Bengworth* in it. He died in 1159. *Adam*, a Monk of *Cluny*, became Abbot of this House in 1160, and governed thirty Years, dying in 1191. In his Time *Waldemar*, King of *Denmark*, gave to this House, and confirmed it to the Priory of *Otheneffa* in his Kingdom, to be a Cell to this Abbey. *William de Wytechurch*, after a Vacancy of some few Years, became Abbot of this House. In his Time the Battle of *Evesham* was fought, and the Persons of Quality, who were slain in it, were buried in this Abbey Church before the High Altar, viz. *Simon Montford*, Earl of *Leicester*, *Henry Montfort* his Son; *Hugh de Spenser*, Justice of *England*;

Peter

Peter Montfort, William de Mandevile, Ralph Basset, and Roger St. Johns, with divers Knights and Esquires. He died in 1282, and

John de Brokenhampton succeeded him. He built the Side of the Cloyster opposite to the Chapter-house, and vaulted it over, and made a Library for the Monks. While he governed, *Henry Latham*, one of the Monks, built most artificially the Refectory, great Hall, Abbots-Hall, Kitchen, and Chapter-House, which last, for Largeness and Beauty excelled all the other Chapter Houses of England. His Successor was *William de Chiviton*. In his Time *William Stow*, the Sacrist, built the new Steeple and Belfrey. After him sat many other Abbots, but none of Note till *Clement Lichfield*, who became Abbot of this House in 1514. He was admitted Bachelor of Divinity at the University of Oxford, in 1501, and being preferred to this Abbacy expended much Money in Building some Parts of the Abbey, and other Places belonging to it, as also in building and adorning the Choir. He made a very sumptuous and square Tower of Stone in the Church-yard of *Evesham*, in which he placed a great Bell and a goodly Clock, and made it a Gate-house to one Side of the Abbey. He died at, or near *Evesham*, and was buried in a Chapel which he had before built, joining to the Abbey Church there, in 1540. In his Life-time there was an Inscription set up in a Window of the Church, in Memory of him, running thus:

*Orate pro animâ Domini Clementis Lichfield Presbyteri,
Cujus tempore turris Eveshamiæ adificata est.*

That is,

Pray for the Soul of Mr. *Clement Lichfield* Priest,
In whose Time the Tower of *Evesham* was built.

He was a most pious and zealous Man in the Way of those Times, and saw

many of the Religious Houses of the Nation dissolved, to his great Sorrow, but resolved with himself never to surrender his House to profane Uses, as many others had done; which, when *Cromwell* had Intelligence of, he by Arts and Insinuations persuaded him to resign his Pastoral Staff to

Philip Hawford or *Ballard*, a young Monk of his House, who becoming thereby Abbot in 1539, yielded up the House to the King's Use, within a few Months after, so much to the Discontent of good Mr. *Lichfield*, that it broke his Heart, as is supposed, when he saw the dismal Haycock, which was made of the Church, and other Buildings of it; for though he lived not quite a Year after, yet he saw them all demolished except the beautiful Tower not long before erected by him, which 'tis thought had undergone the same Fate, had not this good Man and the Townsmen purchased it for their own Uses. But *Hawford* made a good Bargain for himself, in delivering up this Monastery, for he had not only a present Allowance of 240 l. a Year; but afterwards, instead of his Pension, had the Deanery of *Worcester* bestowed on him. He died in 1557, And this Abbey, at the Dissolution, was valued at 1183 l. 12 s. 9 d. per Annum, Dugd. 1268 l. 9 s. 9 d. per Ann. Speed ex Lel.

Leland tells us, that within the Precincts of this Abbey stood two Parish Churches, and that there was no Town here before the Foundation of the Abbey, and that the Place where the Town now stands, was called *Hetholme*, or *Hethbo*, but others *Athamma*, and afterwards *Evesham* from *Eoves*, *Egwin's* Cowherd. What Sort of Fabrick the Abbey Church and Monastery were, can't be discovered, because they were so entirely demolished at the Dissolution, that nothing remains but a large Tower, which stands by it self alone in the Church-yard. It is a well wrought Structure, 100 Foot high at least, and hath now eight Bells, taken out of the two Parish-Churches by the Towns People, and

and being cast a-new, the Clock-Bell was melted with them. In St. Laurence's Church-yard is an old Arch, which is thought once to have been a Part of the Abbey. The Customs of this Abbey, and a great Number of Charters relating to it, with a particular Account of its Possessions; Acts of its Abbots, and many other Curiosities relating to it, extracted out of several ancient MSS. in the Cotton Library, and communicated to Mr. Stevens, by Mr. Stanford of Abbots-Salford in Warwickshire, well worth the Reading and Observation of Antiquaries, but altogether inconsistent with our Design, so much as to abridge them, may be found in the said Mr. Stevens's Additional History of Monasteries, in the Appendix to the second Volume, from Numb. CXXXVI A to CXXXVI M; and from CXXXVIII A to CXL A.

On or near the Site of the Monastery is erected an handsome Dwelling-house of Stones, which are supposed to be taken from the Abbey, when it was demolished. The People have no Tradition concerning the Abbey, or any Part of it, nor of any of the famous Abbots or Monks.

Hadbury, or Hedanburch, a Religious House a little below Charlton, in the ancient Times of the English Church, which King Ethelred gave to St. Egwin, Bishop of Worcester, who gave it to the Deputy Governor of the Wiccians in Exchange for the Monastery, called Stratford, as Britwold in the Life of St. Egwin tells us; but Dugdale hath nothing of it.

Hales-Owen, Mr. Speed mentions it as in this County, we suppose, because many of the Lands thereunto belonging are in it, but it properly stands in Shropshire, where we have described it at large, and therefore shall refer our Reader thither.

Kemsey, a College founded by Alwin, Bishop of Worcester, in the Year 868, and dedicated by him to St. Andrew, which is all we find of it in Godw. de Prasul. and Speed's Catal.

VOL. VI.

Malvern the Great, a Benedictine Abbey, seated at the Foot of one of the Malvern hills, about two Miles on the West-Side of the Severn. It was founded by Aldwin, an Hermit, in the eighteenth Year of the Conqueror's Reign. King William the Conqueror, and others, besides what Aldwin endowed it with at the first Foundation, gave several Lands and Revenues to this House, but more especially King Hen. I. who by his Charter dated in the Year 1127, granted and confirmed to them many Lands, and great Liberties and Immunities. This Priory was, before the Conquest, an Hermitage, founded by Urso D'abites; but afterwards one of the Abbots of Westminster, with the Consent of the said Urso, turned it into a Priory of Monks, and made it a Cell to his Abbey, constituting a Prior over certain Monks, which he sent out of his Abbey, and giving them three Manors for their Maintenance, all which the same King confirmed. To this Priory Richard Lord Clifford, called Richard de Pawns, was the most notable Benefactor, for he gave thereunto the Church of his Castle at Cantarabobath, with two Carucates of Land, and the whole Tithes of the Revenues of that Place. Likewise the Church of Letton, with one Hide and a Yard Land in that Town, together with all the Tithes of that Lordship; as also the Tithes of his Lordship in Estradde, called Boccon. In After-times this Priory found so many Benefactors of Note, as King Hen. III. King Edw. I. Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester; Osborn and Richard de Pontibus, and others, that it was made a Chapter Priory, independent on the Abbey of Westminster; and at the Dissolution the Revenues were found to be in Value 98 l. 10 s. 9 d. $\frac{1}{2}$. per Ann. Dugd. 378 l. Steu. 375 l. 6 d. $\frac{1}{2}$. per Ann. Speed ex Lol.

Malvern the Less, a Monastery of Benedictine Monks, situate about two Miles South of the former, at the End of the said Hills, in a dismal Cavity between them. It was erected in the Year 1171, by Jocelin and Edred, two Religious Brothers,

T t

Brothers, who successively became Priors of this House. *William de Blois*, Bishop of *Winchester*, among other his Benefactions, gave liberally to this House. It was a Cell to the Abbey of *Worcester*, and at the Suppression was valued at 102 l. per Ann. *Stev.* at 101 l. 10 s. per Ann. *Speed ex Lel.*

Penwortham, a Monastery of *Benedictine* Monks, placed by *Dugdale* in *Lancashire*, where we have given his Account of it; but by *Speed* in this Shire also; but in *Lancashire* with no Founders nor Benefactors, but here said to be founded by the Royal Family; there valued by him at 114 l. 16 s. 9 d. per Annum; here at 99 l. 5 s. 3 d. per Ann. *Speed ex Lel.*

Perthore, a *Benedictine* Monastery, founded (as that excellent Historian *William of Malmsbury* tells us) by *Egelward*, Duke of *Dorset*, a Man of a generous Spirit, and wholly devoted to Acts of Piety. It was built and finished in King *Edgar's* Time, when we suppose it was dedicated to *St. Mary* and *St. Eadburg*. But alas! (says that Historian) what vast Losses hath it since sustained! Part the Ambition of great Men hath seized, and Part is forgotten and lost, and a very considerable Part of its Possessions, the Kings, *Edward* and *William* bestowed on *Westminster Abbey*. Others say, that it was founded by *Oswald*, a Nephew of King *Ethelred*, about the Year 604, who placed in it at first secular Canons, which were after forced to resign it to Monks, who having possessed it but a little Time, were ousted by the Seculars, but were at length again introduced by King *Edgar*. In the Year 1226, there happened a grievous Fire in this House, which forced the Monks to leave it for the present; and the Monks of *Westminster* taking that Opportunity, seized their Estates, but were at length obliged to restore them. The old Monks had some Difficulty to resettle themselves, because their Deeds and Charters of their Privileges were burnt; but by examining many Witnesses, who made several Depositions about their

antient Liberties and Customs, which of Right belonged to their Monastery, they recovered them with most of their Lands. By the great Industry of Mr. *Willis*, these Revenues of this Monastery have lately been found out, which were not known before, viz. the Church and Parish of *Eckington* in this County in the Hundred of *Parshore*, two Messuages in the City of *Worcester*, given by *Henry Harleay*, in the Time of Abbot *Roger*, Anno 1251, the great and small Tithes of all his Assarts in *Harley*, made or to be made, given by the same *Henry*, and added to the Tithes of his Estate at *Harley*, which they before had; he also gave them his Assart in *Romelesdone*, when *Henry de Caldwell* was Abbot, and a Tenement in the new Land of *Perthore*, to maintain the Lights in *St. Mary's Chapel*. He also has given us a Catalogue of the Abbots of this House, but finding nothing of them but mere Names, we pass them over, and shall mention only the last of them, *John Stonewell*, who was also a Suffragan Bishop, by the Name of *Poletens*; he with his Prior, Sub-Prior, and seventeen others, subscribed to the King's Supremacy, 26 Hen. VIII. 1534, and yielding up the Abbey, soon after had a Pension of 160 l. per Ann. assigned him for Life, out of the Revenues then valued at 643 l. 4 s. 5 d. per Ann. *Dugd.* 666 l. 13 s. per Ann. *Speed ex Lel.*

Westbury, a College antiently founded here, but much enlarged by Bishop *John Carpenter*, who spent a great Sum of Money in the Enlargement of it; for whereas it was but small before, he pulled it down to the Ground and built it entirely new, much bigger than the old one; and setting a spacious Gate before it, built a Wall about it, with Towers in it, insomuch that it seemed more like a Castle than a College, which having finished, he endowed it with several large Farms. *William Cannings*, who had been Mayor of *Bristol* three Times, became Dean of it in his old Age. V. in *Gloucestershire* more. The Bishop was so delighted with the Place, that

that he not only pitched upon it for his Sepulture, but uniting it to his Title, was called Bishop of *Worcester* and *Westbury*.

Westwood, a *Benedictine* Nunnery, founded in that Town, and made a Cell to *Font Everard*, or *Ebraud* in *Normandy*, by *Osbert Fitz-bugh* and *Eustachia de Say*, his Mother, whose Endowments King *Hen. II.* confirmed. *Toufa Acton* was the last Prioress of this House, and in 1553, had a Pension of 10 l. per Annum paid her, being assigned to her from the Dissolution, for her Maintenance. Mr. *Stevens*, in his Appendix to Vol. II. pro-

duces a large Schedule of Donations given to these Nuns, from Numb. 462 to Numb. 506, containing divers Grants of Lands, Mills, annual Rents, Services and Homage, Pasturage, Churches and Chapels, Messuages, Meadows, &c. which being too long further to enlarge upon, we content ourselves briefly to mention. It was valued at the Dissolution at 78 l. 8 s. per Ann. Speed ex Lel.

Whiston juxta *Worcester*, a Priory, valued at the Suppression, at 56 l. 3 s. 7 d. per Ann. *St. Oswald's* Hospital, valued at the Dissolution, at 13 l. 14 s. 4 d. per Ann. Speed ex Lel.

The Martyrs of this County.

DR. *Fuller*, in his *Worthies* of this Shire, p. 167. says, That such was the Moderation of Bishop *Pates*, who sat in this See in Queen *Mary's* Reign, that this County affords no Martyrs. And indeed, though he was a zealous Papist, he ever declared himself against Force in Religious Matters, and so used none, when he might; but we conceive that there is one Martyr, if not two, that may be reputed of this County, which are

John Badby, a Taylor of the Diocese of *Worcester*, who being accused of holding and maintaining these heretical Doctrines, as they were then esteemed, viz. That the Sacrament of the Body of Christ, consecrated by the Priest upon the Altar, is not the true Body of Christ by Virtue of the Words of the Sacrament; but after the sacramental Words are pronounced the material Bread doth remain, and is not turned into the Body of Christ; and that it was impossible, that any Priest should make the Body of Christ; nor would he ever believe he could, unless he could see the Body of Christ handled by the Priest in a bodily Form: He was summoned before, and examined by the Bishop of *Worcester*,

Thomas Peverell, as chief Judge, with his Chancellor, and other learned Men, in the Chapel of *St. Thomas* the Martyr, near the Cathedral; and when he constantly asserted the same Doctrines, was admonished and requested by the Bishop, to renounce and utterly abjure his Opinions, and believe, as Holy Mother the Church did believe; but *John Badby* answering expressly, that he would never believe otherwise than he had before asserted and taught, the Bishop pronounced and declared him an Heretick convict; yet was his Execution respited a-while, and he was had before the Archbishop, *Arundell*, who caused his Articles to be read to him again, and expounded them to him, to bring him to a Recantation; but *Badby* resolutely adhering to his Opinions, was declared an Heretick, and soon after delivered to the secular Power to be burnt in *Smithfield*, having been removed to *London* some Time before. Being at the Place of Execution bound with an Iron Chain, and fastened to the Stake, with a Barrel put about him, and dry Wood applied thereto, he expecting the Fire should be immediately kindled, cried out *Mercy*; which the Prince, who had

before exhorted him to forsake his Opinions, observing, ordered the Fire to be quenched, and told him, if he would depart from his Errors, his Life should be spared; but *Badby* refusing, the Pile was set on Fire, and the good Man consumed in it; but all this did not content the Bishops; for to prevent, as they thought, the Spreading his Heresy, they procured the Statute *Ex Officio*, whereby it was enacted, That no Man in his Majesty's (King *Henry IV.*) Dominions should presume to preach privily, or apertly, without Special Licence obtained of the Ordinary, or write any Book contrary to the Catholick Faith, and Determination of Holy Church, nor hold any Conventicles, or keep any Schools, where any such Doctrines are taught, nor favour such Writings, Preachers, or Teachers; and if any Person shall do, or attempt any Thing to the contrary, the Ordinary of the Diocese may arrest and detain in safe Custody such Persons, and proceed judicially against them; and being lawfully convicted, may cause them to be

laid in their own Prisons, and fine them according to their Offence; and if they refuse to abjure, may call the Sheriff or Mayor to hear their Sentence of Condemnation, and cause them to be burnt in the Sight of the People, which was followed with Constitutions to the like Effect, directed to all Bishops, Priests, &c. by Archbishop *Arundell*.

John Hooper, Doctor of Divinity, and Bishop of this See; but because he held it as it were in *Commendam* with his Bishoprick of *Glocester*, where he was burnt, we having spoken of him under that See, as a Bishop, and among the Martyrs, shall refer our Reader thither, though it might be proper to have added something of him here; because one Article objected against him at his Condemnation was, That he had possessed this See unjustly, by Usurping the Place of Dr. *Nicholas Heath*, the lawful Bishop, imprisoned all King *Edw. VI.*'s Reign for his Religion, but otherwise generally esteemed an honest and wise Man.

The Sufferers (or Semi-Martyrs) of this County were many, but we shall mention but few, to avoid being tedious and offensive.

Bishop *Prideaux* we have spoken of in his Place, as Bishop.

Christopher Potter, D. D. Dean, being one that sent all his Plate to King *Charles I.* saying, He'd drink in his Hand, as *Diogenes* did, rather than his Majesty should want, suffered much for his Loyalty; but his Death soon after happening, delivered him from Imprisonments, Beggary and Misery. He wrote against *Knot* the Jesuit, whose reply produced *Chillingworth's* excellent Book, *The Religion of Protestants, &c.*

Richard Holdsworth succeeded him in this Deanery. He was one of the most celebrated Preachers of his Time, and very acceptable to the Puritans, and whom many fell off to the Presbyterians; but he being Master of *Immanuel* College, and Vice-Chancellor of *Cambridge*, and licensing the King's Books and Declarations, so offended the Parliament (as they charged him) that he was plundered, sequestred, and imprisoned, first in *Ely-House*, then in the *Tower* (to increase his Expences) for four

four Years together. Many other Troubles he underwent for opposing the Proceedings of the Houses, especially their Vote of Non-Addresses to his Majesty; but the fatal Blow upon the Nation happening by the Death of his Majesty, it affected him with so much Grief, that he fell into the Black Jaundice and other Disorders, which soon brought him to his Grave. Dr. Pearson, Bishop of Chester, says, he was *Ad mortem usq; carceribus maceratus*.

Anthony Tyringham, B. D. a Prebendary of this Church, and Rector of Tyringham in Bucks; he met with such barbarous Usage from the Parliament Soldiers as almost exceeds Belief. He was seized with his two Nephews by a Party of Dragoons from Ailsbury near Stony-Stratford, who took away their Horses, and plundering them of their Clothes and Money, sent them Prisoners to their Garrison. In the Way their Guard rifled them again, and because they did not strip themselves fast enough, one of them cut Mr. Tyringham on the Head through his Hat, and another fired a Musket at his Nephews; which not contenting them, two of them ran to the Body, and complaining of their Resistance, their Captain, named Pollard, ran, and in his Passion made at Mr. Tyringham, and almost cut his Arm off. Carrying them on still to Ailsbury, his Guard plundered them of their Boots, Jerkins, Hats and Caps, and at length brought them thither, where the Surgeons next Day cut off his Arm. Whether he survived this Hurt, or not, we find not, but sure we are, he lived not to be restored to his Preferments, nor see his Guard hanged, as he told them he hoped to do.

Mr. Dance, Vicar of Kidderminster, he was ejected for his Loyalty and Firmness to the Church Establishment, and Mr. Baxter succeeded him; but Mr. Dance living to the Return of King Charles II. Mr. Baxter was so honest, as

to give Mr. Dance his Own, which was the Case of many of the ejected Clergy at that Time; they left what they could not rightly keep.

Dr. Warmestry, a Native of the City of Worcester, and Register of the Cathedral Church there. He was educated at the University in Christ-Church, Oxford, where being a Student, he took his Degrees in Arts, and was after preferred in the County to a Living or Livings. In 1640, he was chosen Proctor to sit in Convocation for the Diocese of Worcester, and was present in both the Convocations of that Year; in one of which he made a Speech against Images, Altars, Crosses, and the New Canons and Oath; this made him reputed a Puritan, but not coming up fully to the Humour of the Times, he suffered *Mala innumera*, i. e. Numberless Abuses and Mischiefs, insomuch, that he was forced for Security to fly to the King at Oxford, where he was actually created Doctor of Divinity in 1642, and after that lost all his Church Preferments. After the King's Cause declined, he lived for the most in London, and was very serviceable to the Loyalists, in not only procuring and distributing such Monies as the Well-affected to them gave, but comforting them in their Sufferings, confirming them in their Doubts, visiting them in their Sickness, and preparing them for the Sacrament and Death. He lived to the King's Return in 1660, and was not only restored to his former Preferments, but was made Prebendary of Gloucester and Dean of Worcester in 1661. He died in 1665.

Mr. Weyborough, Minister of Stoke, who being reading of Prayers in his Church, one Somers, a little Attorney, but made an Officer in the Parliament Army, beset the Church with a Party of Horse, and going himself into the Church, fired a Pistol at Mr. Weyborough, who narrowly escaped being shot.

The

The Charity-Schools of this County are,

A *Loechurch*, a School for the Education of twenty poor Children.

Bengworth, a Charity-School for thirty Boys, who are taught, clothed, and maintained by a Legacy of Two thousand Pounds, left by Mr. *John Deacle*, a Woollen-Draper in *St. Paul's Church-yard, London*.

Birtsmorton, a small School, chiefly upheld by a Gift of about seven Pounds a Year, left by Mr. *Juice*, late Rector of it, for the Teaching some of the poorest Children of the Parish; the Number is left to the Parish-Officers and Minister.

Blockley, a Charity-School thus began, maintained and upheld. The Minister of the Parish, at his own Charge, erected the School-house upon a Piece of Ground assigned for that Purpose by the Bishop of *Worcester*. Soon after the Building of it, a Gentleman gave an hundred Pounds towards the Endowment of it, for the Teaching of eight poor Boys and Girls, with the Interest of it for ever. Another Person hath also given five Pounds a Year for ever, for the Teaching of twelve poor Boys and Girls, and twenty Shillings a Year for Bibles and other Books, to be distributed among them. One Mrs. *Crofts*, not long since deceased, hath given three Pounds and ten Shillings *per Annum* for ever, towards clothing the Children; but notwithstanding these Encouragements to a constant Attendance, the Parents of the Children, through Poverty, have been obliged to keep their Children at home to earn their Bread, which the Minister of the Parish observing, has fallen upon this Expedient to induce the Parents to send their Children more constantly. He hath given out, that he will pay Sixpence weekly on Saturday in the Afternoon to every Parent, that will bring him a Certificate from the Schoolmaster, that his Child or Children hath

constantly attended at School the whole Week before. There are taught at this School twenty-three Children, and part of them are clothed every Year.

Broadway, a Charity-School for teaching the poor Children of the Place.

Bromesgrove, a School-house, and a Dwelling-house for the Master, and fifty Pounds *per Ann.* settled by Sir *Thomas Cooke*, deceased, for Teaching, Clothing, and putting out Apprentice twelve poor Boys.

Dudley, a School begun by a private Person, who settled ten Pounds *per Ann.* towards the Support of it; which being increased to twenty Pounds *per Annum*, by some Subscriptions, it was given to a Master for the Teaching of fifty Boys. Future Benefactions have enlarged this School so much, that there are also taught twenty poor Girls; and all of them, both Boys and Girls are clothed, and have so been ever since 1706.

Elmbridge, a School erected about the Year 1714, upon *Cutnel-green*, and endowed with eleven Pounds *per Ann.* for ever, for the Teaching of thirty Children of this Parish and *Rusbock*, by a Gentleman, who has also given a certain Quantity of Bread weekly, to be distributed to the Poor, to encourage their coming to Church.

Evesham, a School maintained by the Legacy of Mr. *D'Eagle* deceased, who gave a thousand Pounds for the Teaching and Clothing the poor Children of this Corporation.

Feckenham, a School-house, built and endowed with fifty Pounds *per Annum*, by Sir *Thomas Cooke* deceased, for Teaching, Clothing, and putting out Apprentice 12 of the poor Children of the Place, as he also appointed at *Bromesgrove*.

Hadbury, a School for twenty poor Children, opened at *Michaelmas* 1713, and supported at the Charge of the Chancellor of the Diocese only.

Hadzor,

Hadzor, a School erected by the Minister, for the Teaching not only of the Children of his own Parish, but of the Parishes adjoining, which make the Number of the Children taught here to be about 30 usually.

Hartlebury, a School erected here for 20 Boys and 18 Girls. The Boys are taught for an Allowance of 6 *l. per Annum*. Six of the Girls are taught to read, knit, card, and spin, for 4 *s.* a Month; and the other 12, who likewise learn to read and work, are clothed at the Charge of a Lady.

Kidderminster, where are three Charity-Schools thus upheld. A convenient House in the Town is fitted up for a School, and 40 Boys are taught and clothed, partly by Subscriptions of 30 *l. per Annum*, and providential Benefactions. The other two Schools are smaller, and about 20 Children are taught in them both, by private Contributions.

Leigh, a School endowed with 13 *l. per Annum*, for the Teaching of the poor Children of the Place. How it is managed we are not informed.

Madresfield, a School supported by the Donation of a Gentlewoman, who left the Interest of 150 *l.* for ever, for the Teaching of the poor Children of the Place, and some private Contributions to teach more, but how many we know not.

Mitton is a Chapel of Ease to *Kidderminster*, where are taught 6 Children at the Expence of a Gentlewoman.

Northfield, a School erected for twenty Boys, at the sole Charge of the Minister of the Parish, who takes Care that they be well instructed.

Ombersley, a School, of which we have no full Account.

Riple, a School set up here for twenty Boys, as in *Northfield*, at the sole Charge of the Minister of the Place.

Salwarp, a School for ten Boys, taught, but at whose Charge we know not.

Spetchley, a School, of which we have no Account.

Stourbridge, where is a famous Hospital, founded by the Family of *Foley*,

and therefore called *Foley's Hospital*, which hath an Endowment of 6 or 700 *l. per Annum* belonging to it. In it are 60 poor Boys of the neighbouring Parishes, taught, and entirely maintained; eight or ten of them are put out Apprentices every Year to some Handicraft-Trade, 4 *l.* and two Suits of Clothes to each Boy being appropriated for that Use. This Hospital is under the Direction of 18 Governors, who meet once a Year to audit Accounts, and fill up the vacant Places in it for Children.

Swinford Old, where are three Charity-Schools, one for 30 Children, supported by the Minister and two other generous Gentlemen. Another was erected by a pious Gentleman, who bequeathed an Estate of about 25 *l. per Annum*, to support it, for Teaching of a certain Number of poor Boys, and left Money to build an House for the School-master; which being finished, the School was opened for 30 Boys more. The Third was erected by the Minister, who converted a Cottage into a School for 6 Girls, who are taught and clothed.

Upton upon Severn, a School for the Teaching of Girls only, which the Minister of the Parish maintains, and pays for 16 of the Poorest.

Worcester hath in the several Parishes of the City, five Charity-Schools, viz.

1. Two set up and wholly maintained by the Bishop of the Diocese, for 20 Boys each, who are all clothed at his Charge, to which hath been added as many Girls since, clothed also.

2. In *St. John's* Parish there is a School for the Teaching of 12 Children, at the Expence of a private Person.

3. In *St. Nicholas's* Parish there are 25 Children taught at the Charge of the Bishop.

4. There is also in this Parish of *St. Nicholas*, a School for 33 Children, who are clothed yearly, and supplied with Books by a Subscription of 18 *l.* a Year, and Contributions.

5. In *St. Martin's* Parish also there is another School, to which seven Pounds a Year is allowed by a private Person,

son, for Teaching some of the poorest Children.

Tardley, a School for ten Children of the poorer Sort, towards the Support of which the Parish allows 5 *l.* a Year out of their publick Rents. A private Gen-

tleman gave the Town Land to build a School-house on, which they performed by Contributions among themselves, and Subscriptions of their Neighbours and others.

Divines of Note born or dwelling in this County, at Places unknown.

John Wallis, or *Welch*, *Natione Anglus* (as *Pitz* saith) to secure him from a *Welch* Claim, probably of this County, because the Family of *Walshes* is in a flourishing Condition in this County. He became a *Franciscan* Friar at *Worcester*, and upon some Occasion going to *Paris*, he gave such Proofs of his Skill in Divinity, that he was called there, *Arbor Vitæ*, The Tree of Life, we suppose for his sweet insinuating Eloquence, in which Sense *Solomon* calls a whole-some Tongue a Tree of Life, *Prov.* 15. 4. but he might much rather have been termed, *The Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil*, his Books (which amount to no less than twenty Volumes, and are kept in the Libraries in *Baliol* and *Oriel* Colleges, as is said) being full of curious Speculations almost of all Kinds. He died at *Paris* in 1216.

Dr. Richard Smith, bred in the University of *Oxford*, where he became Professor of Divinity, and was in all Things fit for the Place, had it not been for his low Voice and Weakness of Body. *King Edw. VI.* carrying on the Reformation, sent for *Peter Martyr*, and put him into *Smith's* Place, which he resigned not without long Disputations with *Martyr*, to convince him of Heresy, but could not recover it, because the King hindred him; whereupon he fled first to *St. Andrews* in *Scotland*, and from thence into the Low Countries. But when *Queen Mary* came to the Throne, *Peter Martyr* retiring, *Smith*

returned to his Professorship, which upon *Queen Elizabeth's* Accession, he again left, and went into the Low Countries, where he became Dean of *Dorway*, and the Professor in that University, which was newly founded. He died in 1563.

Richard Towns, a Minister's Son in this County, educated in *Christ-Church, Oxford*, where he took his Degrees in Arts and Divinity, proceeding Doctor in that Science in 1605. He became about that Time Chaplain to *Prince Henry*, and Minister of *Severnstoke* in this County. He hath written with great Judgment and much Reading, a Book, which he entitles *Trisagion*, in which having at large shewed what are the three great Offices of Christ, viz. Prophet, Priest, and King, he shews in a demonstrative Evidence, that the Papal Church is Antichristian, in opposing Christ in all these his Offices, and that from its own Authors. He died in 1625, and was buried in his Church at *Severnstoke*. A Monument was soon after put over his Grave, but was so miserably defaced in the late Civil Wars, that 'tis not legible.

Thomas Igmethorp, educated in *Brazen-Nose* College in *Oxford*, from whence he departed without any Degree, but afterwards became Rector of *Stalnton* in the Street in the Bishoprick of *Durham*, being then accounted eminent for his Skill in the *Hebrew* Tongue, and for his admirable Method in Teaching the

the Rudiments of Learning to Youth; which Employment he practised, not only before he came to *Stainton*, but in his private House there, with twelve or fourteen Boys, till near the Time of his Death. He hath several Sermons in print, and in one of them, on *Rom. xiii. 1. Let every Soul be subject to the higher Powers*, briefly, but sufficiently refutes the Pope's Sovereignty over Princes. He put out the Catechism in *English* and *Hebrew* in 1634. He died, and was buried at *Stainton*, but the Time we are not yet come to the Knowledge of.

Christopher White was elected Student of *Christ-Church, Oxford*, in 1606, having taken one Degree in Arts, became a Preacher, and about 1620, was made Rector of *Letley* in *Hampshire*. He hath several Sermons in print, of which the most remarkable are Three preached in *Oxford*, upon *Josh. ix. 19.* treating of Oaths, their Object, Form, and Bond. He died about *Jan. 1636*, and was buried in the Chancel of his Church at *Letley*, leaving behind him this Character, That he was a good and edifying Preacher, a charitable Man, and a loving Neighbour.

Thomas Swadlin, educated in *St. John's College, Oxford*, where having taken one Degree in Arts, he entred into Holy Orders, and had a small Cure bestowed on him. About the Time that *Dr. Laud* was made Bishop of *London*, he became Minister of *St. Botolph's* without *Aldgate*, where, for his ready and fluent Way of Preaching, he was much followed by the Church Party, which made him a Mark of the Zeal of Malecontents; for in the Beginning of the Grand Rebellion, being esteemed one of *Dr. Laud's* Creatures, he was imprisoned in *Greysam College*, and afterwards in *Newgate*, sequestred, plundered, and his Fa-

mily turned out of Doors. He, at length, half distracted with the Miseries he had endured, by some Means got out of Prison, and retiring to *Oxford*, was created Doctor of Divinity in 1646, after which Time he taught School in many Places, merely to get Bread. The Causes of his Imprisonment were three Sermons preached at *St. Paul's*, having this Title, *The Sovereign's Desire, and People's Duty, Peace and Obedience*. Upon the Restoration of King *Charles II.* he was re-invested into *St. Botolph's Church*; but being wearied out with the Contentiousness of the Parishioners, he left it in 1662, and took the Vicarage of *St. James's* in *Dover*, and had soon after the Rectory of *Hougham* near that Place, conferred on him by Archbishop *Juxon*; but both of them not exceeding the Value of 80 *l.* a Year, he was at length, being grown crazy and infirm, presented, without his Seeking, to the Rectory of *All-Hallows Church* in *Stamford* in *Lincolnshire*, by the Favour of *Edward, Earl of Clarendon*, then Lord Chancellor of *England*, about the Year 1664, which he kept to his dying Day. He was a pretty busy Writer, and put out several Books of Instructions for the Men of his Times, as the *Soldier's Catechism*, a Manual of Devotions for every Man in his Calling, as Nobleman, Gentleman, Lawyer, and Tradesman. He is said to have written a Pamphlet, called *Mercurius Academicus*, communicating the Transactions and Affairs of *Oxford*, to the Royalists of the Nation, in 1648. Many Sermons of his are in print, particularly twelve on the Death of King *Charles I.* He died *Feb. 9. 1659*, and was buried in the Chancel of his Church. He desired this Inscription to be put over his Grave:

*Hic vixit temporibus, quibus Carolum Primum
Magnæ Britanniae, Franciae, & Hiberniae Regem
ferino more trucidarunt Rebelles.*

An Alphabetical
T A B L E
 For this COUNTY of
WORCESTER;
 S H E W I N G

The Places, viz. The City, Towns, Villages and Hamlets, described in the foregoing History, and their Situation in their several Hundreds and Deaneries, together with the Value of the Livings in the King's Books, and Real; which being not more than 50l. a Year, pay no First-Fruits or Tenth.

Places.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
A bberton	Parshore	R. Parshore	5 8 10b.	27 16 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Aberley	Doddington	R.	11 10 2	
Aston Beauchamp	Worcester	R. Powick	4 0 0	47 17 0
Alborough	Halfshire			
Alderminster	Parshore	V. Kingston	7 0 0	
Aldington	Blakenhurst			
Alchurch, or } Alvechurch	Worcester	V. Droghda	24 16 8	
All Saints		Chap. Eveham	10 16 00b.	2 7 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Alton	Doddington			
Alveley	Worcester			
Arley-Kings	Doddington			

Arley

Places.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Arley nether	Doddingtree	R. Worcester	9 0 0	
Astley	Doddingtree	R. Worcester	15 13 4	
Aston magna	Oswaldesflaw			
Avington	Worcester			
Atwood	Worcester			
Aulston	Oswaldesflaw			
Aurick	Worcester			
Badley	Blakenhurst	Chap. Evesham	5 6 8	51 10 4
Barbone	Worcester			
Barron	Upton	V. Powick	7 18 4	
Bayton	Doddingtree	V.	5 0 2	
Belbroughton	Halfshire	R. Kidderminster	19 0 0	
Beoley	Worcester	V. Droitwich	7 0 0	
Bengworth	Halfshire	Chap. Evesham	7 10 10	
Bentley Panfoot	Halfshire			
Berrington	Doddingtree			
Besford	Parshore	Chap. Parshore	3 0 0	
Beverley	Worcester			
Bewdley	Doddingtree			
Bircot-yield	Halfshire			
Birlingham	Parshore	R. Parshore	9 17 11	
Bishampton	Oswaldesflaw	V. Parshore	7 9 9ob.	21 14 11
		Chan. Parshore	2 0 0	
Blackmore	Upton			
Blackwell	Oswaldesflaw			
Blockley	Oswaldesflaw	V. Blockley	54 0 0	
Bradicot	Worcester	R. Worcester	3 8 10b.	39 16 5½
Bradwas	Worcester	R. Worcester	10 9 2	
Braunsford	Worcester			
Bredon	Oswaldesflaw	R. Parshore	72 11 3	
Bretforton	Brakenhurst	V. Evesham	6 5 0	18 12 6
Bricklehampton	Parshore	Chap. Parshore	2 14 2	11 3 8
Brockl'ron	Doddingtree			
Bromesgrove	Halfshire	V. Droitwich	41 8 10b.	
Brome	Halfshire	R. Kidderminster	5 3 4	
Broughton Hacket	Parshore	R. Parshore	8 1 0	26 18 6
Burnford-yield	Halfshire			
Bursley	Worcester			
Bushley	Upton			
Cale-hill	Halfshire			
Canderton	Oswaldesflaw			
Chaddeley Corbet	Halfshire	V. Kidderminster	17 3 4	
Chadswick	Halfshire			
Chadwick-yield	Halfshire			
Charlton	Oswaldesflaw			
Chasley	Upton	Chap. Powick	5 14 7	14 11 1½
Chekenhull		Chap. Powick	16 11 5ob.	
Church-hill	Halfshire	R. Kidderminster	5 6 8	28 17 8½
		U u 2		Church-hill

Places.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Church-hill	Parshore	R. Parshore	13 6 8	46 13 8
Church-honeyburn		Chap. Evesham	6 4 4ob.	30 6 2
Church-lench	Oswaldslaw	R. Parshore	9 11 10½	
Clains	Worcester			
Clent	Halfshire	V. Kidderminster	8 16 5ob.	
Cleve	Blakenhurst			
Clevelod	Upton	Chap. Powick	1 17 1	
Cleve Priors	Oswaldslaw	V. Parshore	8 0 0	
Clifton	Doddingtree	V. Burford	6 19 2	
Cockhill	Oswaldslaw			
Cofton	Worcester			
Comberton alias } Compton mag. }	Parshore	R. Parshore	10 0 0	35 13 2
Comberton, or } Compton par. }	Parshore	R. Parshore	9 2 2	25 0 0
Cookehill	Oswaldslaw			
Cotheridge	Worcester			
Cowley	Worcester			
Cradley	Halfshire			
Crome Abbots, or } D'abitor }	Upton	R. Parshore	7 0 0	
Crome-court	Upton			
Crome-Earls, or } Iriscrome }	Upton	R. Parshore	7 8 1ob.	41 1 0
Cromehill	Upton	R. Parshore	7 10 5	
Crome-youngs	Upton			
Cropthorn	Oswaldslaw	V. Parshore	14 17 3ob.	
Crowle	Worcester	V. Parshore	16 0 0	
Cudson	Oswaldslaw			
Cuttesden	Worcester			
Dailsford	Oswaldslaw	R. Blockley	7 0 0	
Darlingscot	Oswaldslaw			
Defford	Parshore	Chap. Parshore	2 13 4	8 1 6
Dichford	Oswaldslaw	V. Blockley	6 0 0	
Doderhill	Halfshire	V. Droitwich	12 12 3ob.	
Doddingham	Worcester			
Donneston	Parshore	R. Parshore	4 10 3	
Doverdale	Halfshire	R. Kidderminster	5 3 6ob.	
Drayton	Halfshire			
Droitwich St. Nicholas } St. Peter }	Halfshire	R. Droitwich	4 9 7	
	Halfshire	R. Droitwich	6 0 0	36 15 0
Dudley	Halfshire	V. Kidderminster	7 18 6ob.	
Dunklin	Halfshire			
Ekington	Parshore	V. Parshore	5 1 8	21 19 6½
Eldersfield	Upton	V. Powick	8 16 8	41 6 4
Elmbring	Halfshire			
Elmley	Oswaldslaw	V. Parshore	55 13 6	Elmley-

Places.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Elmley-Castle	Oswaldesflaw			
Elmley-Lover	Halfshire	R. Kidderminster	17 2 4ob.	
Elmlode, alias	Oswaldesflaw	R. Blockley	11 11 8	
Evenlode				
Evesham St. Laurence	Blakenhurst	Chap. Evesham	9 16 8	6 0 0
Fekenham	Halfshire	V. Parshore	9 0 0	6 17 0
Fladbury cum Capellis	Oswaldesflaw	R. Parshore	81 0 10	
Fliford-flavell	Parshore	R. Parshore	5 4 9ob.	33 0 6
Forbury-yield	Halfshire			
Foscot	Halfshire			
Frankley	Halfshire			
Grafton	Halfshire			
Grafton-fliford	Parshore	R. Parshore	20 0 10	
Greenfield	Oswaldesflaw			
Grimley cum cap. de Hallow	Worcester	V. Worcester	14 0 10	46 19 3½
Hadzar	Halfshire	R. Droitwich	6 7 3ob.	39 15 4
Hagley	Halfshire	R. Kidderminster	10 6 5ob.	
Hampton-Lovet	Halfshire	R. Droitwich	9 16 0ob.	
Hampton mag.	Blakenhurst			
Hampton par.	Blakenhurst	Chap. Evesham	7 12 3ob.	20 7 8
Hanbury	Worcester	R. Droitwich	29 16 8	
Hanging Easton	Oswaldesflaw			
Hanley-Castle	Upton	V. Powick	12 15 0	42 16 0½
Hanley Child	Doddingtree			
Hanley Williams	Doddingtree			
Harrington	Oswaldesflaw			
Hartlebury	Worcester	R. Kidderminster	30 0 0	
Harvington	Blakenhurst	R. Parshore	15 6 8	
Havington	Halfshire			
Heightington	Oswaldesflaw			
Henlip	Worcester	R. Worcester	5 6 0ob.	37 16 1½
Hill	Oswaldesflaw			
Himbleton	Worcester	V. Parshore	8 6 10½	45 13 5½
Hinton	Oswaldesflaw			
Hoblentch	Oswaldesflaw			
Holm-Castle	Doddingtree			
Holt cum capellâ	Worcester	R. Worcester	15 17 8ob.	
Holt-Castle	Worcester			
Honiborn-Church	Blakenhurst			
Horton	Worcester			
Huddington	Worcester			
Hundred-house	Doddingtree			
Hurecot	Halfshire			
Inkbarrow	Oswaldesflaw	V. Parshore	16 2 1	
Kidderminster	Halfshire	V. Kidderminster	30 15 7ob.	

Kemsey

Places.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Kemsey	Worcester	V. Worcester	6 18 9	41 3 4
Kenswick	Worcester	Chap. Worcester	1 7 3ob.	
Kingford	Halfshire			
Kings Norton	Halfshire			
Kington	Oswaldesflaw	R. Parshore	8 0 0	38 18 5
Knighton	Doddingtree			
Knightwick cum Capella }	Worcester	R. Worcester	13 13 4	
Kyar parva	Doddingtree			
Kyar Warde	Doddingtree			
Lea Yield	Halfshire			
Leigh Upton	Upton	R. Powick	13 9 4ob.	
Lench Ash	Oswaldesflaw			
Lench Church	Oswaldesflaw	R. Pershore	9 11 10½	
Lench Rowse	Oswaldesflaw	R. Parshore	9 0 3	
Lench Sheriffs	Oswaldesflaw			
Lench Wick	Blakenhurst			
Lindon	Doddingtree			
Lindridge	Doddingtree	V. Burford	26 12 9	
Littleton Middle	Blakenhurst	Chap. Evesham	6 13 9	21 19 8
Littleton North	Blakenhurst			
Little South	Blakenhurst	Chap. Evesham	4 1 10½	23 13 5
Langdon cum Ca- pellis }	Upton	V. Powick	26 0 5ob.	
Lowgreen	Doddingtree			
Ludley	Halfshire			
Lulsey	Worcester			
Lye	Worcester	R. Powick	13 9 3½	
Madresfield	Upton	R. Powick	3 13 11½	
Malvern mag.	Upton	V. Powick	8 3 4	8 0 6½
Malvern parva	Upton			
Mamble	Doddingtree	V. Burford	9 2 10	
Martin Hosentree	Worcester	R. Droitwich		
Martley	Doddingtree	R. Worcester	22 10 0	
Mathon	Worcester	V. Powick	8 0 0	37 19 1
Mitton	Doddingtree			
Morton	Oswaldesflaw			
Morton Abbots	Blakenhurst	R. Parshore	8 0 0	
Morton Birch	Upton	R. Powick		
Morton Castle	Upton			
Moseley	Halfshire			
Naunton Beau- champ }	Parshore	R. Parshore	15 0 0	
Newbold	Oswaldesflaw			
Newland	Worcester			
Norgrave	Upton			
Northfield cum Capella }	Halfshire	R. Droitwich	14 15 2ob.	

Northwick

Places.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Northwick	Oswaldeslaw			
Northwick	Worcester			
Norton	Blakenhurst			
Norton Capella	Blakenhurst	Evesham	5 17 8ob.	
Norton Capella	Halfshire	Worcester	2 12 6	18 0 0
Norton	Oswaldeslaw			
Norton	Worcester			
Odingley	Worcester	R. Worcester	4 9 4ob.	38 2 8
Offenton	Blakenhurst			
Omberfley	Worcester	V. Worcester	15 7 3½	38 8 5½
Orlton	Doddingtree			
Overbury cum } Capellis }	Oswaldeslaw	V. Parshore	9 10 0	38 4 8½
Overley	Doddingtree			
Overston	Oswaldeslaw			
Overwyard	Doddingtree	R. Bierford	6 17 8	
Old Barrow	Oswaldeslaw	R. Kinton	4 0 0	
Parshore	Parshore	V. Parshore	22 10 0	
— St. Andrew	Parshore	R. Parshore	8 19 2	44 16 0
Paxford	Oswaldeslaw			
Pedmore	Halfshire	R. Kidderminster	9 10 0	
Pendock	Upton	R. Powick	11 2 11	
Pensham	Parshore			
St. Peters	Halfshire			
Pidle	Oswaldeslaw			
Pidle North	Parshore	R. Parshore	9 1 3	
Pipleton, or Peo- } pleton }	Parshore	R. Parshore	11 10 0	
Pirton	Parshore	R. Worcester	8 0 0	
Poick, or Powick	Worcester	V. Powick	10 2 8ob.	42 3 2½
Pynwyn		Chap. Parshore	2 10 0	6 2 0
Queens-Hill	Upton			
Redfton	Doddingtree			
Ribbsford	Doddingtree	R. Burford	27 19 0	
Ridmerley D'a- } bitot }	Doddingtree	R. Powick	16 10 7ob.	
Ridmerley Oli- } vers, or Oliphers }	Doddingtree			
Riple cum capella	Upton	R. Parshore	42 6 8	
Riple Chantry	Upton	Parshore	5 11 5ob.	
Roche	Doddingtree			
Rous-lench	Oswaldeslaw	R. Parshore	9 0 3	
Rushock	Halfshire	R. Kidderminster	10 6 8	
Russels	Halfshire			
Salwarp	Halfshire	R. Droitwich	14 14 7	
Sapy-Picher	Doddingtree			
Sedgbarrow	Oswaldeslaw	R. Parshore	13 15 7ob.	
Severnstoake	Worcester	R. Worcester	21 17 11	

Shelley

Places.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Shelfey Beauchamp	Doddingtree	R. Worcester	9 4 4ob.	
Shelfey Kings	Doddingtree			
Shelfey Welch	Doddingtree	R. Burford	3 8 11	
Shipley-yield	Halfshire			
Shipton upon Stour	Oswaldesflaw	R. Kington	5 7 8	
Shrawley	Doddingtree	R. Worcester	9 17 1	
Snead	Doddingtree			
Speckley, or } Spetchley }	Worcester	R. Worcester	6 11 3	39 16 10
Stanford	Doddingtree	R. Burford	7 14 5	
Stanton	Upton	R. Powick	11 5 0	
Stock	Oswaldesflaw			
Stockton	Doddingtree	R. Burford	5 13 11	
Stoke	Worcester			
Stoke Priors	Worcester	V. Droitwich	12 0 0	39 5 8
Stone	Halfshire	V. Kidderminster	15 0 0	
Stowilton	Worcester	Chap. Worcester	4 1 8	22 16 4
Strensham	Parshore	Rec. Parshore	12 0 0	
Sturbridg	Halfshire			
Suckley cum Ca- } pellis }	Worcester	R. Powick	26 4 9ob.	
Sutton Parke	Doddingtree			
Sudbury	Worcester			
Sutton Sturmy	Doddingtree			
Swinford Old	Halfshire	R. Kidderminster	26 6 8	
Tarbigg, or Tar- } debigg }	Halfshire	R. Droitwich	8 0 0	
Tenbury	Doddingtree	R. Burford	20 19 10	
Throgmorton	Oswaldesflaw			
Tibberton	Worcester	V. Worcester	3 15 10	31 10 8
Ticknell	Doddingtree			
Tidmington	Oswaldesflaw			
Totenharn	Worcester			
Tredington	Oswaldesflaw	R. Kington	99 17 4	
Upton upon Severn	Upton	R. Powick	27 0 0	
Upton Snodesbury	Parshore	V. Parshore	8 0 0	30 3 7½
Upton Warren	Halfshire	R. Powick	11 2 3ob.	
Uffenham		Chap. Evesham	6 11 5ob.	17 17 8
Walcot	Parshore			
Wareley	Halfshire			
Warrenton, or } Wardon }	Worcester	R. Worcester	10 0 2ob.	
Welland	Upton	V. Powick	8 2 11½	49 9 6½
Whetston	Worcester			
Whitborn	Worcester			

WORCESTERSHIRE.

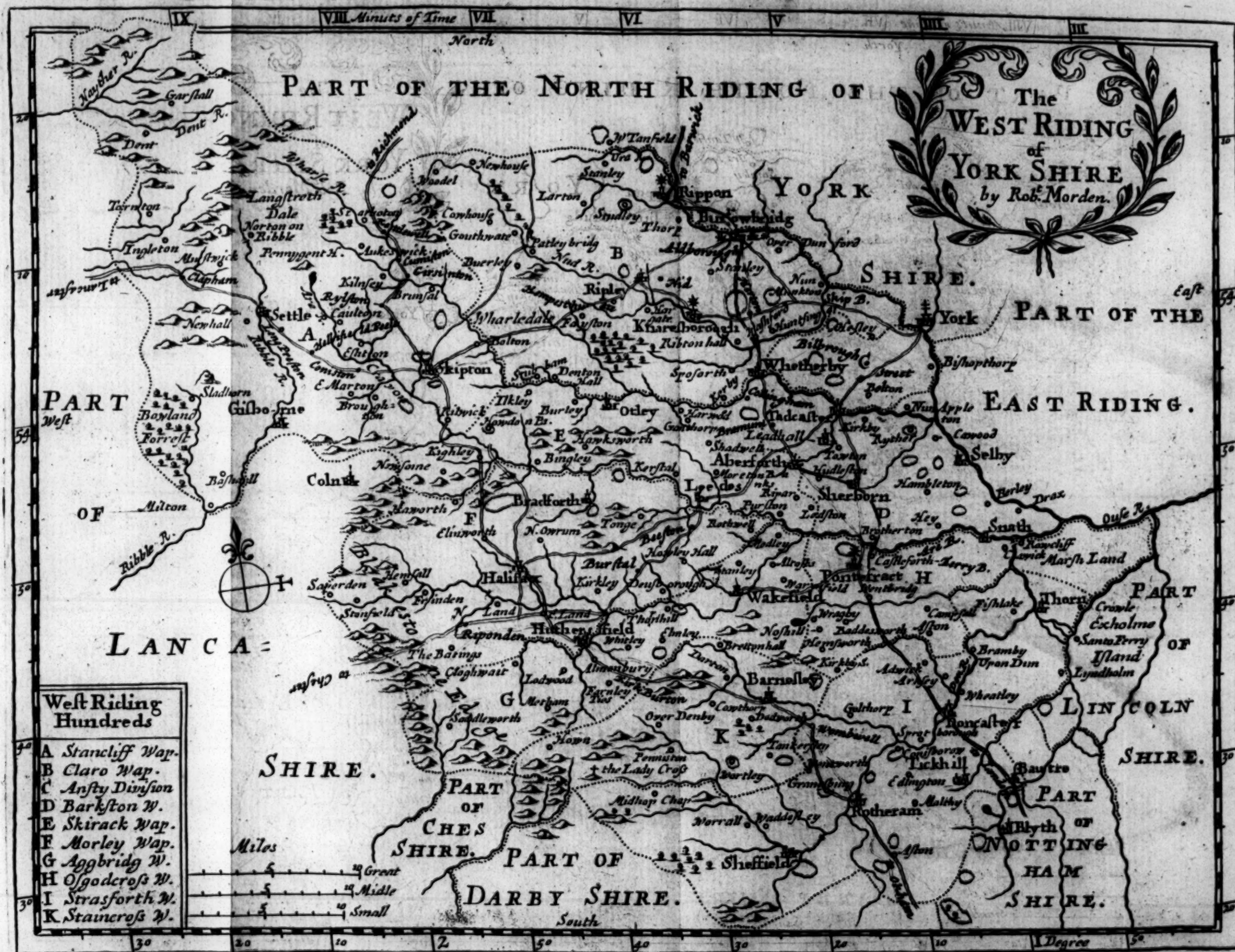
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Places.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
White-Lady Af- ton, or Aston } Episcopi	Worcester	V. Worcester	6 17 3ob.	
Whittington	Worcester			
Whoreston	Halfshire			
Wickenford	Worcester	V. Worcester	9 10 0	
Wick	Worcester	Chap. Parshore	2 13 4	
Wickanford, or } Wekewamford }	Blakenhurst	Chap. Evesham	2 4 4ob.	16 2 0
Wilverton	Worcester			
Witley-Court	Doddingtree			
Witley mag.	Doddingtree	R. Worcester	7 6 3	
Witley par.	Worcester			
Witton St. An- drew and St. } Mary }	Worcester	R. Droitwich	7 12 1	39 17 7
Wolbarrow	Worcester			
Wollershill	Oswaldeflaw			
Wolverley, alias } Woverley }	Worcester	R. Kiderminster	13 6 8	
Woodrow	Worcester			
Wood North	Doddingtree			
Woodberry-Hill	Doddingtree			
Wyar	Oswaldeflaw			
WORCESTER	City	R. S. Andrews	10 5 10	9 0 1½
		R. S. Albans	5 0 0	3 6 8
		R. S. Clements	5 5 10	6 5 2¼
		R. S. Martins	15 3 4	
		V. S. Peters	12 4 2	
		R. S. Helens	11 0 0	10 2 6
		R. S. John in } Bedwarden }	13 6 8	44 17 6
		R. S. Nicholas	16 10 7ob.	23 13 7½
		R. All Saints	13 2 8ob.	16 16 6
		R. S. Swithin	15 5 0	14 19 11
		S. Michael in } Bedwarden }	7 12 1	5 7 0
Vordley	Worcester	V. Kiderminster	9 19 4	

WORCESTER Shire	Worcester	Droitwich	Hartlebury	Kydermin	Bewdley	Aberley	Whiteborne	Stuckley	Great Malver	Vpton	Tenkesbury	Aulston	Presnore	Throgmorton	Eueholme	Pasford	Shipton	White Church	Aulcester	Feckenham	Bromelgre	S. Kellums	Sturbridge	Dudley	Cothoridge
Kingsnorton	15	11	11	11	17	16	20	20	20	20	23	21	16	14	16	19	19	16	10	7	6	6	8	8	18
Yardley NE	22	16	16	15	17	21	24	25	25	25	27	26	20	18	20	22	22	18	13	12	11	9	12	10	23
Cothoridge	3	7	8	11	10	7	4	3	4	8	12	14	9	10	13	20	23	21	15	21	12	15	15	18	96
Dudley N	17	12	10	8	10	14	19	21	22	24	27	27	20	19	22	26	27	23	17	12	9	4	3	104	
Sturbridge	14	10	7	5	7	11	16	18	19	21	25	25	18	17	20	25	26	23	16	11	7	4	109		
S. Kellums N	13	8	7	6	8	11	16	17	18	19	23	22	16	14	17	22	23	20	12	8	4	100			
Bromelgren	9	5	6	7	8	10	13	14	14	15	18	18	12	10	13	18	19	16	9	4	88				
Feckenham N	8	5	8	10	11	12	14	14	13	13	16	15	9	7	10	15	16	13	5	94					
Aulcester E	11	10	13	15	16	17	18	18	15	14	15	12	8	6	7	10	11	8	85						
White Church	18	17	22	23	24	24	25	23	20	17	17	13	12	11	8	5	4	103							
Shipton SE	10	20	24	26	27	27	27	25	22	18	17	12	14	13	9	4	100								
Pasford SE	17	18	22	24	25	24	23	22	18	14	13	8	10	10	6	99									
Eueholme	10	11	16	18	19	18	17	16	12	9	9	6	4	3	81										
Throgmorton	7	8	12	15	15	14	14	13	10	8	9	8	2	88											
Presnore SE	7	9	13	16	16	14	13	12	8	5	7	6	92												
Aulston SE	12	15	19	22	22	20	18	15	11	7	4	95													
Tenkesbury	11	15	19	21	21	18	15	13	8	4	96														
Vpton S	7	11	14	17	17	14	11	9	4	92															
Great Malver	5	10	12	15	14	11	7	4	97																
Stuckley SW	6	10	10	10	12	8	3	96																	
Whiteborne W	7	10	9	11	9	5	93																		
Aberley NE	8	7	4	6	4	96																			
Bewdley N	10	7	3	2	103																				
Kydermin	10	7	3	100																					
Hartlebury Cg	7	4	92																						
Droitwich	5	95																							



Worshipful	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1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Yorkshire.

WEST-RIDING.

YORKSHIRE, or the County of York, in Saxon Eorop-pircipe, Eueppircipe, Eppocrcipe, and Eboparcipe, is much the largest County in England, being in Compass 360 Miles, and containing about 3,770,000 Acres of Land, and 106,151 Houses, which are divided into one City, York, 49 Market-Towns, and 563 Parishes, which being most of them large, have, besides the Mother Church, many Chapels of Ease, several of which are equal to Parishes in other Counties. The whole County, including *Richmondshire*, is bounded on the East by the German Ocean, on the South with *Derby*, *Nottingham*, and *Lincoln* Shires, on the West with *Lancashire* and a small Part of *Cheshire*, and on the North with the Bishoprick of *Durham* and the County of *Westmorland*. The Figure of it is a large Square (without any angular Advantages) of ninety Miles adequate (as Dr. Fuller says, *Wor. in York*) in all Dimensions to the Dukedom of *Wurtemberg* in Germany, and like to which all the Seven United Provinces can't shew such a Square of solid Continent.

This County in the Time of the Britains, was inhabited by the *Brigantes*,

whose Territories included our present Counties of *Cumberland*, *Durham*, *Lancashire*, *Westmorland*, and this of *Yorkshire*. We have given the fullest Account of that People we can find, in the first of them, and have nothing more to add here.

When the Emperor *Constantine* divided Britain into three Parts, viz. *Britannia prima*, *Britannia secunda*, and *Maxima Caesariensis*, this Shire was included in the last, and York was the Capital City of it.

When the Saxons had settled themselves in this Part of the Isle, and divided it among their Leaders into seven Kingdoms, this County was Part of the Kingdom of *Northumberland*, which being divided into two Parts, *Deira* and *Bernicia*, this County was under the Government of the King of *Deira*, who, after a Succession of six Kings of *Bernicia*, (in the Space of twenty-seven Years) became Master of the Whole, and so this County was a Part of the Kingdom of *Northumberland*, till the *West-Saxon* Kings subdued the other six Kingdoms of the Saxons, and made the Whole a Monarchy.

Egbert, the victorious King of the *West-Saxons* was scarcely settled in his Monarchical Power, when the Danes, a fierce

fierce and cruel Nation, began their Ravages and Depredations, arriving in these northern Parts in thirty-five Ships. *Egbert* made a brave Opposition to them; but being overpowered by the *Danes*, lost his two chief Captains, *Dudda* and *Osmond*, with many Soldiers, himself very hardly escaping. This Victory so encouraged the *Danes*, that they invaded, in his and the succeeding Reigns, many Counties of *England*, as *Kent*, *Surrey*, *London*, &c. and in the Reign of King *Ethelred*, Anno 866, harassed this County as far as *York*, slaying the two *Northumbrian* Kings, *Ella* and *Osbert*, with infinite Numbers of the *English*. However, this King *Ethelred*, and his Son *Alfred*, worried the *Danes* so much in all Parts, that he obliged them to come to a Peace, upon this express Condition among others, That the *Danes* should admit no more of their Nation to arrive in this Island.

But this Peace was of short Duration; for *Rollo*, a Nobleman of *Denmark*, came with a great Army into *England*; and though he was entertained with an ungrateful Welcome by King *Elfred*, inasmuch that he retired into *France*; yet the *Danes* he left behind, troubled the Nation with continual Ravages all his Reign, and so his Son *Edward*, surnamed the Elder, entered upon it. His Sister *Elfreda*, who had been married to *Ethelred*, Earl of *Mercia*, being a Widow and of a masculine and heroick Spirit, governed that Earldom eight Years, and in that Time did her Brother good Service; for besides that she curbed in the *Danes* in *Derbyshire*, she so reduced the *Danes* in this County, as to be in Subjection to her, attend upon her with their Assistance, and be pressed into her Service, as they continued to her Death.

The *Danes*, notwithstanding these Conquests over them, got such Footing in some other Parts of the Kingdom, that they set up Kings to govern them, as among the *East-Angles*, whose King *Edwick*, *Edmund* subdued, and added this Country to his Kingdom; and in *North-*

thumberland, *Godfrey* and *Anlaffe*, Sons and Successors of *Sithrick*, who being troublesome to the *English* in King *Ethelstan's* Days, he in a set Battle, in which he was victorious, slaying five Petty Kings, twelve Dukes, and almost all their Army, so humbled them, that they durst not disturb the Nation again in his Time. This great Victory was imputed not so much to the King's Courage or Conduct, as to his Devotion to *St. John of Beverley*, whose Tomb he visited, as he passed through this Shire, praying to that Saint for Success; and having offered his Knife at his Altar, because he had then nothing more valuable, vowed, that if he got the Victory, he would redeem it with a more valuable Price, as he accordingly did, and joined the Kingdom of *Northumberland* to the Rest of his Monarchy.

Anlaffe being thus conquered, fled into *Ireland*, where he became soon a Person of great Power, and being earnest to regain his own Kingdom of *Northumberland*, gathered a Fleet and proportionable Forces, and returned home, where he was received with joy by the *Northumbrians*, and made their King. *Edred* then was the *Saxon* Monarch, and being much provoked by this Rebellion, marched with a puissant Army into those Parts, and being in this County laid all Things waste with Fire and Sword before him, not sparing (though he was a devout Man) even the Monastery of *Rippon*. The Enemy he sought after did not appear against him, and so he returned with unexpected Satisfaction, hoping he had terrified the People into Obedience for the Future; but in his Way he met with a surprising Mishap; for as he passed by *York*, a Party of Rebels sallied out upon his Army, carelessly marching on, and slew many of them, which so incensed the King, that he turned back, and threatened the People with utter Destruction. The *Danes* in some of the following Reigns, especially King *Ethelred's*, were very troublesome to divers Parts of the Kingdom, till they got all the Power

into their own Hands; but we not meeting with any Thing particularly concerning them in this Shire, shall say no more of them.

After the three Danish Kings, *Canute*, *Harold*, and *Hardicanute*, the Saxon Race was again restored in King *Edward* the Confessor, who having no Issue, *Harold* the Son of *Godwin*, Earl of *Kent*, by *Githa*, Sister of King *Canute*, claimed, and was settled on the Throne; but enjoyed it not quietly that little Time he was seated on it; for his Brother *Toston* being incensed against him, because he had deprived him of his Government of *Northumberland*, obtained some Forces of his Father-in-Law, the Earl of *Flanders*, and joining with *Harold Harfager*, King of *Norway*, entred the *Humber* with 300 Ships, and ravaged this County, as an Enemy's Land; but *Morcar*, whom *Harold* had preferred to his Earldom, soon caused him to quit these Parts and fly into *Scotland*, which was scarcely effected before a formidable Enemy appeared; for *William*, Duke of *Normandy*, having a better Title to it, as Nephew to *Edward*, who had promised him the Succession, began to prepare for an Invasion to recover his Right (as he called it), and before *Harold* had compleated his first Year, arrived with an Army of choice Commanders and Soldiers, who at the Battle of *Hastings* made Way for his Accession to the English Crown, which he soon after enjoyed, and being settled, rewarded his Followers with these Estates in this County,

To <i>Hugh de Abrincis</i> .	Lordships	7
To <i>Alan Rufus</i> .		166
To <i>Robert</i> , Earl of <i>Moreton</i> and <i>Cornwall</i> .		196
To <i>William Mallet</i> .		32
To <i>Robert Tottenai</i> .		2
To <i>Ralph de Mortimer</i> .		18
To <i>William de Piercy</i> .		86
To <i>Walter D'aincourt</i> .		4
To <i>Gisfrid Alfelin</i> , or <i>Hanselin</i> .		3
To <i>Ralph Paganel</i> .		15
To <i>Roger de Buisi</i> .		49

To *Robert de Brus*, in the *West-Riding*.
Lordships 43

————— In the *North-Riding*.
51

To *Trogo de Bequerer*, all *Holderness*, being
60

To *Ernisus Burun*.
32

But notwithstanding the Conqueror had thus planted his faithful Friends, in this County as well as others, in the chief Power and Places, yet he did not long rest quiet; for divers of the Saxon Nobles, who would not submit to his Government, fled into *Denmark*, and by continual Solicitations persuaded *Sewaine*, King of *Denmark*, to invade *England* for the Recovery of his Right to the Throne, descended to him from his Ancestors; whereupon he sent his two Sons, *Harold* and *Canutus*, with a Navy of 200 Sail, in Company with *Osborne*, their Uncle, for that End. They arrived about *Lady day* 1069, in the River *Humber*; and having landed their Men, among which were many English Fugitives, they marched directly towards *York*, wasting and spoiling the Country all along, as they went. *Edgar Etheling* at the same Time also coming out of *Scotland* with divers English Exiles, joined with them. The *Norman* Garrison at *York*, with the Citizens, though much inferior in Number, observing some Advantages, fell upon the *Danes*, and gave them Battle, but came off with great Loss. The *Danes* being thus victorious, advanced Northward, and subdued *Northumberland* and other northern Counties, and returned back into *Yorkshire*, and wintered there in the Country, between the Rivers *Ouse* and *Trent*.

The Winter happening to be very hard, kept the *Danes* from marching farther towards *London*, as they designed; nor was it a less Impediment to King *William* in assaulting them; but in the mean Time, having all Things ready, as soon as the Snow was melted, he hastened with all Speed to dislodge his Enemies, not only out of this County, but

but the Realm; and coming to the River *Trent*, at the Place where it runs into the *Humber*, encamped there to rest his Army, for his Enemies were at Hand. The Day following the Armies met and joined Battle. The Victory was dubious a long Time; but at length the *Norman* Horse having put one of the *Danish* Wings to flight, which being perceived by the Rest, such a Fear seized them, that they also fled; but *Harold* and *Canute*, with some stout Soldiers about them, retired with some Danger to their Ships, and Prince *Edgar*, by the Help of good Horses, got safe into *Scotland*. Thus the Generality of Historians relate this Matter; but *Simon Dunelmensis* says, That the *Danes* hearing of King *William's* Coming with a strong Army against them, fled to their Ships laden with the Spoils of the Country, and hastened home.

In 1154, King *Stephen* having concluded Matters about the Succession to the Throne with *Maud* the Empress, and her Son *Henry*, Duke of *Anjou*, lived the Rest of his Reign in Peace; and to ingratiate himself with his People in general, spent this Summer in a Progress through the chief Parts of the Realm, shewing all the Courtesy that could be expected to his People, in all Places where he came, except where he found them rebellious. Upon his Arrival in this Shire, he found that *William de Colvill* having strongly fortified his Castle of *Drax*, in the *West-Riding*, stood out in Disobedience to him; whereupon assembling a good Body of Men in the Country hereabouts, he besieged the Castle, and took it.

In 1216, the Barons who had revolted from King *John*, and sent for *Lewis* the Dauphin of *France*, to settle him upon the Throne, were very busy to reduce such Counties as stood well affected to that King, to the Obedience of *Lewis*, and to that End *Robert de Roes*, *Peter de Buis*, and *Richard Percy*, subdued this County to *Lewis*.

In King *Edw. IV.*'s Reign, Anno 10, 1469, there was a Rebellion in *York-*

shire, stirred up, and encouraged by the Earl of *Warwick*, and Duke of *Clarence*, that King's Brother; the Occasion of it was this: There was an old Hospital at *York*, dedicated to *St. Leonard*, and erected for the Relief of poor People, and entertaining them. Certain of the Earl of *Warwick's* Men intending to create Disturbances in the County, persuaded the Husbandmen, who used to contribute to the Maintenance of it, to refuse to give any Thing to it for the Future, affirming, that what they gave came not to the Use of the Poor, but was converted to the Use of the Master of the Hospital and Priests, who grew rich, while the Poor wanted. When the Proctors of the Hospital came according to Usage to gather the accustomed Corn, the Husbandmen beat them and sent them away. This small Beginning grew in a short Time to an open Rebellion; Fifteen thousand being assembled together in Arms, and threatening to set upon the City of *York*. The Marquis of *Montacute* was at this Time Governor and President of this County for the King, and being watchful of their Motions, gathered a select Body of Men, and encountered them, tho' many more in Number, before they attacked *York*, and discomfited them, taking *Robert Huldorne*, their Captain, and beheading him immediately, in hopes that they would disperse for want of a Leader; but so far were they from that, that they grew more resolute in Mischief, and having got *Henry*, Son of the Lord *Fitz-Hugh*, and Sir *Henry Nevill*, Son and Heir of the Lord *Latimer*, to join with them, and bear the Name of their Captains, while Sir *John Coniers*, a valiant and experienced Soldier directed all, they proceeded in their Design of getting *York*; but upon Consideration that they had no Artillery, they desisted from that Purpose, and resolved with all Speed to march towards *London*, which doing accordingly, they left this County.

Upon the Establishment of King *Hen. VIII.*'s Supremacy, and the Allowance
given

given by Act of Parliament, that the Lord's Prayer, Creed and ten Commandments might be read in *English* in the Service of the Church, much Discontent arose among the Commons, which produced first a Commotion in *Lincolnshire*, and soon after a most formidable one in this County; for the People of this Shire assembled themselves to the Number of forty thousand Men, well furnished with Arms, Horses and Artillery; and declared by Proclamation that their Rising in Arms was intended for no other Purpose but to maintain and defend the Faith of Christ, to deliver Holy Church which was sore oppressed, and further the Welfare of all the King's Subjects. Their March they called by the Name of *The Holy and Blessed Pilgrimage*, having Banners displayed with Christ painted hanging on the Cross on the one side, and a Chalice with a painted Cake on the other; and the Soldiers on the Sleeves of their Coats had the five Wounds of our Saviour embroidered, and Christ's Name in the Middle. The Earl of *Shrewsbury* being in these Parts, and a great Councillor of the King's, got together an Army, though not great, without the King's Commission, to have opposed them; but not being hasty to do it till he had some Answer from the King, whom he had advertised of it, he was joined with *Thomas Duke of Norfolk*, Lord Lieutenant of the County, and some other Nobles in Commission, who had a great Army put under their Command, and were ordered to go against them. The Rebels were then encamped near *Doncaster*, and the Lords hastened towards them, and drawing near them proposed some Articles of Pacification to prevent Bloodshed; but the Rebels were so resolute that they would harken to no Terms, and so a pitch'd Battle was agreed upon the next Day; but the *Dun* being swelled by a Rain that fell in the Night prevented the two Armies joining; and so thro' the Mediation of the Nobles a Pardon was obtained, which the Rebels ac-

cepted, and most of them returned to their own Home; but a Party still continuing troublesome, they were reduced by Force, and most of their Leaders put to death.

In the 3 *Edw. VI.* 1549. there arose another Rebellion in this County (as 'tis said) from these Causes, viz. 1. Bitter Grudges against that King's Proceedings in reforming the Religion then in Use. 2. An old Prophecy received among them, that no King should Reign in *England*; all Noblemen and Gentlemen be destroyed, and the Realm be ruled by four Governors only, appointed by the Commons. *William Ombler* and *Thomas Dale* were the chief Movers to this Rebellion; and by their Insinuations, and travelling from Place to Place had raised an Army of three thousand Men, who began their inhumane Design of destroying the Nobility and Gentry, with the Murders of Mr. *White*, Mr. *Clopton*, and Mr. *Savage*, a Merchant of *York*, whom they strip'd and left unburied in the Fields. The News of these Stirs and Commotions being brought to Court, the King, by the Advice of his Council, sent down his Pardon to them for all Treasons, Murders and Felonies; which when it was read, though it was contemptuously despised by *Ombler*, yet had this good Effect upon others, that many of them submitted to the King's Mercy, and laid down their Arms. *Ombler* still rode from Place to Place to animate the People to Rebellion, but was at length taken; as were also *Thomas Dale*, *Henry Barton*, and some others who had been busy Promoters of Sedition; and after a legal Trial were executed at *York* that Year.

Thus much may suffice for the General History of this County; wherefore we shall proceed to our Description of the City, Towns, Villages and Hamlets; but since this large County is divided into three *Ridings*, as they are commonly called, viz. The *West*, *East*, and *North Ridings*, which, as if they were distinct Counties, contain in them di-

vers

vers Hundreds, we shall consider them distinctly in the Order before-mention'd, but think it necessary to give some Account of the Name *Riding*, which tho' it was common anciently to some other Counties, as appears from a Law of King *Edward the Confessor*, is now peculiar to this. *Riding* is only a Corruption of the Saxon Word *Ɔþing*, which in that Law is said to be a third Part of the Province; but Sir *H. Spelman* thus speaks of it, *sub voce Hundredum*. England was distributed by King *Alfred* into Counties, which was subdivided into *Trithings*, *Rapes* and *Lathes*, and they again into *Hundreds* and *Wapentakes*, and they again into *Tythings*; but the Quantities are never said to be equal in any of them. Mr. *Thoresby's History of Leeds*, pag. 84. hath given so distinct and well-grounded an Account of these *Ridings*, that we can't but take a particular Notice of it, viz. He says, That in the Division of England by the Saxons, for the better Government of it, there were these Parts, viz. *Tythings*, *Hundreds* or *Wapentakes*, and *Trithings* or *Ridings*, which thus differ: *Tythings* consisted of ten Families, subjected to the Care of the *Decurio* or *Tything-man*, who was to be answerable for the Behaviour of the Masters of those Families, as they were for their Children and Servants. Ten of these *Tythings* made an *Hundred* or *Wapentake*, which last was so called because the Governor of it was put into his Place, and held up a Weapon, i. e. a Spear, and the Elders of the *Tythings* admitted him by tacking or touching their Spears with his, as a Token of their Subjection to him. *Ridings* or *Trithings* were the third Part of a County, be it greater or lesser, and to them were Appeals made in Causes not determinable in the *Wapentakes*. A *Riding* in this County fully answers the Definition of a third Part, and of them we shall now come to treat, beginning with the most considerable one of them, viz.

The West-Riding, or West Part of this County.

This *Riding* is called the *West-Riding* from its Situation on the West-Side of the City of *York*, as the other two are from the Eastern and North. It is bounded on the East with the *East-Riding*, on the South with Parts of *Nottinghamshire* and *Derbyshire*, on the West with part of *Lancashire* and *Cheshire*, and on the North with the *North-Riding*. The whole County takes its Name from the City of *York*, which being really a County in it self, and not properly belonging to any of the *Ridings*, we shall begin our Topographical Description of the Places of this County, with the City of

York, in Latin *Eboracum*, or *Eburacum*, called by *Ptolemy* *Brigantium*, as we suppose, because it was the Capital City of the *Brigantes*. *Ninnius* calls it *Caer-Ebrauc*, from King *Ebraucus*, the Founder of it, from whom also the *Britains* in their Language gave it the Name of *Caer-Effrac*, which with little Variation the Saxons retained, calling it *Ebor-pic* and *Eorop-pic*, which Posterity hath converted to *York*, as it is now named. It is certainly, next to *London*, the chief City in England, and may boast of such Antiquity as can't fully be accounted for. It most probably had its Original from the Romans; for the *Britains* had no other Towns before the Romans Coming, but Woods fortified with Ditches and Rampires, as *Cesar* and *Strabo* assure us. As for the Story of King *Ebraucus*, his Name is so plainly taken from *Eboracum*, that the City may be rather said to be his Founder, than he of the City. We have good Evidence that the VI Legion, called *Vitellia*, sent into Britain by *Adrian*, was placed in Garrison here, and that it was a Roman Colony we are assured by *Antoninus* and *Ptolemy*, whose Testimony is confirmed by two Inscriptions lately found, the

one preserved in the City by an Alderman, and the other in Mr. Goodrick's Gardens at Ribston.

It appears also plainly from History and some antient Monuments, that the IX Legion, called *Hispaniensis*, stiled also by Sir Henry Savil, *Vittrix*, was here in Britain in Galba's Time, and had its Station in this City, where an Inscription upon a Roman Brick hath been lately found in this Form,

LEG. IX VIC.

Many other Remains of Roman Antiquity have been discovered at divers Times in this City; as (1.) An old Arch in the Bar leading to Mickle-Street. (2.) Several of the City Walls. (3.) A Multangular Tower in Conings-Street; all of Roman Work. (4.) An Altar, dedicated to the Genius or Titular Deity of this Place. (5.) A little without Boutham Bar, the Roman Burial Place, where have been found great Numbers of Roman Urns with burnt Ashes and Bones in them, and was lately dug up a Roman Coffin of red Clay, fourteen Inches long, and a Leaden Coffin seven Foot long, inclosed in strong Oaken Plank, which shews that the Person so buried died after the Antonines had introduced the Custom of burying the Dead instead of burning. (6.) An Altar consecrated to *Dii, deabusque hospitalibus ob conservatam salutem suam suorumq;* by *Ælius Marcianus*. (7.) A Monument of Conjugal Affection in the Church Wall in All-Saints Street. Indeed *Vistor* in his History of the *Cæsars*, calls *Tork* a *Municipium*, and not a Colony, which he might do perhaps properly enough, because *Colonia* and *Municipium* are sometimes promiscuously used in Roman Writers; and sometimes a Colony was changed into a *Municipium* at the Desire of the People, because though the first was most honourable, the latter was more agreeable to them.

It is no small Honour to this City, that divers of the Roman Emperors, when they were in Britain, chose this

City for the Place of their Residence, viz. *Severus*, who had his Palace here, and died in it, uttering these Words with his last Breath, *The Commonwealth was in all Things disordered when I received it, yet leave I it in Peace even to the Britains*. His Corps was burnt with great Solemnity on the West-Side of the City near *Atkham*, where is a great Stone called *Severs* (as is supposed) from *Severus*. His Ashes were put into a Golden Urn, and being carried to Rome laid in the Monument of the *Antonines*. In his Time *Bellona* had a Temple in this City, and Justice was administered by that great Oracle of the Law, *Æmil-Paul. Papinianus*, as may be evident from the Rescript, *De Rei vindicatione*, put out in that Emperor's Time. 2 *Flav. Val. Constantinus Chlorus*, a Prince endowed with all moral and christian Virtues, whom (as *Pliny* speaks) the Gods called into Britain as to the remotest Part of the World. He died likewise here, and was afterwards deified. His Corps was interred in a little Chapel in this City; and though *Florilegus* tells us his Tomb was found in *Wales*, 'tis much more probable he was buried in a Vault in that Chapel, where a Lamp was found burning at the Dissolution of the Monasteries. 3 *Constantine the Great*, the Son of *Constantinus* by *Helena* his first Wife, being here at his Father's Death, was here declared Emperor by the Soldiers, out of the Regard to the State rather than to their private Interest. So great a Figure did *Tork* make in those Times.

When the Romans were withdrawn from Britain, and the Saxons were invited by the Natives to defend them against the Scots and Picts, this City suffered so much by the Wars, that it retained little more than the Name, and so continued during the Wars of the Britains with the Saxons; whose Assistance though they desired, yet they opposed their Settlement. Hence it is that we meet in our Histories of divers Battles between the Britains and Saxons, and some of them concerning this Place.

When

When *Uter*, surnamed *Pendragon*, succeeded in the Government of the *Britains* about the Year 498, *Esa* and *Osa*, Sons of King *Hengist*, who settled himself in the Kingdom of *Kent*, endeavouring to enlarge their Father's Dominions, had passed through the Countries, ravaging and spoiling as far as this City; *Uter* presently repaired thither and gave them Battle; and having discomfited their Army took them Prisoners, and committed them to safe Custody (as he thought); but minding his Pleasure left them to such Keepers as suffered them to escape, and *Esa* afterwards succeeded his Father. *Arthur* the Son of *Uter* became King of the *Britains* after his Father's Death, and found the *Saxons* still invading the *British* Territories under their General *Colgerne*. They were then in *Northumberland*, where *Arthur* prepared to meet them with all speed, and encountering them drove them into this City, to which he laid Siege; but *Colgerne* having made his Escape fled into *Germany*, where he got such Supplies from the *Saxons* as obliged *Arthur* to leave the Siege there, and hasten to *London*. The *Britains* after this grew weaker and weaker every Day, which gave the *Saxons* an Opportunity to settle themselves in all the Country on this Side the *Severn*, over which they were retired, yet sometimes annoyed them; for

Cadwallader, the last King of the *Britains*, invading the Kingdom of *Northumberland*, possessed himself of this City. *Osrich* King of *Northumberland* ruled at that Time, and being provoked by the *Welsh* King, mustered up some undisciplined Troops, and with them inconsiderately went and besieged him. *Cadwallader* easily discerned *Osrich's* Rashness, and sallying out attacked him so briskly, that he put his Army to the Rout; and killing *Osrich* on the Spot, made himself Master of *Deira*. *Ansfid*, King of *Bernicia*, was not a little concerned to see an Enemy so near his Doors, and therefore appeared against him with twelve thousand Men in

Defence of his Kingdom; yet designing to make a Peace rather than fight. *Cadwallader* was not unsensible of his Intention, and therefore amused him with fair Shews of the like Inclination, till he got him into his Power, and then slew him with many of the *Northumbrians* which attended him; yet did he not settle himself in their Thrones, but spoiling the Country retired into *Wales*.

But notwithstanding this Opposition from the *Britains*, the *Saxons* settled themselves in this Country, and this City flourished very much under their Government for some Time; but the *Danes*, who ravaged many other Parts of the Kingdom, came hither also, and ruined this City by their Plunderings and Slaughters, which *Alcuin* laments, and says, it was foreshewed by a Shower of Blood which he saw falling from the Houses in a clear Day; and so it came to pass some Years after; for the *Danes*, laying every Thing waste where they came, involved this City in great and terrible Calamities, and kept Possession of it many Years; tho' *Osbricht* and *Ella*, the Kings of *Northumberland*, uneasy at so bad Neighbours, made War upon them with Intention to drive them from these Parts; but being themselves slain in this City, in a Place now or late called *Elles-Croft*, left the *Danes* in their usurped Dominions, which they held here 'till King *Athelstan's* Reign; which about sixty Years after this, viz. in 924, began. He, as *William of Malmesbury* tells us, rescued this City from the barbarous Oppressions of the *Danes*, whom he quite expelled from thence, and demolished that Castle with which they had fortified it; and, after other Victories over the *Scots* and *Welsh*, settled his Kingdom in Peace, and under good Ecclesiastical and Civil Laws.

York soon recovered it self in these peaceable Times, insomuch that by *Domesday-book* it appears, that in the Reign of *Edward the Confessor* the City of *York* contained six Shires or Divisions, besides the Archbishop's Shire. One of

the

the Six was laid waste by the demolishing of the Castles; and in the five remaining Shires were one thousand four hundred and twenty-eight Houses inhabited, and in the Archbishop's two hundred.

In this Condition *William* the Conqueror found it when he possessed himself of the *English* Throne, and to preserve it so, placed a Garrison in the two Castles, but it proved the Destruction of it; for when the Sons of *Sweine*, King of *Denmark*, *Harold* and *Cnute*, being instigated by some *English* Fugitives to invade *England*, and recover the Crown, which of Right (as they pretended) was come to them, arrived here with a great Army in a Fleet of 240 Sail of Ships; the *Normans*, who kept Garrison here, foreseeing that they would lay Siege to this City, and fearing that the Houses in the Suburbs would be many ways serviceable to their Design, set them on fire, and there happening a great Wind at the same Time, the Flames spread over all the City and consumed a great Part of it. This Accident put all the Inhabitants into a Consternation, of which, when the *Danes*, who were then within two Days march, had Notice, they hastened and easily took the Town; for though the Inhabitants made as brave a Resistance as possible, yet being over-powered by the *Danes*, many of them were slain and taken Captives, and the City forced to submit to the Conquerors Power; who soon after brought *Northumberland* and all the adjoining Countries into Subjection to them.

King *William* heard of these Exploits of the *Danes* with great Concern, and would feign have been upon them to expel them his Country; but before he could get an Army ready the Winter came on, and proved so sharp that there was no Possibility to get to them: Whereupon delaying 'till the Spring, he hastened towards them; and coming to the Place where the *Trent* empties it self into the *Humber*, encamped there, and the next Day joined Battle with the

Enemy, whom after a fierce Conflict he utterly defeated; so that *Harold* and *Cnute* with much Difficulty escaped to their Ships and fled home, leaving almost all their Army either slain or Captives. *Edgar Etheling* hearing of the Success of the *Danes*, came to them with a select Number of *Scots* and *English* Exiles, hoping to have shared with them in their Success; but failing in his Expectations, hardly escaped by the help of good Horses into *Scotland*. King *William* thus freed his Kingdom from foreign Enemies; but being persuaded that the Citizens had sided with the *Danes*, he was so exasperated against them that he slew them, and set the Houses on Fire that had escaped the *Danish* Fury. Of this Devastation *Malmfbury* thus speaks, viz. That the King destroyed the City and adjacent Country for sixty Miles together, and made it, of a fruitful Province, so desolate that Strangers could not but lament it, and the former Inhabitants could not know it.

In the peaceable Times, which continued the two following Reigns, and the remaining Part of this, this City began again to revive and flourish, tho' often in danger of Ruin by the *Scots* and *English* Rebels, but escaped their Hands; yet in King *Stephen's* Days it suffered extremely by a casual Fire, which burnt down the Cathedral, *St. Mary's* Monastery, and some other Religious Houses; together with that excellent Library, which *Alcuin* tells us, was founded by Archbishop *Egbert*. The Monastery was soon restored to its ancient Splendor; but the Cathedral lay neglected 'till King *Edward I's* Time, when the City being re-edified, the Citizens began to fortify it with new Walls, adding many Towers for their greater Security, and made excellent Laws for their Government. In this Interval many Misfortunes and Troubles happened to the City. In King *Stephen's* Reign, anno 1138. *David*, King of *Scots*, being Confederate with the Empress, who had promised him (if she

she recovered the *English* Crown) to enlarge his Kingdom with *Northumberland*, and the other adjoining Countries, invaded *England* under a Pretence of assisting her; and laid Siege to *York*, intending to take it and make it the Frontier of his Kingdom. Archbishop *Thurstan* was at this Time entrusted by the King to guard this County; and though he was sick, he called together the chief Noblemen and Gentlemen to encourage them to oppose the Enemy, which they readily agreed to; and going against them under the Conduct of *Ralph* Bishop of *Durham*, as *Thurstan*'s Deputy, vanquished them with a great Slaughter, King *David* hardly escaping.

Anno 1221. Prince *Leuwellin* and his Lords, being desirous to rid their Marches of the *English*, rose in Arms and besieged the Castle of *Buelt*, which when *K. Hen. III.* had Information of, he sent an Army against them to guard his Territories; which when the *Welch* observed, they thought it in vain to proceed, and so left the Siege and retired home. While the King remained in these Parts, *Alexander* King of *Scots*, who the Year before had met King *Henry* at *York*, had another Interview there with him; and to strengthen their Alliance, took to Wife the Lady *Joan*, King *Henry*'s Sister; and *Hubert de Bergh*, in the Presence of both the Kings, married the Lady *Margaret*, King *Alexander*'s Sister.

Anno 1237. Cardinal *Otto*, the Pope's Legate, came into *England* much against the Liking of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, *S. Edmund*; yet he performed sundry good Offices which deserve to be remembered, as 1. The Treaty of Peace begun between the two Kings of *England* and *Scotland*, at *York*, being resumed again in the same City at that Time, *Otto* interposed so effectually, that he brought them to a final Agreement. With the King were assembled here many Earls and Barons, who by the good Offices of *Alexander*, King of *Scots*, were reconciled to their Sovereign, so that for a

Time there appeared nothing but Peace and Amity.

Anno 1252. *Alexander III.* succeeded his Father *Alexander II.* in the Kingdom of *Scotland*, and coming in *Christmas* to this City was there espoused, tho' very young, to the Lady *Margaret*, Daughter of King *Henry III.* Both the Kings were present in Person, with their Queens, and Multitudes of Nobles of both Nations. The *Scots* were lodged in a Part of the City by themselves, and their King with twenty of their Nobles richly apparelled, were knighted by King *Henry*. There was great Feasting upon this Occasion, as may be judged by what the Archbishop contributed to it, viz. six hundred fat Oxen, which were all spent in the first general Service; and if the other Courses were as bountiful and costly, what greater Magnificence could be shewed at that Solemnity; yet that is not so memorable as the young King's Action, who undertook to reconcile the Lord *Lovel* to the King, who had been expelled the Court for Bribery; for at a fit Season he fell on his Knees before King *Henry*, and would not be persuaded to arise till the King had promised him to grant his Request willingly; which being made known to him, *Lovel* was restored to the King's Favour, and afterwards was made Treasurer.

Anno 1298. King *Edward I.* summoned a Parliament to meet in this City, and to begin on the Morrow after the Feast of *S. Hilary*, without all Excuse or Delay, otherwise he should account them who absented themselves as Enemies to the Commonwealth and Kingdom. Many of the Nobility accordingly appeared, and desiring that it should be notified in what Manner the King had confirmed the Great Charter and Charter of Forests, they were read with some new Articles thereunto added; and the Bishop of *Carlisle* adorned with his *Pontificalibus*, pronounced all such accursed as should dare to violate and break the same. The *Scot* Lords were summoned to this Parliament, but came

not, being at that Time besieging *Roxborough*, which so much incensed the *English* Lords, that they decreed the Army, under the Earl of *Surrey*, Lord Warden of the *Scotch* Borders, should immediately invade *Scotland*, and relieve that Town, which he accordingly did.

Anno 1315. After the Battle between the *Scots* and *English* at *Bannocks-bourn*, wherein the Victory fell on the *Scots* side, to the great Loss of the *English* (of whom forty-two Noblemen, sixty-seven Knights and Baronets, and ten thousand common Soldiers were slain): *K. Edw. II.* who with some Difficulty escaped the Slaughter, came to this Place and held a Council of his Lords, to advise with them how to recruit his Army, and restore his Loss; and it was resolved, that for the present *Sir Peter Spalding* should be sent to *Berwick*, with such a Number of Soldiers as should be sufficient to defend it against all Attempts of *Robert Bruce*, the *Scotch* King, who intended to besiege it, as *King Edward* was given to understand, but was thus prevented.

In 1322, the Earls of *Hereford* and *Lancaster*, with divers other Barons, being highly disgusted at the arbitrary Management of the King and Kingdom by the *Dispensers*, entered into a Conspiracy to free the Realm from their Impositions, and by Force take the King out of their Power. Their Designs being manifested to the King, an Army was raised to subdue them, and put under the Command of *Sir Adam de Herkley*, who with a Body of Men gathered out of the Counties of *Cumberland* and *Westmorland*, brought them to a Battle at *Boroughbridge* in *Yorkshire*, and discomfited them, slaying the Earl of *Hereford*, and divers other Men of Note. The Body of the Earl was sent to *York*, and two Friars Preachers appointed to keep it 'till the King should give Order for the Burial. Such of the Persons as were taken Prisoners were thus disposed of: The Lord *Clifford*, who was wounded with an Arrow, was

kept at this Place also; *Roger Lord Clifford*, *John Lord Mowbray* and *Sir Gosein D'ewill* were drawn and hanged here; the Earl of *Lancaster* was beheaded, and many other hanged and drawn at *Pomfret*, *Bristol*, and elsewhere.

The Barons being thus subdued, the King soon after held a Parliament at *York*, in which the Decree for the disinheriting the *Spensers*, made by the the Lords in the Parliament of *London* the last Year, was reversed, and the *Spensers* restored to their Lands and Offices which they held before; and the Lord *Hugh Spenser*, the Father, created Earl of *Winchester*. The Adherents of the Lords were also disinherited, except the Lord *Audeley*, and some few others; and *Edward*, the King's Son, made Prince of *Wales* and Duke of *Aquitain*. The Ordinances also made by the Lords were at this Time examined, and such of them as were thought necessary, established and confirmed, and from that Time, by the King's Command, were called *STATUTES*. The Clergy of the Province of *York* also granted the King a Subsidy of four Pence in every Mark. This Parliament being broken up, *Aimer de Valence* being returning home, was in the Way arrested by certain Knights sent for that End by the King's Authority, and brought back to this City. His Crime was, that he had been a secret Abettor of the Barons Cause against the *Spensers* in the late Troubles; but at length, through the Intercession of certain Noblemen, he was set at Liberty upon his taking an Oath to be a faithful Subject, and paying a Fine; but though home Disorders were thus appeased, the *Scots*, under their King *Robert Bruce*, were very troublesome, and entering the Borders, ravaged and spoiled the Country about *Carlisle* and *Beaumont*. King *Edward* marched against him with an Army, and lay at *Blackmore*, where being tempted to his Pleasures in the Woods, *Bruce* fell upon his Army and put it to flight, the King hardly escaping to *York*.

In the Beginning of King *Edward III.*'s Reign, the Kingdom being in Peace, and all outward Affairs prosperous, the People seemed to foresee happy Days under their young King; but the *Scots* thinking it now a proper Time, in his Minority, to compals their Designs, sent three Armies to invade the *English* Borders, and possess themselves of the adjoining Counties. King *Edward* having Notice of their Proceedings, gathered an Army, and marched to *York*, ordering *John Lord Beaumont of Henault* (who had assisted his Father) to return with his Troops and meet him there, at a general Rendezvous. That Lord accordingly came, and was joyfully received by the King and Lords; but while they were treating of Peace with the *Scotch* Ambassadors, and debating about their Proceedings in Case they should decide Matters by Arms, there happened a Quarrel between the *English* Archers and the Foreigners, wherein falling to Blows, 80 of the *English* were slain; but of the *Henaulters* nothing is said, because they came to aid the King; and the Beginning of the Contest was charged upon the *English*. When the King had remained here a while, he saw the Treaty of Peace was to no Purpose, and thereupon left this City, and marched against the *Scots*, whom he so streightly inclosed in *Stanhop Park*, and the Woods about it, that they were near famished; but *Roger Mortimer* made a Way for their Escape; and *William Douglas* with two hundred Men assaulting the King's Camp in the Night, had almost slain the King; but missing it, the *Scots* did what Mischief they could, and returned home; and the King much grieved for his ill Hap returned to *London*. The Lord *Beaumont* also was sent home honourably rewarded, and by his Means in a short Time a Marriage was brought about between the King and *Philippa* his Niece, which was solemnized at *York* in the first Year of his Reign, upon Sunday the Eve before the Coverston of *St. Paul*, anno 1327.

In the Controversy between *David Bruce* and *Edward Baliol* about the Kingdom of *Scotland*, King *Edward* took part with the former at first, because he had married his Sister; but after he found that the *Scots* treated him and his People as Enemies, entring the Borders about *Carlisle*, and spoiling, burning, and killing without Mercy in *Gillestland*, he thought himself discharged from any Obligations to *David Bruce*, and resolved to aid *Edward Baliol* his Cousin, to whom the Right of the *Scotch* Crown belonged; and thereupon raised an Army to besiege *Berwick*, and take it. The *Scots* came to the Rescue of it as soon almost as King *Edward* sat down before it, which King *Edward* observing met them on *Holidon-hill*, where engaging them he put them to flight, slaying seven Earls, nine hundred Baronets and Knights, four hundred Esquires, and three thousand two hundred common Men. The *Scots* being thus vanquished, the King repaired to *York*, there to hold a Parliament, expecting that *Edward Baliol* would have met him there; but he being afraid of being surprised by his Adversaries durst not go, yet sent the Lords *Beaumont* and *Mountacute* to make an Excuse for him, and shortly after met King *Edward* at *Newcastle*.

King *Henry IVth*'s Entrance upon the Regal Power was attended with many Insurrections and Rebellions, Invasions from the *Scots*, and Disturbances at home, of which one was carried on in these Parts by the Earl of *Northumberland* and Lord *Bardolf*. The Sheriff of *Yorkshire*, according to his Duty, raised the Posse of this County, and encountering them slew the Earl in the Field, and so wounded the Lord *Bardolf* that he died soon after. The King hearing of this Victory went to *York*, and having by Inquiry found out many of the Earl's Adherents, he condemned some, ransomed others, and imprisoned many. The Earl's Head was cut off and conveyed to *London*, where having been ignominiously carried through the City, it was
fixed

fixed upon the Bridge on a Pole. The Abbot of *Hales* being taken fighting on the Earl's Part, was hanged, &c.

In the Contest for the Crown between the Houses of *Lancaster* and *York*, King *Edw. IV.* who having disoblged the potent Earl of *Warwick*, by his Marriage with the Lady *Grey*, was by that Earl's Power and Interest deposed from the Throne, and King *Hen. VI.* restored, fled beyond Sea; and having got a good Supply of Men and Money, returned into *England*, Anno 1491, and landed at *Ravenspurgh* in *Yorkshire*; yet not pretending to recover the Crown, but his own Patrimony only, the Dutchy of *York*, to which Place he marched soon after his Landing. In the Way great Numbers of People were assembled, but none endeavoured to oppose him, supposing that he aimed not at the Kingdom, but sought only to obtain his Right. When he came near the City, he was advised not to venture into it, lest he should fall into the Hands of the adverse Party; however, he being assured by some of the chief Citizens, that so long as he claimed his Dutchy only, he might enter into their City, with sixteen of his chief Men, went into it, where at the Gates he met a Priest ready to say Mass, who obliged him to receive the Communion, and swear to keep and observe these two Articles, *viz.* To use the Citizens courteously, and to be faithful and obedient to King *Henry*; which he not scrupling to do, was admitted freely to converse among them. *Edward* stayed not long here, but placing a Garrison in this City, hastened to *London*, where being received, and having got King *Henry* into his Power, he knew he had nothing more to do to gain the Throne, than to subdue *Warwick* and his Party, which he sought to effect with all Speed; for hearing that that Earl was come to *St. Albans*, he marched toward him, and meeting him, joined Battle in *Barnetfield*, where the Earl of *Warwick* being slain, with many of his Party, *Edward*

became King entirely, and reigned quietly for the Future to his Death.

In 1541, King *Hen. VIII.* took his Progress towards *York*, in which Shire there had lately been a Rebellion, for which some of the Ring-leaders being punished, the King had pardoned the Rest, to the great Satisfaction of the People, as appeared by their Reception of him; for at his entring into the Shire, he was met by 200 Gentlemen of it in Velvet-Coats, and 4000 tall Yeomen, and Serving Men, on good Horses, who on their Knees made their Submission, confessing their Faults by the Mouth of Sir *Robert Bowes*, and presented the King with 900*l.* At a little Distance from the City on *Barnsdale*, the Archbishop of *York*, with more than 300 Priests, attended also upon the King, and having made the like Submission, gave him 600*l.* as did also the Mayor 100*l.* at his Entrance into the City, where having stayed twelve Days, he went to *Hull* to raise some Fortifications, and then passing through *Lincolnshire*, came to *Hampton-Court*, Nov. 2.

In the Reign of Queen *Mary*, Anno 1557, Sir *Thomas White*, Mayor, and Merchant-Taylor of *London*, among other charitable Gifts to *Bristol*, and other Towns, gave to the Mayor and Commonalty of this City, or their Attorney legally authorised, an Hundred and four Pounds, to be lent to four young Men of it, free and Inhabitants (Clothiers to be preferred), *viz.* to every one of them twenty-five Pounds, to have and trade with the same for the Space of ten Years, without paying any Thing for the Loan thereof, and the other four Pounds to be at the Pleasure of the Mayor and Commonalty for their Pains about their Receipts and Payments of the said hundred Pounds; and in like Manner he gave to *Canterbury*, &c.

In the late rebellious Times this City continued for the most part loyal. In the Year 1639, when King *Charles I.* marched with an Army of 6000 Horse, and

and as many Foot, against the *Scots*, who were in Arms under General *Lisle*; he took this Place in his Way, and from thence summoned the Nobility to attend him in his Expedition. Several Lords, and others, obeyed his Orders, but before they left that Place, it was advised, that a Protestation should be drawn up, whereby all *Englishmen*, and all others that attended the King, should renounce all Communication with the *Scots*. All the Lords present took it in the King's Presence, but the Lords *Say* and *Brooks*, who were therefore confined, and sent home. While the King remained here, the *Scots* sensible of their Inability to resist his Majesty's Forces, addressed the King for an Access to him to declare their Grievances, which he did not deny them, yet continued his March towards the Borders of *Scotland*, and hearing there was a Party of *Scots* upon their March toward *England*, he sent the Earl of *Holland* with a Body of 3000 Horse and 2000 Foot to engage them. This Earl drawing near *Scotland*, found *Lisle's* Men drawn up advantageously on the Side of an Hill; and because they made a great shew, though they were not above 3000, and those badly armed, he imagining them to be many more than they were, retreated again to the King, and did nothing. The *Scots* improved this Accident to a Pacification, and by protesting their Loyalty, and praying, That all such as had done them ill Offices should be punished, so satisfied the King, that he concluded a Peace with them, and disbanded his Army; but the *Scots* meant no such Thing, for they returned such as they came, kept their Soldiers still in pay, and persecuted all such as were not zealous for their Covenant. This Treaty ruin'd the King, for it disobliged the Army, and angered the Earl of *Essex*, who had before advertised him of the *Scots* Perfidiousness.

The *Scots* not being quiet any longer, than they could get themselves Credit and Assistance at home and abroad, viz.

Arms and Ammunition from *France*, by Cardinal *Richlieu's* Means, and Money from *Holland*, by which they hired Soldiers from *Sweden* and *Denmark*, the King was forced often to come to this City to oppose their Incursions, and confirm his own Friends. While he was here, he was earnestly solicited by the Earl of *Holland* to make a Friend of his a Baron, who for his effecting it would have given him 10000*l*. but the King refused to do it; which disobliged the Earl so, that he by Letter raised the Parliament's Fears of a Plot so much, that they caused all Papists to be disarmed, and rendered the Queen odious; and himself going up to *London* declared fully for the Party opposite to the King; and by imparting to them some Things disadvantageous to the Royal Interest, ingratiated himself so much with them, that he was admitted among their leading Men, and sent not long after with a Declaration to the King at *New Market*, which, when he had read to his Majesty, put him into such a Passion, that he said, *'Twas Part false, and the Rest groundless.*

The King being, in 1641, returned towards *London*, and residing at *Ther-balds*, the Parliament troubled him so much with their Petitions about the Militia being put into their Hands, &c. that he removed to *York*, that he might have a little Quiet. He was there well received by the Gentry, and Men of Ability (except some few) to his great Satisfaction; but thought fit after some Time to send a Message to the Houses, signifying to them, That though he would not deny them any Thing fit for them to ask, he would not grant them any Thing unreasonable; and a few Days after published a Declaration, in which having shewed how he resented the Reproaches cast on him by the Parliament, in following evil Counsellors, about the Troubles in *Scotland*, and Rebellion in *Ireland*, he affirms his Sincerity for the Protestant Religion, and vindicates his liking Soldiers at *White-Hall*.

Hall to defend himself from the Tumults in *Westminster*, and that of the Inns of Court Gentlemen; he avows his Absence from *White-Hall* to be just on that Account, though he desired to be with his Parliament and govern by Law, as his only Security and his Peoples greatest Advantage. This Declaration wonderfully pleased the People in general, insomuch that the Earl of *Essex*, and some other great Men desired, that such Compliance might be made to the King's Desires, as might satisfy him, and remove national Disorders; but his good Advice was not hearkened to, and new Scandals cast upon the King, to prevent an Accommodation.

While the King remained in this City, in the Beginning of 1642, he took up a Resolution, without the Privy of many, to possess himself of the Magazine of *Hull*; which, upon the Disbanding of the Army a Year or two before, was well stored with Arms and Ammunition. The Parliament had some Fears of it, and was thinking to remove them to the Tower of *London*, which made the King hasten his Design, not in the least doubting, but Sir *John Hotbam*, who was the Governor of it, would resign it to him upon Demand, and to that End sent the Duke of *York* and Prince Elector before to him; and coming within a Mile of the Town, made him an Invitation to come and dine with him. Sir *John* was in great Confusion at this Message, and consulted with the Magistrates of the Town, what to do; and being advised by them not to suffer the King to enter, all Things were made secure against him. The King finding all Things thus ordered, and sending to Sir *John* for Admission, was denied in humble wise, because he was entrusted by the Parliament. The King thereupon told him, it was such an Indignity, that unless he surrendered the Town to him, he'd proclaim him a Traitor, which upon Sir *John's* Refusal was done accordingly, and the King returned to *York* in great Anger. The Houses in the mean Time had heard of the King's

March to *Hull*, and feared the Loss of it; but hearing what *Hotbam* had done, they magnified his Fidelity, and settled the Government on his Son. The Gentlemen of these northern Counties offered the King to raise him an Army and take the Town by Force; but the King rejected their Proposal; and the Parliament persisted in their Approbation of *Hotbam's* Act, and called the King's declaring him a Traitor a Breach of their Privileges.

The Parliament soon after these Transactions settled a Committee at *York*, viz. The Lords *Howard of Escrick*, and *Fairfax*, Sir *Hugh Cholmley*, and Sir *Henry* his Brother, and Sir *Philip Stapleton*, to encourage their Friends, and give Information of the King's Proceedings. They were to reside here a Month, which when the King knew, he bad them be careful of their Carriage; for if he found the Country ill affected to him, (for it was then well) he should impute it to them, and look upon himself obliged to deal otherwise with them than he would. They answered, They should follow their Instructions, and be faithful to their Trust, and so the King permitted them to stay, though he knew it would be prejudicial to him. The Parliament, upon this Occasion, put their Ordinance about raising the Militia in Execution, under a Pretence of reducing *Ireland*; and because the King declared against their Ordinance, as illegal, they exclaimed against him, as hindring the Supplies for *Ireland*; and all Persons that disliked their Proceedings, they imprisoned and persecuted. The King foresaw the Storm gathering, and invited the Gentry to *York* to him, whom he found better affected than he expected; which when the Parliament saw, they were much enraged, and preferred an Information against them, but to little or no Effect, for the King protected them; and that he might keep up his State, he adjourned the Term to *York*; but the Parliament ordered the Lord Keeper *Littleton* not to issue out the Writs,

Writs, and he obeyed, but with Design to serve his Majesty the more securely; for he soon after fled to the King at York, and carried the great Seal with him, to the great Confusion of the Parliament, who issued out their Warrant to apprehend him as a Felon and Traitor; but he got safe to the King, and by this Act freed himself from all Suspicion of siding with the Parliament, as it was generally thought by the King's Party, he did.

This City of York is at this Time, for its Magnificence, very deservedly reputed the second City of *England*. It is pleasantly seated in a large Valley, in the Midst of the Shire, in a fertile Soil and healthful Air, being the greatest Glory of these northern Parts. It is built with Wood, and adorned with many fair Structures, both publick and private, and fortified with a Castle and strong Walls: It extends South-West and North-West a great Length, and as much transversely. It is divided into four Wards, in which are contained twenty-eight Parishes. It is governed by a Lord Mayor (as *London* is), twelve Aldermen, Justices of the Peace, two Sheriffs, twenty-four Prime Council-Men, eight Chamberlains, seventy-two Common-Council Men, a Recorder, Town-Clerk, Sword-Bearer, and a Common Sergeant. It enjoys large Immunities, confirmed to it by a Succession of Kings, from King *Henry II.* to later Times; for *Richard II.* made it a County incorporate, including in it thirty-six Villages and Hamlets, called the *Arnsby*, all on the West of the River *Ouse*, which flowing with a gentle Stream from the North, divides the City into two Parts, which are joined together by a strong Stone-Bridge, consisting of five Arches, of which that in the Middle is as large as any Two of the other, and is thought for Height, Breadth, and Fineness of Architecture, to be equal to the *Rialto* at *Venice*, or that at *Blenheim*. The River *Fosse* empties it self into it in the City. This River is of great Service to the Town;

for though it be at sixty Miles distance from the Sea, Ships of seventy Tun burden may come up to it.

It is some Miles in Circumference, and hath four large Gates to enter the City, well built, and five Posterns. Near the great Church the Lord *Irwin* hath an House, which was formerly the Bishop's Palace. 'Tis much decayed, but the Gardens seem to have been very Fine, as appears from the Ruins of several Statues, Terras Walks, and Canals. There is a good Tennis-Court adjoining to it. The King's Palace, called the Manor-house, lies on the North-Side of the River *Ouse*, and had a gradual Ascent up to it from the River; but it hath nothing of a Splendor agreeable to the Name; for it was almost quite demolished by the Civil Wars, before which it had some Apartments so good and convenient, that King *James I.* inhabited in it for some Time, and under King *Charles I.* the Earl of *Strafford*, President of the North, made his Residence in it. Near it are the Ruins of *St. Mary's Abbey*. This is by much the best Situation in this Town, for here is a good Prospect; and at half a Mile distance may be seen the Hill, where the *Roman Emperor Severus* is said to be buried.

The Trade of it is very much decayed, which makes Houses here very cheap, yet it is still pretty well stocked with Merchants, who with the other Traders have their several Halls completely built. The most remarkable of them are the Town-Hall, a very convenient One built upon the Bridge, and Guild-Hall, where the Courts of Justice are held, which is both larger and Superior to that at *London*. Near it is the Statue of King *Edgar*, who rebuilt the City, and *St. Anthony's Hall*, which is a large handsome Building, in which there is one Room so big, that most of the inferior Tradesmen may meet at one Time. For the Support of the Citizens with Provisions, here are four Markets a Week, viz. on Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, which are

are well stored with Flesh, Fish, Fowl, and Corn of all Sorts. The Market-house in the Street called *The Pavement*, is a curious Piece of Architecture, being supported by twelve Pillars of the *Tuscan Order*.

King Hen. VIII. to advance this City, established a Council or Senate here, not much unlike the Parliaments in France, who were to judge and determine all Causes of a Civil Nature, and relating to temporal Affairs (for the Archbishop is always the chief Judge in Spiritual Matters) arising in these northern Parts, and decide them by the Rules of Equity. This Court consisted of a President, and what Number of Councillors the King pleased, with a Secretary, and a certain Number of Officers subordinate. This Court gave great Offence to the Parliament, chiefly, as may be supposed, because it adhered so steadily to the King, and was in 1640, quite abolished, and hath not since been restored.

Here we can't but take Notice of some great Antiquities that have been lately discovered by the Curious, in or near this City, viz.

1. Without *Bowtham-Bar*, near York, was lately found at the Brick-kilns, an old earthen Vessel, which is still preserved in *Asbmole's Museum* at Oxford. It is supposed by some to be an Urn, by others a Flower-Pot. The Clay is the Colour of the *Hallifax-Clay* when burnt; the Potter's Part is well done, and there is a Face upon it as large as that of a middle-sized Woman, having some Strokes of red Paint about the Curls of the Hair and Eye-brows, and two red Threads about the Neck. The Paint is fresh, but neither that nor the Vessel is glazed.

2. A Part of a Wall yet standing, as old as the Times of *Severus* and *Constantine*. It is the South Wall of the Mint-yard, being formerly an Hospital of St. *Laurence*, looking towards the River. It consists of a multangular Tower, and some Yards of Wall, which run the Length of *Coning-street*. The

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Outside towards the River is faced with a small *Saxum quadratum*, about four Inches thick, and laid in Levels like our modern Brick-work. From the Foundation, twenty Courses of these Stones are laid, and over them five Courses of *Roman Brick*, which are as it were new Foundations to a further Superstructure, and to bind the two Sides together firmly.

3. Two entire Urns, both of the bluish-grey Clay, but of different Forms, with some of the burnt Bones in them, and two other Vessels of red Clay; the lesser of them in the Form almost of the *Roman Simpulum* or *Guttus*, seems to have been a Kind of Lacrymatory or Vessel for some liquid Matter; the other is Part of an Aqueduct, turned in the Inside in the Form of a Screw, wide at one End and narrow at the other, about a Foot long and four Inches broad. Several of these were found in the *Roman Burial-place* in this City, by the River Side, out of *Botham-Bar*, where *Roman Urns* are frequently dug up, an Evidence that it was their Burial-place, which is also proved by,

4. A remarkable *Hypogeum* without any Urns in it, discovered there in 1696: It was large enough to hold two or three Corpses, paved with Brick near two Inches thick, and eight in length and breadth, being equilaterally Square, but those that covered the Vault were extraordinary, being about two Foot square, and of a proportionable Thickness.

5. The Bottom of an old *Roman Coffin*, which consisted of several Pieces dug up in the said *Roman Burial-place*; 'tis of red Clay, but not so fine as the Urns; 'tis fourteen Inches and an Half long, and about eleven broad at one End, and twelve and a Half at the other. 'Tis an Inch thick, and hath Ledges and Pin-holes made to join it with the other Pieces.

6. A *Roman Shuttle*, about three Inches and a Half long, and but one broad, even in the Middle, the Hollow for the *Licium* being but one fourth Part

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of an Inch in the broadest Place, which shews, that it was for Silk, or very fine Linen, perhaps their *Asbestinum*, or combustible winding Sheers.

There were antiently in this City thirty Parish-Churches, but now there are but seventeen in Use, the principal of which are these, which we shall briefly describe, viz.

1. The Cathedral, commonly called the Minster, a great Ornament to the City, and by some thought to be the finest in *England*, and not inferior to any in *Italy*. It is dedicated to St. Peter, and built after the *Gothick* Way. It was first founded by *Paulinus*, who converted *Edwin*, King of *Northumberland*, and his People, to the Christian Faith, *Anno* 626. It was then but a mean Oratory, built only of Wood; but he being constituted the first Bishop, he by the King's Order began to rear a more ample Structure of Stone; but he dying before it was finished, it was compleated by his Successor King *Oswald*. From this Time it continued in a flourishing Condition, till King *Stephen's* Reign, when it was consumed in the Conflagration of the City, together with the noble Library founded here by Archbishop *Egbert*, which *Alcuin*, Preceptor of King *Charles* the Great, stiles the Treasury of Sciences and Arts. It lay buried in its own Ashes till King *Edw. I.* came to the Throne, and then *John Roman*, Treasurer of the Church, laid the Foundation of the present Cathedral, which by the Munificence of the Archbishops, *Melton* and *Thoresby*, and the Contributions of the *Piercys* and *Vavasors* chiefly, recovered the Lustre and Dignity it now hath, outvying all its Neighbours in Art and Stateliness, as will more fully appear by this Survey of it, viz.

1. The Dimensions of it taken by an ingenious Architect are, viz. the Length 324 Foot and an Half, the Breadth at the West End 109, at the East End 103, the Height of it in the Body 99 Foot, of the Lanthorn 188, to the Top-Leads 232.

2. The Windows are very admirable for their Workmanship, all the Panes of Glass being exquisitely painted and adorned with most curious Figures; and in the East Window is portrayed to the Life, the History of the Bible. How they escaped the Hands of the Zealots in the late Times, who placed much of their Religion in Breaking such Windows, and profaning Churches, is not well known; but the common Opinion is, that General *Fairfax*, who commanded the reforming Army against King *Charles I.* being a *Yorkshire* Man, ordered the Glass to be taken down and preserved, as it happened to the Restoration, though 'tis not probable by him so intended.

3. The Choir is spacious and noble, well roofed, and curiously furnished with all decent Habilitments: On the Front of it are the Statues of all the Kings and Queens of *England*, and behind it are a great many fine marble Monuments, among which is a stately one of the late Earl of *Strafford* and his Lady.

4. The Isles of the Church are large and spacious, the Pillars strong and uniform, and the whole Body is adorned with the Monuments of several Persons of Honour and Renown, who died in these Parts; among which is a Monument for Mr. *Swinburn*, the great Civilian, who wrote so excellently about Wills and Testaments, on which this Epitaph is engraved:

*Non vidua caruere Viris, non Patre pupillus,
Dum statit hic Patria Virg; Paternq;
sua, &c.*

In English thus,

Widows did not want their Husbands,
nor the Son

His Father. This Man to them both
was one, &c.

5. The Roof or Superstructure above is made with great Rafters of Timber covered

covered with Lead, and upon one of the Turrets is placed a Lanthorn of 70 Foot square, which discovers itself at a great Distance to be a beautiful Ornament, and there are 288 Steps which lead up to it.

6. The Chapter-House exceeds any of that Kind in the World. It is circular, and one and twenty Yards diameter, raised by many Pillars, and finished with an Arch or Concave at the Top, having no Column to support it in the Middle. Round it are thirty-two Stalls, all of fine Marble, with Pillars all of one Piece of Alabaster. In short, 'tis so glorious a Place, that it truly deserves the Character which is written upon the Roof of it in Letters of Gold.

Ut Rosa flos florum, sic est Domus ista Domorum.

Which may be thus *Englisbed* :

As of all Flow'rs the chiefest is the Rose,

So of all Houses this is, we suppose.

7. In the Vestry, upon the Left Hand as you go in, is a little Well of pure Water, called *St. Peter's Well*, which in the Times of Popery was thought to have been of a great Virtue and Efficacy in charming Evil Spirits, and curing of Diseases ; but since the Abolition of the Papal Authority in these Parts, it hath ceased to work any such Effects (if it did so before); for what Reason we can't guess, unless the Pope should lay an Interdict upon its healing Faculty, and *St. Peter* confirm his Successor's Word.

What more particularly concerns the Rebuildings of the Cathedral, and its Revenues, Jurisdiction, and other Things relating to the See, will be found in the Lives of the Archbishops, which makes it needless to mention them here.

In this Church were nine Chantries, founded by sundry religious Persons, which had certain Priests belonging to them, called Petty Canons, who were obliged to be constantly present in the Choir at all Services there. There were

certain Lands belonging to these Chantries, for the Maintenance of the Priests officiating at them, which Lands were called the Common of the Church.

Of the other Churches of this City we find nothing remarkable but this, *viz.*

1. The Parish-Church of *All-hallows* hath the finest Steeple of a *Gothick* Building, that *England* affords.

2. *St. Mary's* in *Castle-street*, which is built pyramidically, is much admired ; but,

3. *St. Margaret's* in *North-street*, which is of the same Kind of Work, is much more curious, the Tower or Basis that it stands upon being much less in Circumference.

4. *Christ-Church* hath a Steeple lately built, very handsome. In each of which were divers Chantries before the Dissolution. Of the Rest we have only the Names, and can not particularize in them with Profit. Their Value will be found in the Table at the End of the Shire.

There are an Abundance of fine Houses round the Minister, as the Archbishop's Palace, the Dean's, and many of the Prebend's Houses, most of them very handsome ; and near it is the House where the two Weekly Assemblies, on Mondays and Thursdays are kept. These Meetings are great Helps to Strangers, who flock hither in great Numbers for the Conveniency of Boarding, which is very cheap, and their Apartments and Diet good ; for in a Week or Two's Time they may, by using them, (and none is excluded either of them, for Half a Crown a Quarter) be acquainted with all, or most of the genteel Company, Male and Female, in the City and adjoining Country. The Diversions of them are Country-Dances, Play, and drinking Tea. Pope *Honorius* made this Church metropolitical, and then it had twelve Bishopricks subject to it, and all *Scotland* ; but now there are but four, *viz.* *Durham*, *Carlisle*, *Chester*, and the *Isle of Man*.

The Castle here hath lately been repaired, and in a Manner rebuilt, for

the Conveniency of Keeping the Assizes, and to that End is converted from a Palace to a Prison, but by much the finest and pleasanter in England. The Court-yard of the Castle is larger than either the Liberties of the King's Bench or Fleet Prisons in London; and the Air is so good, that one would wonder that any Prisoner should take out an Habeas Corpus to remove himself from it to either of the other, as some have done and do; but 'tis for this Reason probably, because at this Place a Prisoner may never go without the Walls; but from the Fleet or King's Bench a Prisoner in a Coach may go any where in the City of London privately; and many who are Prisoners in them, paying well for their Liberty, are found in all Parts almost. Near the Castle has been an old Tower, which was formerly a Place of great Strength, but is now going to ruin. This is all we find observable of this noble City, save that suitable to its Greatness it hath given Titles of Honour to the greatest of the Nobility, viz.

Otho of Bavaria, said by Dr. Heylin in his Catalogue of Earls and Dukes, to be Earl of York in 1190, but we have no Account of him elsewhere. After him the Title lay dormant so far as we can find, many Years, till in 1385.

Edmund de Langley, the fifth Son of King *Edw. III.* so called from his Birth-place, the King's Manor-house at *Langley* in *Hertfordshire*, who being before Earl of Cambridge, was created Duke of York, 9 *Rich. II.* the Parliament then fitting, as a Reward of his many and great Services before done in France, and against the Scots. But he soon after adhered to the Duke of Gloucester, and the other Lords and Gentlemen, who opposed the Duke of Ireland, and was in the Parliament 10 *Rich. II.* constituted one of those Lords, who had License and Authority to inquire into all the Abuses of Government, and Grievances whatsoever, from *K. Edw. III.*'s Death, till that Year. He was at the Treaty of Peace at *Amiens* in France, 15 *Rich. II.*

and when the King went into Ireland, *Reg. 17*, he was constituted Lieutenant here; and again, the King being out of the Realm, held the same Office, *Reg. 20*. In 22 *Rich. II.* he was appointed Steward of England, to hold that Office till the Earls of Hereford should sue for it; by which great Trusts it is evident he was much in Favour with that Prince, nor was he less with King Henry IV. to his Death, which happened Aug. 1, Anno 1401, 3 *Hen. IV.*

Edward, Earl of Rutland, his eldest Son and Heir, succeeded him in his Dukedom, (his younger Son *Richard* being made soon after Earl of Cambridge). He being twenty-six Years old at his Father's Death, and created Earl of Rutland, 13 *Rich. II.* was a Person in great Trust from that Time, for *Reg. 14*, he was constituted Lord Admiral of the King's Fleet Northward, and in the following Year was in the Wars of France, Justice of the Forests beyond Trent, and Constable of the Tower of London for Life. But he requited the King's Munificence to him with too much Obsequiousness, for he not only consented to the King's foul Design in murdering his Uncle, the Duke of Gloucester, at Calais, but sent one of his Servants to assist in it. He was indeed largely rewarded for this Service by the King, having not only many great Manors bestowed on him for it, but being advanced to the Dignity of Duke of Albemarle, with other gainful Preferments, which he retained as long as King *Richard* held the Crown, which was little more than a Year after; for *Henry*, Duke of Lancaster being raised to the Throne, his Title of Duke and all his Estates were taken from him; which so provoked him, that he conspired with the Dukes of Surrey and Exeter to kill the King at Windsor-Castle; but discovering the Plot, he was not only pardoned, and entrusted in publick Affairs, but in a short Time had his Honour of Duke of York, and his Estate restored, and enjoyed them to his Death, which happened Octob. 25, 3 *Hen. V.* in France,

France, being slain at the great Battle of *Agincourt*. He had begun to build the Collegiate Church of *Fotheringhay*; and before he went the Expedition into *France*, had settled his Estates on the Bishop of *Winchester* and others, to finish and endow it, ordering his Body to be buried in the Church there, when or where-ever he died. He left no Issue, so that his Nephew

Richard, the Son of his younger Brother *Richard*, Earl of *Cambridge*, was his next Heir, at that Time but three Years old. He was the Son of *Richard de Coningsburgh*, by *Anne*, Daughter of *Roger de Mortimer*, Earl of *March*, right Heir to *Lionel*, Duke of *Clarence*. As soon as he came of Age, he entred upon many publick Employments, being made 8 *Hen. VI.* Constable of *England* in the Absence of the Duke of *Bedford*; and having been sent into *France* to guard the Coasts of *Normandy*, and repress a Rebellion there, which he did effectually, he was 18 *Hen. VI.* constituted Lieutenant, and Captain General for all *France* and *Normandy*, and afterwards Regent of *France*, and Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*. But not long after this Fortune changed her Course, and the *English* Affairs proved so unsuccessful in *France*, that he was necessitated, (divers Places surrendring to the *French*) to quit that Country, and retire to his Government in *Ireland*. In the mean Time some Disturbances happened at home, *Jack Cade* with the *Kentish* Men rising up in Rebellion; whereupon he returned into *England*, full of Thoughts of settling the Crown upon his own Head, and to that End joined with *Thomas Courtney*, Earl of *Devon*, *Edward Broke*, Lord *Cobham*, and some other Nobles. He raised an Army of about Ten thousand Men, under a Pretence of removing evil Counsellors, of which he named the Duke of *Somerset* for the Chief, and vindicating the People's Injuries. The King suspected the Design, and getting what Forces he could together, marched towards him; he diverted his Course and got into *Kent*, where finding the *Kentish* Re-

bels dispersed, and most of them gone over to the King's Party, he made his Peace for the present, and swore Obedience to the King, but again rose in Arms for the same Purpose, and had Success at the Battle of *St. Albans*, but was slain at the Battle of *Wakefield*.

Edward, Earl of *March*, succeeded his Father in this Dukedom; and being then at *Glocester*, when his Father was slain, removed to *Shrewsbury*, where he soon gathered an Army of Twenty thousand Men, with which he advanced with all Speed Northwards, to give King *Henry's* Army, headed by the Queen, Battle. *Jasper*, Earl of *Pembroke*, (half Brother to the King) with *James*, Earl of *Wiltshire*, had joined just before, with a great Power of *Welsh* and *Irish*, the Queen's Army; but that did not discourage him; whereupon he hasted towards them, and came to a Fight with them at *Mortimer's Cross*, not far from *Hereford East*, where after a sharp Combat he utterly routed all their Forces, and slew many. Having had this Success, he marched towards *London*, and in the Way joined with the Earl of *Warwick*, who bringing with him a Body of armed Men, made the Earl's Company very numerous. Coming to *London* they called a great Council of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, to whom having read the Articles of Pacification made between the King and his Father, after the Battle of *St. Albans*, which had been confirmed by Parliament, but had been broken on the King's Part, they concluded, That the King was unfit to rule any longer, and forthwith admitted *Edward* for their King, and he afterwards ruled by the Name of *Edward IV.* After he was settled on the Throne, this Honour was vacant, till he appointed

Richard, his second Son, who was first declared, and afterwards created by him Duke of *York*, Anno 1474. He was soon after married to *Anne*, the sole Daughter and Heir of *John Mowbray*, Duke of *Norfolk*, and Earl Marshal of *England*; who dying soon after, *Richard* was

was made Duke of Norfolk, &c. He and his elder Brother, *Edward Prince of Wales*, were both in their Minority at their Father King *Edward's* Death; and their Uncle the Duke of *Glocester* being become Protector of *England*, took them from their Mother into his Care, which proved for no other Reason (as our Historians agree) but to make his own way to the Throne, which he effected by causing them to be both murdered in the Tower of *London*; and he reigned about two Years by the Stile of King *Richard III.* till being slain in *Bosworth-Field*, King *Henry VII.* obtained the Throne, who made

Henry his second Son Duke of *York* in his Infancy, as also Marshal of *England*. He having an Elder Brother Prince *Arthur*, Heir to the Crown, was educated in Learning, in which he was so great a Proficient that he was surnamed *Beauclerk*, and intended for some of the highest Dignities of the Church; but his Brother *Arthur* dying before his Father, he succeeded him in his Throne by the Stile of King *Henry VIII.* after whom we find no other Duke of *York* till many Years after.

Charles, the second Son of King *James I.* (afterwards, by the Death of his elder Brother Prince *Henry*, King of *England*, by the Title of King *Charles I.*) was created Duke of *York*. He was so entitled anno 1604 soon after his Father's Ascent to the Throne of *Great Britain*, as *England* and *Scotland*, after the Union of those Kingdoms, were called; but Prince *Henry* dying in 1612, Prince *Charles* became Heir to the Crown, and was created Prince of *Wales* in 1616, and this Title was swallowed up in the greater, where it lay dormant till the 19th Year of King *Charles I.'s* Reign, when he created

James his second Son, Duke of *York*, at *Oxford* in 1643. He was declared Duke of *York* by his Royal Father, at his Birth, and so entitled to his Father's and King *Charles II.* his Brother's Death, but not created till this Year. He married, while he was Duke of

York, *Anne* the eldest Daughter of *Edward Earl of Clarendon*, by whom he had Issue the Ladies *Mary* and *Anne* (with other Children that died) who became successively Queens of *England*; and after her Decease he married the Lady *Maria-Beatrice*, Daughter of the Duke of *Modena*, by whom he had Issue several Children, but none of them lived before he came to the Throne by the Title of King *James II.* since which Time there has been no Duke of *York*, and so the Title is at present Dormant.

Persons of Note, born or inhabiting in this City, of an inferior Degree;

Alcuin born here, educated under venerable *Bede*, and advanced in this City; where having the Benefit of the Library founded by Archbishop *Egbert*, he plied his Studies so hard that he transplanted it almost into himself, so great and general was his Knowledge. *Bede* makes him the third *Englishman* eminent for Learning. He travelled beyond the Seas, and became Tutor to *Charles* the Emperor, called the Great for his Learning and Knowledge of Arts, which he derived from *Alcuin*. He was the Founder of the University of *Paris*. He was made the first Abbot of *St. Augustin's* at *Canterbury*, and afterwards of *St. Martin's* in the City of *Towers* in *France*, and dying anno 780, was buried in a small Convent adjoining to his Monastery.

Thomas Morton Bishop of *Durham*, who was born in this City in 1564; his Father *Richard Morton* (allied to Cardinal *Morton*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*) was a Mercer (and said to be the first of the Trade that lived here) his Successors in it being his Apprentices. He was bred in the School of this City, and from thence removed to *St. John's College* in *Cambridge*, where for his Merit he was chosen Fellow, and commenced Dr. of Divinity under Dr. *Playfere*, then the King's Professor. He went Chaplain to the Lord *Exeter*, when he was sent Ambassador to the King of *Denmark*, and many German Princes, by King *James I.* after which he was preferred to the Deaneries of *Glocester* and *Winchester*.

Chester first, and then to the Sees of *Chester*, *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, and lastly of *Durham*. He was outed of the last by the Parliament in 1640, but was promised to be allowed 800*l.* a Year for his Maintenance, but got no more than a thousand Pounds. He wrote impartially against Papists and Dissenters. He found some Friends among the Nobility and Gentry, and died at Sir *Henry Yelverton's* House, anno 1659, Aged 95.

Sir *Robert Carr* was by this Accident born in this City. *Thomas Carr* his Father, a Man of Power and Wealth in the Southern Parts of *Scotland*, being active for *Mary Queen of Scots*, was forced to fly his Country, and came to this City, where, though he had been an Inroder, he was suffered to live quietly; and while he was here his Son *Robert* was born. His Father educated him as a Gentleman, and being grown up and expert in warlike Exercises, he had the Misfortune to break his Leg at a Tilting, in *London*, which yet became lucky to him, because by it he came under the Cognizance of King *James I.* who pitying his Ill-luck, inquired into his Family and Person; and finding that his Father had been a Sufferer for the Queen his Mother, and that he was of an handsome Person, and a deserving Man, took him into his Favour, and made him a Baron, Viscount, and Earl of *Somerset*: Nor did he in any Thing demean himself unworthy of these Honors, saving in the Matter of the Countess of *Essex* and Sir *Thomas Overbury*, for which he was banished the Court, and lived and died in Obscurity, anno 1638, and that through the King's Favour, for he was condemned to suffer Death for Murder.

John Walby born in this City, of honest Parentage, but bred an *Austin* Frier, and commencing a Dr. of Divinity at *Oxford*. He was of such an obliging Behaviour, that he gained the Good-will of all he conversed with, being ingenious, industrious, learned, eloquent, pious and prudent. *Pitz* tells us he was chosen Archbishop of *York*, but never

confirmed, and maketh him actually Archbishop of *Dublin*; but *Bale*, who being himself an *Irish* Bishop, doubtless had better Intelligence, mentions no such Thing; and therefore we may conclude it to be a Mistake. He was for a good while a sharp Enemy to the *Wickliffites*, but being present at a Council called by the King to meet at *Stamford*, his Edge much abated towards them, when he saw the unfair Proceedings against them. He died in this Place of his Nativity in the Year 1393.

John Erghom was born in this City, and having run his Course of Education became an *Augustinian* by Profession; but leaving *York* for a Time he went to *Oxford*, where having passed through the Arts, he fixed at last upon Divinity, and proved an admirable Preacher; yet *Bale* says, that he would sometimes step out of the common Road and utter *Nova & inaudita*. He revived a Custom of expounding Scripture a typical Way, which procured him an Abundance of Auditors; because such soft Preaching breaks no Bones, much pleasing the Fancy, but not much crossing our Corruptions. Some Scriptures are indeed capable of such Comments, but not all; when therefore Men venture upon them, they ought to beware that their Inventions don't out-run the Spirit's Intentions. He wrote many Books, and dedicated all, or most of them, to *Edward Stafford* Earl of *Hereford* and Duke of *Buckingham*; and flourished in the Reign of King *Henry VII.* anno 1400, or thereabouts.

Richard Stock, a Native of this City, educated in *St. John's College, Cambridge*, and designed for a Fellow of *Sidney College*, but he refused to accept it; and after some Time became Minister of *Bread-Street, London*, of which he continued Preacher 32 Years to his Death. He was very diligent in his Office, and if in Health never failed to preach twice every Lord's Day. Dr. *Davenant*, whose Father lived in his Parish, was his constant Auditor when he was in *London*. His Preaching was profitable to convert some, confirm others, and edify all. He was Zealous in his

his Life, and a diligent Reformer of all Profanations of the Lord's Day; perswading some Companies to put off their Feasts from Mondays to Tuesdays, that the Lord's Day might not be abused in making Preparations for the Feasts. He hath published several Things, viz. *The Doctrine and Use of Repentance to be practis'd by all*, printed at London, 1610. *A Funeral Sermon*, preached at the Interment of John Lord Harrington, anno 1614. *A Comment on the Prophecy of Malachi*, London, 1641. but Mr. Samuel Torshel is reputed the half Author of it. He died in 1626.

John Lepton of York, Esq; Servant to King James I. who undertook to ride six Days together from York to London, which is 150 Miles, and did accordingly perform it, to the greater Praise of his Strength of Body than Discretion. He set forth in *Aldersgate*, May 20, 1606. and accomplished his Journey every Day before it was dark; which tho' admirable and memorable, is not commendable, because able Bodies ought not, without better Warrant, so to lavish their Strength and venture their Lives.

Henry Swinburn, a noted Civil Lawyer, who, after he had taken his Degree of Bachelor of Civil Law at Oxford, retired to this City, and became a Proctor of the Archbishop's Court, Commissary of the Exchequer, and Judge of the Prerogative Court at York. He hath written a Treatise of Testaments and Wills, of so good Esteem that it hath often been printed; and a Book upon Espousals and matrimonial Contracts; in both which he hath shewed great Skill in the Civil Law. He died at York, anno 1620. and was buried in the Cathedral there.

John Bramhall, who having compleated his Studies in the University of Cambridge, became a Preacher at York, where while he abode he happened to be engaged at North Allerton, in a Disputation with three Jesuits, whom he so shamefully worsted by the Evidence of Truth, wisely and learnedly urged, that Archbishop Matthews, who was then Primate of York, hearing of his Triumph, sent

for him and made him his Chaplain, in which Station he continued to the Archbishop's Death; but in that Time was made Prebendary of York, and Sub-dean of Rippon. He retired to his Parsonage after it, and became beloved and admired by Nobles and Gentry, as well as his Parishioners, yet lay like a Precious Stone in the Dirt, till Sir Thomas Wentworth, Lord President of York, took Notice of him; and carrying him into Ireland with him, he behaved himself so piously and wisely, that he was not only created Bishop of Derry, but at length thought worthy to be the Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland. He died in 1663.

Sir Thomas Glemham, a Person as noble in Blood as eminent for Virtue, having had Experience of the German Wars, was thereby made an Admirable Commander of Horse, and a discreet Governor of a Garrison. He forced York, and was made Governor of it, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces upon the Borders. He kept the City of York eighteen Weeks, in which he gallantly withstood twenty-two Storms, four Countermines, and slew four or five thousand of the Enemies, but was forced after the Battle of *Moston-moor* (which he would not have had fought) to surrender up this City, but upon very honourable Terms for the Garrison, City and Country, whose Trade and Estates, as well as their Persons, were all secured by the Articles, July 16, 1644. He did as great Things at *Carlisle* and *Oxford*, before they were surrendred; but being arrested at London, contrary to the Oxford Articles, he was for some Time a Prisoner in the Fleet; and then passing into Holland he there fell sick and died, having York and Carlisle for his Monument, and Oxford for his Epitaph.

Thomas Herbert, Son of Christopher Herbert, descended from Sir Richard Herbert, was born in the City of York, where his Grandfather Thomas had been Alderman. He was educated a Commoner in *Jesus-College, Cambridge*; and being related

lated to *William Earl of Pembroke*, the great Friend to Scholars, he was sent to travel by him with a suitable Allowance for Charges. He spent some Years abroad in *Asia* and *Africa*, and returning home expected Preferment from the Earl, but was disappointed by his Death, which happened the very next Day; whereupon he travelled again into several Parts of *Europe*. After his Return again he married, and settled in his native Country, delighting himself with the Muses. When the Rebellion began, he joined with the Parliament; and having *Philip Earl of Pembroke* his Patron, he was entrusted as a Commissioner to treat with the King's Party about Peace, and divers other Matters; in which he behaved himself so respectfully to the King, that when the Parliament thought it necessary to remove such Servants as were then about him at *Holdenby-house*, the King chose Mr. *Herbert* to be one of his Attendants, which was approved of by the Parliament, to the King's great Satisfaction. Mr. *Herbert* being thus settled in this honourable Post, behaved himself with singular Fidelity and Diligence, in so much that the King entrusted him with many important Affairs, which he always discharged with great Speed and Exactness; and in general would not part with him as long as he lived; for Bishop *Fuxon* and Mr. *Herbert* were the only Persons who attended him to the Scaffold. King *Charles II.* sensible of his Fidelity, made him a Baron at the Restoration, July 3, 1660. He published a Folio of his first Travels, and wrote a Poem which he entitled *Threnodia Carolina*. He lived at *York* in the last Part of his Life, and died there Mar. 1, 1687.

Having thus far described the renowned City of *York*, we shall take Notice of so many of the Villages, which King *Richard II.* annexed to this City, as we have above observed, of which we find any thing remarkable in our Histories, called the *Ansty*, viz.

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Akeham, or *Ascham*, the Lordship of *Edwin*, Earl of *Mercia* (as appears from *Domesday-book*) in *Edward the Confessor's* Reign; but he being slain in opposing the *Norman* Settlement, it was forfeited to *William the Conqueror*, with his other great Estates in this and other Counties. How long it continued in the Crown we find not, nor any thing of it, 'till *John Lord Grey of Rotherfield* in *Oxfordshire* died possessed of one Moiety of it, Octob. 1. 33 *Edw. III.* and left it to *John Lord Grey* his Son and Heir, from whom it descended to *John* his Son and Heir; but *Maud* his Widow had for her Dowry, beside other Lands, a yearly Rent of 16 Marks out of this Manor of *Askham*, during her Life. *Bartholomew* and *Robert* their Sons possessed it successively; but the last of them leaving only a Daughter and Heir, named *Joan*, she, by her Marriage with Sir *John Deincourt*, carried it into his Family. We find in our Maps two Villages of this Name, distinguished by their Lords, *Ascham Brian* and *Askham Rosard*, which we suppose might happen through the Division of it into Moities; and the Lords building Churches for their Tenants in their Part, it became two distinct Parishes.

Bilburgh hath nothing remarkable in or near it, but the Causeway made over the Common from thence to *Tadcaster*, which otherwise would not be passable.

Bishops-thorp, i. e. the Bishops Village. It was anciently called *S. Andrews-thorp*, 'till *Walter Grey*, Archbishop of *York* purchased it; and to prevent the Mischiefs usually done to Bishops Lands and Goods by the King's Officers, as oft as the See was vacant, settled it upon the Dean and Chapter of *York*, upon Condition that they should always yield it up to his Successors. *Richard Scrope* Archbishop of *York*, an hot furious Man, and a Lover of Innovations, was in this very Place found guilty of High Treason, by King *Henry IV.* in raising a Rebellion, with the Earls of *Northumberland* and

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Westmorland, who all of them were judicially tried and executed for it.

Sir *George Sandy*, the youngest Son of *Edwin Sandys*, Archbishop of *York*, was born here. He proved afterwards a most accomplished Gentleman, and an observant Traveller. He went as far as our Saviour's Sepulchre at *Jerusalem*, and spared no Pains to seek out all the Curiosities and Places in the *Holy Land*, which he has described so lively, with his Passage thither, and Return from thence, that Travellers that will read his Book, may spare their Pains in going thither. He was a good Poet, and hath translated *Ovid's Metamorphosis* into such elegant Verse, that *Ovid's Genius* may seem to have then been in Mr. *Sandys*. He has other Poems, which are sprightly, vigorous and masculine; shewing that he was as good at inventing as translating. He lived to a very great Age, and died about the Year 1641.

William Neile, Son of Sir *Paul Neile*, and Grandson of Dr. *Richard Neile*, was born in the Archbishop's Palace here. His Genius much inclined him to the Study of Mathematicks, and while he lived he made great Improvements in it; for he invented the Equation of a streight Line to a crooked Line, or Parabole, which was so acceptable to the Artists that way, that Dr. *Wallis*, the *Savilian* Professor at *Oxford*, commented on it; and Dr. *Christ. Wren*, and others, have found great Benefit by it. He died young in 1670. much lamented by the *Vertuosi*.

Bolton Piercy. the Lordship and Estate of *Henry Lord Beaumont*, who, in Consideration of the eminent Services he had done for King *Edward I.* was in his Son King *Edward II.*'s Reign, anno 1. filed *Consanguineus Regis*. He continued his Fidelity to that King, who enriched him with many Estates; and among other Things, granted him a Charter of Free Warren in all his Demesne Lands here and elsewhere. In 12 *Edw. III.* he attended that King in his Expediti-

on into *Flanders*, and obtained his Precept to the Sheriff of *Yorkshire*, to permit his Wife and Children to reside in the Tower of *York*, near to the Castle, during his Absence. This Manor continued many Successions in his Family, and at length, with other great Estates, came 38 *Hen. VI.* to *William Viscount Beaumont*, who being a *Lancastrian*, was taken Prisoner in *Towton Field*; and 1 *Edw. IV.* was attainted, being then possessed of this Lordship, and other large Estates. He being freed from his Imprisonment, afterwards joined with the Earl of *Oxford* in rebelling against the same King, and was taken Prisoner again; but surviving the King, and the *Lancastrian* Party getting up again in King *Henry VII.* he was restored in Parliament to his Estate and Honour; and having lived happily under that Prince, died Dec. 28, 24 *Hen. VII.* without Issue or Heir, so far as we can find; tho' several Families of the *Beaumonts* in *Leicestershire* and *Staffordshire* pretended to derive their Pedegrees from the younger Branches of this noble Family of *Beaumonts*, and it may be truly.

The Reverend Dr. *Pierston*, Sub-dean of *York*, being Rector of this Church, expended 800*l.* in building a new Parsonage House.

Dryngbouse, *Drynghous*, or *Dryngbous*, a Village situate upon the Suburbs of the City of *York*, the Lordship and Estate of *John Lord Grey of Rotherfield*, descended to him from his Ancestors, who flourished from the Reign of King *Richard I.* In 4 *Edw. III.* he obtained a Charter of Free Warren in this his Lordship, and divers others, and died possessed of it Octob. 1, 33 *Edw. III.* leaving *John* his Son and Heir; but *Avice* his 2d Wife surviving him, this Lordship was assigned her in part of her Dowry. Whether it came to his Heir *John* we know not, because we find no Mention of it till *Bartholomew*'s Son's Death. When it came into the Possession of *Robert* his Brother, 49 *Edw. III.* He left only one Daughter and Heir *Joan*, who carried this and

and all his other Estates, by her Marriage with Sir John Deincourt, into his Family, among whose Daughters they were divided.

Oketon, Oſton, Oſton, or Oxton, the Lordship and Estate of *Marmaduke de Thweng*, whose Ancestors were antiently Lords of *Kilton-Castle* in *Cleveland*, and other large Possessions in the Northern Parts of *Yorkshire*. He, 21 *Edw. I.* obtained a Charter of Free Warren for all his Demefne Lands here, and in divers other Places in this County. He left two Sons, *Robert* and *Marmaduke*, who successively inherited this Lordship, and his other Estates, which the last of them left to his Son and Heir *William*; who dying without Issue, his Brothers *Robert* and *Thomas* (a Clergy-man) inherited them; and leaving no Child, the large Estates of his Family were divided between his three Sisters, *Lucy*, *Margaret* and *Katherine*, and their Heirs, being all of them married to Knights of good Reputation.

Wigbill, or Wigil, a Village situate on

the Banks of the River *Wharfe*, which was a Seat of an antient Family of the *Stapletons*, of which Sir *Robert Stapleton*, who was Sheriff of this County 23 *Eliz.* met the Judges with seven-score Men in suitable Liveries. He was descended of Sir *Miles Stapleton*, one of the first Founders of the Garter, and Sheriff for five Years together, from 29 *Edw. III.* He was, as Sir *John Harrington* tells us, a Man so well spoken, of such a comely and goodly Personage, and so well acquainted with several Languages, that he had scarcely an Equal (except Sir *Philip Sidney*); to be sure no Superior in *England*. He married one of the Co-heirs of the *Sheringtons*, by whom he had a numerous Posterity. This is all we find memorable of the Villages of the *Aussy*, it being sufficient for them that they enjoy several of the Privileges of the City of *York*: And now we shall proceed to describe the Hundreds of this *West-Riding*, and the Towns and Villages contained in them.

I. The West-Riding contains these Wapentakes.

1. *Aggerage, or Agbride.*
2. *Barkston.*
3. *Claro.*
4. *Morley.*
5. *Osgodcross.*
6. *Skirack.*
7. *Stancliffe.*
8. *Strasford.*
9. *Staincross.*

I. Of the Wapentake of Agbride.

This Hundred, or Wapentake, hath, for its Boundary on the East, the Hundred of *Staincross*, on the South Part of *Cheshire*, on the West Part of *Lancashire*, and on the North the Hundred of *Morley*. The Fee of this Hundred was the Pro-

perty of *Henry Duke of Lancaster*, who dying without Issue Male, his large Estates were divided between his Daughters; of whom *Blanch* being married to *John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster*, fourth Son of King *Edward III.* had the Bailiwick of this Hundred assigned for her Purparty, with many other Estates. In the Reign of King *Edward II.* the Scots being very troublesome, *John de Mowbray*, who had before been Sheriff of *Yorkshire* and Governor of *York*, was commanded by that King to arm all the Commonalty in this Wapentake, in order to an Expedition into *Scotland*. This is all we find of this Wapentake in general; we shall now come to the Towns and Villages.

Wakefield, a large well-built Market-Town, having two good Markets weekly on Thursdays and Fridays, and Fairs on the 1st and 3d Tuesday in *August*, and *October* 31. It is famous for the Cloathing Trade, and for the Bridge over the *Calder*, (which was in the Year 1698, made navigable as far as this Town) upon which King *Edward IV.* built a very neat Chapel in memory of those that were slain in the Battle there; among whom was his Father *Richard Duke of York*. The carved Work was at first very costly and beautiful, but now is much defaced. The whole Structure is very artificially wrought, and is about 10 Yards long and six broad. The Manor did anciently belong to the Earls of *Warren and Surrey*, and continued divers Successions in that Family. For *William Earl of Warren and Surrey*, having built a Priory at *Leaves* in *Suffex* for *Cluniac* Monks, endowed it among other Churches with this at *Wakefield*, leaving the Manor to his Son *John*, from whom it passed through two other *Williams* to *John* their Descendant; who supposing he should have no Child, made over his Estate to King *Edward II.* contenting himself with the Enjoyment of Part of it only for Life, of which this Manor of *Wakefield* was one; but it seems he repented of what he had done, and obtained some part of his Estate of the King again to be at his Disposal, for he was divorced from his Wife: And he had two Sons by *Maud de Nereford*, a Person of a genteel Family in *Norfolk*, viz. *John* and *Thomas*, to whom he gave the Name of *Warren*, and to them he gave this Lordship and several Estates, viz. To the Mother for Life, and after her Decease, to *John* her eldest Son, and his Heirs Male, Remander to *Thomas*; and for want of Heirs to their Bodies, to his right Heirs; and for want of such, to the King and his Heirs.

It came to the Crown in King *Edward III.*'s Days, and was by him given to his fifth Son *Edmund de Langley*, with all the Castles, Manors, and Lands

beyond the *Trent*, formerly belonging to *John de Warren*, Earl of *Surrey*, as the Words of the Grant express it; at the same Time creating him Earl of *Cambridge*, which Title he enjoyed only so long as his Father lived; but for his meritorious Actions for the Good of the State, he was created 9 *Rich. II.* Duke of *York*. He left this Manor, with the rest of the Earl of *Warren*'s Estates, and many of his own, to his Son and Heir *Edward Earl of Rutland*; from whom, for want of Posterity, it came to *Richard de Coningsburgh*, the second Son of *Edmund de Langley Duke of York*; who marrying *Anne*, the Daughter of *Roger Mortimer*, Earl of *March*, his Son *Richard* was found Heir of his Honour and Estate; which laid the Foundation for the Wars between the Houses of *Lancaster* and *York* for the Crown, which vexed the Nation so long; he being descended in a right Line from *Philippa*, Daughter and Heir of *Lionel Duke of Clarence*, the elder Brother of *John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster*; and so having a better Title to the Crown (as he believed) than the Descendants of *John of Gaunt*, who was the younger Brother, by whose Title the present *K. Henry VI.* claimed. *Wakefield* was all this while in this Family of *York*.

Richard Duke of York, last mentioned, was in special Favour with *K. Henry VI.* in the former part of his Reign, and was made Constable of *England* in the Absence of the Duke of *Bedford*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, &c. but being ambitious of obtaining the Crown, he raised some Forces under a Pretence of removing evil Counsellors, and reforming Abuses; but by the Confinement of the Duke of *Somerset*, the Counsellor that was chiefly aimed at, Matters were composed, and the Duke of *York* took an Oath to be obedient for the future. The King happened to be very sick soon after, which gave the Duke an Opportunity of strengthening himself with the Interests of the *Nevils*, Earls of *Warwick* and *Salisbury*; but the King recovering, his Party opposed the Duke's Pro-

Proceedings; and several Battles were fought at *St. Albans*, *Blorebeatb*, and *Northampton*, in which King *Henry* was taken Prisoner, and forced to submit to an Order of Peers in favour of the Duke, viz. That King *Henry* should have the Title of King, during his Life, and the Duke should be Protector and Regent. The Queen could not consent to this Agreement, but raised what Forces she was able in the Northern Parts, and came to a Fight with the Duke near this Town, in which she routed all his Army and slew the Duke himself; whereby his Estate was forfeited to the Crown for the present, and the Hopes of the aspiring *Yorkists* blasted, though it soon after recovered.

Wakefield, the same Year, viz. 38 Hen. VI. was given to *John Talbot*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*, being then in the Crown by the Forfeiture of the Duke of *York*, in Consideration that he had been at great Charges in the King's Service; but he enjoyed it a very little while, being slain a few Months after, with his Brother *Christopher*, in the Battle of *Northampton*, fighting valiantly for the *Lancastrians*. We suppose that this Lordship remained in the *Shrewsbury* Family during the Struggle for the Crown between the *Lancastrians* and *Yorkists*, so that we find no more of this Place all that Time, but this, That *Edward*, Duke of *York*, pursuing his Father's Claim, marched to *York*, and was received by the Citizens, who were made to believe that he came only to claim his Inheritance, the Dutchy of *York*; and to satisfy them of this fully, he promised upon Oath that he would use the Citizens courteously, and be faithful and obedient to the King. By this Means he insinuated himself so much into the good Opinion of the Citizens, that he got a good Sum of Money of them, and then marched into the Country to gather a Party, viz. to *Tadcaster*, this Town and *Sandal*, which were Part of his Inheritance. Here a Company of his Friends came to him, so that his Power increased, but not so much as he expected; whereupon he

marched to *Doncaster*, *Nottingham*, &c. with better Success, which followed him so close over after that he became King, under the Name of King *Edward IV.* and then it can't be doubted but that this Town, and the other Estates belonging to his Father, were resumed by him, and became vested in his Family, though we find no such Thing mentioned in History.

We meet with nothing memorable of the Church of this Town, save that *William 1st.* Earl of *Warren* and *Surrey*, gave it, with the Chapel of *Horbury*, to his Priory of *Lewes* in *Suffex*; and that in it, by the pious Charity of the noble Lady *Campden*, there is a weekly Lecture endowed with 80 Pounds a Year; and so shall proceed to give an Account of such Natives or Inhabitants of it, as have been exemplary, viz.

Henry de Wakefield, a Native most certainly of this Place, because, though there are three Towns of that Name in this County, there is none out of it; and Names are usually taken from the best and greatest Towns. He was made Bishop of *Worcester* by King *Edward III.* and as that Diocese was his Field, so he made a wakeful Pastor of it. He was Lord Treasurer of *England* for one Year, but Bishop much longer; for he was installed in 1375, and died Mar. 11, 1394. He was a great Benefactor to his Cathedral; for he enlarged it in the Body Westward two Arches longer than he found it, and added to it a fair Porch. He lies buried in it under an *Ingens Marmor*, as *Godwin* speaks.

Thomas Robertson, educated a Demy in *Magdalen College*, *Oxford*, where he became first School-master of the School of that House, and was chosen Fellow of it. His Learning so recommended him to such as had the Disposal of Preferments, that in 1539, he was made Treasurer of the Church of *Salisbury*; in 1540, Archdeacon of *Leicester*, and Vicar of *Wakefield*. He was an exact Grammarian and Humanitian, and having printed a Comment on *Lilly's Rules*, he added thereto *Quæ genus*. In 1549, 3 *Edw. VI.*
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he was by that Prince and his Council appointed one of the Number ordered to compile the Liturgy of the Church of England; and in 1557, was made Dean of *Durham* in the Place of Dr. *Horn*, and might have been a Bishop, but he modestly refused it. When Queen *Elizabeth* came to the Throne he lost his Archdeaconry and Deanery, because he refused to take the Oath of Supremacy. What became of him afterwards we know not, nor any Thing more of him, but that he left divers little Tracts of grammatical Learning, which were all printed together at *Basil* in 1532, and his *Heteroclites* are the same now in Use.

Charles Hoole, educated in the Free-School of this his native Place; and by the Advice of Dr. *Robert Sanderson*, his Kinsman, sent to *Lincoln College*, *Oxford*, where he became a great Proficient in the *Greek* and *Hebrew* Tongues, and Philosophy. Having taken one Degree in Arts, he left the College, and by the Interest of Dr. *Sanderson* became Master of the Free School at *Rotheram* in *Yorkshire*, and then proceeded in Arts. He being a noted Royalist, was forced in the Beginning of the Civil Wars to leave *Rotheram*, and retire to *London*, where he got a Livelihood by teaching a private School in *Red-Cross-street*, and afterwards in *Token-house Garden* in *Lothbury*; in which Schools 'twas said Boys were improved in Learning to a Miracle; but notwithstanding his Privacy, he was troubled for his Loyalty there. He was a good *Latinist*, *Grecian* and *Hebrician*, and admirably skilled in classical Learning; but being a School-master, his Writings, which are twenty-four Books, tend all that way. At the Restoration he had Hopes of Preferment from Dr. *Robert Sanderson* his Kinsman, who was made Bishop of *Lincoln*, and having taken him for his Chaplain, gave him a Prebend in that Church, and would have done more for him if he had lived; but dying, he saw himself under a Necessity to take the small Rectory of *Stock* near *Chelmsford* in *Essex*, where he spent the Remainder

of his Days in great Content to himself and Parishioners, and died *March* 7, 1666-7, and lies buried in an Arch of the Chancel there, near the Communion-Table. He put out the *Greek Testament*, with an Explication of the most difficult Words, as they are found in *Pasor's Lexicon*, and it had several Editions.

Hugh (Paulin) Cressy, Son of *Hugh Cressy* of this Town, where having been educated in Grammar, he was sent to *Oxford*, and having taken his Bachelor of Arts Degree, was chosen Fellow of *Merton College*, where he commenced Master of Arts. Being entred into Orders, he became Chaplain to the Earl of *Strafford*, and the Lord *Falkland*, and travelled with *Charles Berkley*, Esq; successively, and was nominated by them to some Preferments; but the Troubles coming on, never enjoyed any of them. Being after all this destitute of a comfortable Subsistence, and the Church of *England* tumbling down, he, after mature Deliberation, resolved to turn Papist, and accordingly recanted the Protestant Doctrines, as heretical, at *Rome*, in 1646. He was some Time determining how to settle, but at length took upon him the *Benedictine* Order, and published the Reasons of his Change, which he sent to Dr. *Hammond*; but that Doctor would not become his Antagonist, because they had before been Friends, and only invited him into *England*, assuring him, that he should be well provided for, and never molested in Conscience. He thanked the Dr. for his kind Offer, but told him he could not accept of it, because he had almost vowed Poverty and renouncing the World. Being after this at *Paris*, Queen *Mary* was bountiful to him, and gave him 100 Crowns, to go and settle himself among the *Benedictines* at *Doway*, and then changed his Name of *Hugh Paulin* to *Serenus*; and having abode seven Years there, was sent into *England*, one of the Mission, where he was made Queen *Katharine's* Servant, wrote strenuously many Years for the Catholic Cause

Cause against Dr. *Stillingsfleet* and others, and died at Mr. *Caryl's* of *East Greensted* in *Suffex*, Aug. 10, 1674.

Jeremiah Whitacre was born in this Town, bred Master of Arts in *Sidney College, Cambridge*, from whence departing he became School-master of *Okeham*, and after Minister of *Stretton* in *Rutlandshire*. He was chosen to be one of the Divines in the Assembly in 1642; but behaved himself in it with great Moderation. He at length came to be the Preacher at *St. Mary Magdalen's* *Bermondsey* in *Southwark*, where he discharged his Office singularly well, being a solid Divine, and a Man made up of Piety to GOD, Pity to the Poor, and Patience in himself; of which, as he had great Occasion for them, he made the best Use; for he was zealous in teaching and inculcating the heavenly Doctrines of the Gospel on his People; he was so bountiful to all that wanted, that his Charity to the Poor knew no Bounds but an empty Purse; and being sorely afflicted with the Gout and Stone, and Ulcers in his Bladder and Kidneys, he endured them with admirable Patience, till they put an End to his Life in 1654, June 6.

Richard Thompson, a Native of this Town, where he was bred in Grammar, and from thence sent to *University College, Oxford*, where he took his first Degree, and soon after, upon some Distaste, removed to *Cambridge*, where he took his Master's Degree, and entered soon after into Orders, which qualifying him for the Ministry, he became Curate at *Brington* in *Northamptonshire* for Dr. *Pierce*, who being made Dean of *Salisbury*, gave him a Prebend, and presented him to *St. Mary's* at *Marlborough* in *Wilts*; besides which he obtained the Church of *Bedminster* near *Bristol*, and *St. Mary Radcliffe* Vicarage. He was a zealous Church-man; and when the Plots were on Foot in 1678, and 1679, he said in his Sermon at *Salisbury*, That there was no Popish, but a Presbyterian Plot, by which he got the Name of a Papist first; and because he was a great

Opposer of Petitions for the Sitting of the Parliament, he was brought into Trouble for so doing; and when the Parliament sat, he was one of those that were brought upon their Knees for being against Petitioning, and blasted as a Papist. But King *Charles II.* in Consideration of his Sufferings, gave him the Deanery of *Bristol*, in which, when he was installed, he had his Doctor's Degree conferred on him at *Cambridge*. He hath some Things in print, and dying in 1685, he was buried in the South Isle of the Cathedral of *Bristol* soon after.

William Pindar, Son of *Nicholas Pindar* of this Town, was born and bred up in Grammar Learning here, and for some little Time an Apprentice to an Oil-Drawer there; but being addicted to Learning was removed to *Oxford*, and took his Degree with *Richard Thompson* in 1667. Being entered into Holy Orders, he became Rector of *St. Ebbe's* Church, *Oxon*, but he kept it but a little Time before he was made Chaplain to *Ford Lord Gray*, in whose Service he died, and was buried at *Gosfield* in *Essex*, where his Lord had a Seat. He was a very ready Disputant and noted Preacher, and would, if GOD had spared his Life, been very serviceable to the Church of *England*, as his Sermons may prove; in one of which he foretold the Popish Plot, as it was interpreted. He died in 1678. This is the only Markertown in this *Wapentake*; the Villages of Note are,

Almonbury, now a small inconsiderable Village; but in the Beginning of the Saxon Times it seems to have made a great Figure, for it was a Royal Seat of the *English Saxons*, and graced with a Church, built by *Paulinus*, the Apostle of those Parts, and dedicated to *St. Alban*, from whom, at first, it took the Name of *Albanbury*, which is now by Corruption turned into *Almonbury*. This hath been the common Opinion of our Antiquaries; but some deduce it of late from the *Almanes*, who came into Britain as Auxiliaries to the Romans. In these

those cruel Wars which *Ceadwall*, the *Britain*, and *Penda* the *Mercian*, made upon *Edwin*, King of these Parts, it was burnt down, as some Antiquaries have thought certain from the Colour of the Stones to this Day; but this is a groundless Conjecture; for the Houses were mostly built of Wood, and there is no Appearance of Stone, or Brick; but the Stones that are used in the present Buildings, though they have on the Edges a Kind of Blackness; yet 'tis no other than the Stones in the Quarry half a Mile off have, which lying very deep, can't be supposed to take that Colour from Fire. In after Times there was built a Castle here, which was confirmed to *Henry Lacy* by King *Stephen*.

Near this Village is a steep Hill, only accessible by one Way from the Plain, where are the Marks of an old Rampire, and some Ruins of a Wall and Castle, well guarded with a triple Fortification round it, as may easily be discerned. Some will have it to be the Remains of *Olicana*, but it is really the Ruins of *Cambodunum* (by Mistake called by *Ptolemy*, *Camelodunum*, and by *Bede*, *Campo-dunum*), as appears by the Distance which *Antoninus* makes from *Mancunium* on the one Hand, and *Calcaria* on the other. In King *Alfred's* Paraphrase it is rendered *Donafelda*, and in a MS. Copy of *Bede* it is called *Campodono*, as 'tis also in the *Lovain* Edition, from whence *Stapleton* translates it, *Champion* called *Down*: So much do the Learned differ in such Matters, that their Judgment can't be safely depended upon.

The Fee of this Lordship was the Estate of *Henry*, Duke of *Lancaster*, at his Death in 1360, 35 *Edw.* III. how long it had been in his Family before, we do not find. He left no Issue Male, but only two Daughters, *Maud* and *Blanch*, which last being married to *John of Gaunt*, Earl of *Richmond*, and 4th Son to King *Edw.* III. his great Estate, upon the Partition made the same Year, was divided between them, and this Manor among many others became hers; and on her Account her Husband was made

Duke of *Lancaster*, as her Father had been. He having Issue by her, had an Assignment of all her Part to them and their Heirs; but which of her Sons inherited this Manor, we can't discover.

Altofts, a small Village situate upon the River *Calder*, near the utmost Corner Northward of this Hundred, the Lordship of *Henry*, Duke of *Lancaster*; and upon the Division between his two Daughters and Heirs, *Maud* and *Blanch*, was allotted to this later, and so came with *Almonbury* to *John of Gaunt*, and with it was settled on their Heirs.

This Village deserves our Notice, for being the Seat of *John Triefston*, Esq. who gave certain Lands in *Pontefract* to *University* College in *Oxford*, for the Sustentation of one Fellow and two Scholars, to be Natives of *Yorkshire*, allotting to them, 10 *l.* a Year to the Fellow, and 5 *l.* a Year to each of the Scholars, and purchasing Chambers for them, and a Freedom from the Decrements of the College.

Bretton, the Lordship and Estate of *Marmaduke Thweng*, for which 7 *Edw.* I. he obtained a Charter of Free Warren for all his Demesne Lands in it, with other of his Lands, leaving them so privileged to *Robert* his Son, who having no Issue, *Marmaduke* his Brother inherited them. He was summoned to Parliament among the Barons, from 35 *Edward* I. to the 16 *Edw.* II. He left Heirs, who inherited this and his other Estates, as we suppose.

Carleton, the Lordship and Estate of *Ralph Fitz-Ranulph*, descended from *Ribald*, the Brother of *Alan Niger*, second Earl of *Britanny* and *Richmond*. He died 54 *Edw.* III. and leaving no Issue Male, his Estate was divided by the King's Escheator, among his three Daughters, of which *Mary* the Eldest, then the Wife of *Robert de Nevill*, had this Manor of *Carleton*, Part of her Share, besides what was reserved for her Mother *Anastasia's* Dowry.

Dalton, the Lordship of *Robert de Tode-nei*, a noble Norman, who having been an Assistant to the Conqueror in subdu-
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ing *England*, was rewarded with many large Estates in this and other Counties, of which this of *Dalton* was one, and we may suppose one of the most considerable, because it is mentioned in the first Place in *Domesday-book*. He was, it seems, a very devout Man, according to the Religion of those Times; for besides a Priory for Monks, which he built and endowed near his Castle of *Belvoir*, and made it a Cell to *St. Albans*, for which Protomartyr he had a peculiar Respect, he gave the Tithes of this Manor, besides other Lands, to the Abbey of *St. Mary's* at *York*, which *Agnes* his Daughter and Heir confirmed.

Holmsforth or *Holmsfrithe*, the Possession of *Edmund de Langley*, fifth Son of *Edward III.* of which, with many other Estates, he died seised, *Aug. 1, 5 Hen. IV.* and left them to his Son and Heir *Edward*, Earl of *Rutland*, and by his Father's Death, Earl of *Cambridge* and Duke of *York*, who leaving no Issue, his Honour and Estate passed to *Richard de Coningsburgh* his younger Brother's Son, whose Mother being *Anne*, the Daughter of *Roger Mortimer*, Earl of *March*, by *Philippa*, the only Daughter and Heir of *Lionel*, Duke of *Clarence*, elder Brother to *John de Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*; he in her Right claimed the Crown against King *Hen. VI.*

Horbury, or *Horbery*, a Chapelry to *Wakefield*, the Lordship of which Place being the Estate of *William*, 1st Earl of *Warren* and *Surrey*, he gave it to the Priory of *Lewis* in *Sussex*, being of his Foundation, with divers Churches in this County.

Huthersfield, or *Hudresfield*, the Seat and Estate of *Thomas Talbot*, descended to him from his Ancestors, who had for a long Time had their Residence here. He was constituted Governor of *Clitheroe Castle* in *Lancashire*, by *Edmund Lord Lucy*, Constable of *Chester*, and had of his Gift the Manors of *Balball* and *Mitton* in Fee farm. His Son *Edmund* was also much in Favour with *Henry Lucy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, who made him Steward of *Blackburnshire*, and gave him a Charter

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of Free Warren in all the *Demesne Lands* of the Lordships, *Edmund Lord Lucy* had given his Father. He was 34 *Edw. I.* made a Knight by Bathing, and other Ceremonies, with Prince *Edward*.

Medley, a Village so called from its Situation between the Rivers *Calder* and *Aire*, just at their Joining at about five Miles distance from *Wakefield*. In the 15th Century it was the Seat of *Robert Waterton*, Master of the Horse to King *Hen. IV.* and afterwards of the famous Sir *John Savil*, a most worthy Baron of the Exchequer, to whose Learning Mr. *Camden* owns himself much beholden, not only for his Civility, but his great Assistance in composing his *Britannia*. He has a stately Monument in the Church of this Place, which says, That by the Special Favour of the King, *James I.* he was made Justice of Assize in his own County. *John Savile*, Esq; descended of this Judge, is Lord of the Manor of this Place, and hath a curious Seat here, remarkable in many particulars; but especially for the long Gallery, in the Windows of which are painted the Arms of the *Yorkshire Nobility*, as they were in Queen *Elizabeth's* Days.

Otho Hunt, Fellow of *University College*, and afterwards Rector of this Parish, gave to the said College all his Lands, both Free and Copyhold, lying in it, for the Maintenance of one Scholar born in *Swinton*, in the Parish of *Wath*, or in the Parishes of *Metheley* and *Kirkburton*; and for Want of such, in any other Place of this Shire.

In the tenth Year of the Reign of the late King *William III.* an Act was passed in Parliament for making and keeping navigable the fore-mentioned two Rivers.

Newland, a Village situate upon the River *Calder*, a little above *Wakefield*, in which Sir *William de la Pole* had some Lands, as it was found at his Decease; but whether he had the Manor, or not, we can't discover. He left them at his Death, in 40 *Edw. III.* to *Michael de la Pole*,

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Pole, his Son and Heir, who became a Man of great Note in his Time. At this Place are several wooden Bridges over little Dykes made for Drains of their Lands.

Sandall, or *Sandball*, the Lordship of the Earls of *Warren*, of which *John* the last Earl of that Name being possessed, despaired of any Issue by his Wife, and therefore settled his whole Estate upon King *Edw.* II. and his Heirs, reserving only some Part of it for Life. It came to King *Edw.* III. who disposed of this Manor, as we shall shew by and by. *John*, Earl of *Warren*, whose Mind was never at Liberty from the Slavery of his Lust, built a Castle here, to carry on his adulterous Design; for being too familiar with the Wife of *Thomas*, Earl of *Lancaster*, he purposed to keep her there securely from her Husband, which the Earl of *Lancaster* being sensible of, was divorced from her, and she afterwards married *Ebulo le Strange*, one of her Paramours.

While this Manor was in the King's Hands, *Edward Baliol* came out of *France*, and obtained so much Favour by the Assistance of the Lord *Henry Beaumont*, and some other Nobles, that King *Edward* granted him a License to raise an Army in *England* to recover his Right to the Crown of *Scotland*, upon Condition, that if he recovered it, he should hold it of him as his superior Lord. *Edward Baliol* in the mean Time, while the King's Grants were procuring, and an Army raising, was kept secretly at the King's Manor of *Sandall*, with the Lady *Vesey*; and when all Things were ready, he with an Army of 500 Men took Ship at *Ravenspurgh* in this County, and at length arriving in *Scotland*, was so victorious, that in a little Time he was crowned King of that Realm, but lost it again before *Christmas*.

The Manor and Castle of this Place being in the King's Disposal, he gave them, with many other great Estates, to *Edmund de Langley*, Earl of *Cambridge* and Duke of *Yerk*, in whose Family

they continued, till *Richard Plantagenet*, Duke of *York*, contending for the Crown with King *Hen.* VI. after divers successful Battles, was by the Queen forced to come to the fatal Battle of *Wakefield*; the Duke had appointed the Place for his Army to rendezvous at this Castle, and going before with a small Body of Men, ordered the Earl of *March* his Son, to follow him thither with all his Power. The Queen having Intelligence of this Appointment, followed him with all Speed, intending to fall upon him before his Army was united; which she accordingly did; for bringing up her Army to the Castle Gates, she did, as it were, brave him to come forth, which he accordingly did, tho' much inferior in Number of Men; and joining Battle between this Place and *Wakefield*, being overpowered, his little Army was soon routed, and himself slain. He was first buried at *Pontefract*, and afterwards removed to *Fotheringhay*.

In the very Place where this Battle was fought, was found many Years after, a gold Ring, supposed to belong to that Duke, now, or late in the Possession of Mr. *Thoresby*. Within it is engraved, in the Characters of that Age, *Pour bon Amour*; and on the Outside, which is very broad, are wrought the Effigies of three Saints.

On the Right Hand of the Highway leading from this Place to *Wakefield*, is a small square Piece of Ground hedged in from a Close, within which (before the Civil Wars between K. *Charles* I. and the Parliament) there stood a Cross of Stone, where *Richard*, Duke of *York*, was slain. The Owners are obliged, by the Tenure of their Land, to hedge it in from the Close.

Whitley, the Seat of the antient and famous Family of the *Beaumonts*, who are different from that of the Barons and Viscounts *Beaumont*, and flourished in *England* before they came over, but it is now extinct; the last Heir Male, *Richard Beaumont*, being lately dead without Issue. Their Seat was *Whitley-Hall*.

Hall. These are all the Villages of this Wapentake, which afford us any Thing remarkable, and so we proceed to

II. The Wapentake of Barkston.

This Wapentake borders on the East upon the River *Ouse*, which parts it from the *East-Riding*; on the South upon the Wapentake of *Osgodcross*, on the West on the Wapentake of *Skirack*, and on the North on the *Ansty*. The Fee of this Wapentake was in the Crown, and when the *Scots* were troublesome in King *Edw. II.*'s Reign, *John de Mowbray*, who had a little before been Sheriff of *Yorkshire*, and Governor of *York*, had a Command to array all the Commonalty in this Wapentake, in order to an Expedition into *Scotland*. There are in this Wapentake three Market-Towns, *viz.* *Selby*, *Shirborn*, and *Tadcaster*.

Selby, a pretty populous, though small Market-Town, situate upon the River *Ouse*, whose Market is on Monday weekly, and Fairs on *June 11*, and *Sept. 29*. This Town is famous in our Histories for the Birth of King *Hen. I.* on which Account it was (as we may suppose) that *William I.* his Father, surnamed *The Conqueror*, built a Church or Abbey here, which he dedicated to St. *German*, who extirpated the *Pelagian* Heresy in *Britain*; although it had often revived. *Robert de Tani* was one of the Witnesses to the Charter of that King, for his Foundation of it. The Abbot of this Church had a Place in Parliament. In the Time of the Civil Wars this Town was held by Sir *Thomas Fairfax* for the Parliament; but *William*, Earl of *Newcastle*, having got Possession of *York*, and being Master of the Field, the Lord *Fairfax* left it, and retired to *Pontefract* and *Hallifax*. In 1690, Part of this antient and beautiful Church, with Half of the Steeple, fell down suddenly about Six o'Clock of a Sunday Morning, but it is since rebuilt.

Shirborn, a good Town near Half a Mile long, taking its Name from the Clearness of the Rivulet that runs by it, or rather from *Scire*, a Division, it being seated on a Burn or Brook on the Borders of the *Elmet*. The Market here is on Saturday weekly, and Fair on *Aug. 10*. It was given 800 Years ago, by King *Athelstan*, to the Archbishops of *York*, and is noted for the plentiful Production of Cherries. But that which makes this Place most famous is the Benefaction of *Robert Hungate*, Esq; a most zealous Protestant, who by Will ordained the Erection of an Hospital and School, with all Conveniencies of Lodgings, for twenty-four Orphans, who have each of them 5 *l. per Ann.* allowed for their Maintenance therein, from seven to fifteen Years of Age, and then a Provision is made for binding them Apprentices, or sending them to the University. These Allowances, with the Salaries, 1. To the Master, who is also to catechise the Children, which is 30 *l.* a Year; 2. To the Usher, which is twenty Marks; 3. To a Man and his Wife, who are to make suitable Provisions of Meat and Apparel for the Orphans, and 4. Forty Marks *per Ann.* for four poor Scholars in St. *John's College, Cambridge*, &c. amount in all together to Two hundred and fifty Pounds a Year. In the Year 1645, here happened a Battle between the King and Parliament's Forces, in which Sir *R. Hutton*, Sir *Francis Carnaby*, &c. were slain on the King's Side. The last of them being fallen, got upon his Knees, and cried, *Lord have mercy on me, and bless and prosper his Majesty*, and then gave up the Ghost.

Tadcaster, a small Town of three Fathom in Length, well provided for the Reception of Travellers. Its weekly Market is on Thursday, and Fair yearly on *Aug. 10*. It is noted for the Plenty of Lime-stone here digged up, which our Antiquaries think Ground sufficient to place *Antoninus's Calcaria* here, for it is just nine Miles from *York*, which

which is the Distance fixed in his *Itinerary*. And Lime-stone, which is the main Ingredient in Mortar, is hardly found hereabout, but plentifully here, from whence it is conveyed to York, and all the Country round, for Building; but besides this Argument, they use several others to the same Purpose; as, (1.) That the Britains, Saxons, and northern English, after the Manner of the Latins, call the Lime-stone Cale, and the Theodosian Code names the Burners of the Lime-stone Calcarientes; from whence 'tis not improbable, that this Town had the Name of Calcaria. (2.) Again, there is an Hill near this Town called *Kelk-bar*, or *Kelebar*, which seems to retain something of the old Name. (3.) Not to mention that it stands near a Roman consular Way; there have been many Coins of Roman Emperors dug up here, and there are the Marks of a Trench quite round the Town, and the Platform of an old Castle, out of the Ruins of which there was a Bridge made over the River *Wharfe* not many Years ago.

The Church of our Lady in this Town was given by *Maud*, the Relict of *William*, Earl of *Warwick*, Daughter of *William de Percy*, unto the Monks of *Sallay* in *Craven*, for the Health of the Souls of her said Father, and *Adelidis* her Mother; *William*, Earl of *Warwick*, her late Husband; *Alan*, her Brother, and *Agnès*, her Sister.

Here, at this Town, *Dr. Owen Oglethorpe*, a Native of *Newton-Kyme*, Bishop of *Carlisle*, who crowned *Queen Elizabeth* (the See of *Canterbury* being then vacant, and the Archbishop of *York*, *Dr. Nicholas Heath*, refusing to do it) founded and endowed a Free-School, as also an Hospital for twelve poor People, with a suitable Reventue.

The *Wharfe*, notwithstanding there has been so much laid out in Building a Bridge over it by the Inhabitants of this Town, and hath so many Rivulets emptying themselves into it, yet runs so low in Summer-time, that there is

scarcely any Stream discernable; which being observed by a certain Gentleman passing over it at that Season, he made these Verses on it:

*Nil Tadcaster habet musis vel carmine
dignum,
Præter magnifice structum sine flumine
pontem.*

That is,

Our Muse at Tadcaster can find no
Theme,
But a fine Bridge, and under it no
Stream.

This is all we find remarkable in these three Market-Towns, and now we pass to the Villages, viz. *Appleton*, the Lordship and Estate of *William Lord Latimer*, who having been summoned to Parliament, from 42 *Edw. III.* to 3 *Richard II.* died seized of this Maner, and many other Estates, leaving them to his only Daughter and Heir, *Elizabeth*, the Wife of *John Lord Nevil of Raby*.

Berwick in *Elmet*, so called from its Production *Bepe*, i. e. Bread-corn, and *Pic*, a Village. During the Heptarchy, the Kings of *Northumberland* had their Granary here. In After-times this Manor belonged to the *Lacys*, Earls of *Lincoln*, who had three Plow-lands here, of which Ten make a Fee, and from them it passed to the Earls of *Lancaster*. Things remarkable in this Place are, (1.) The Mount called the *Hall Tower-hill*, from which is a fair Prospect over the adjoining Country. It hath round it two Trenches, viz. 1. The Inner, which is two Perches deep, and two Furlongs and three Perches round. The Mount being six Perches high. 2. The Outer, four Furlongs in Length. (2.) A Roman Agger on the North-Side of the Town, very high and steep on both Sides, Part of the Roman Way from *Bramham-moor*; it is called *Wendel-hill*, from its winding towards *Hall Tower-hill*. 'Tis probable it was made by the *Vandals*, who

who having invaded *Gaul*, were sent by the Emperor *Probus* to inhabit in this Country, and might be desirous to leave their Name at this Place of their Settlement; for the *Romans* pronounced *V* as we do *W*.

The Church is dedicated to *All Saints* or *All-hallows*. It hath been well adorned with painted Glass, which is now most of it defaced, but by the Reminders 'tis guessed not to be more antient than King *Hen. V.*'s Time. The Steeple was built in King *Hen. VI.*'s Reign, for which the *Vassors* found the Stone, and *Richard Burnham* gave ten Marks towards it. The Family of *Gascoigns* are interred in the Closet on the North-Side of it, and the *Ellys's* of *Kiddal* in our Lady's Choir on the South-Side. Some of the Family of *Greenfield* have Monuments in it, but none of them are older than the Reigns of King *Hen. VI.* and King *Edw. IV.* The Parsonage hath lately been built by Mr. *Jordan Tankred*, as the Barn was by Mr. *Richard Burnham* in 1440. Mr. *George Plaxton* was Rector here in 1715. Some Curates of this Place were eminent Men, as Mr. *Bright* in 1613, and three Mr. *Bridges*; the present Rector resides, to the great Satisfaction of the People, whom he has brought to a monthly Communion.

Braham, a Lordship, in which *Berta*, Niece of *Ranulph de Glanvill*, and late Wife of *William de Stutevill*, had a Part, and being married to *Robert de Middleham*, he gave Two hundred Marks Fine to King *John*, Reg. 8, that he might have the Livery of it. To him succeeded *Ranulph* his Son and Heir, who gave the like Fine to the same King, Reg. 17, for the Inheritance of it. It was the Estate of his Mother *Berta*, who was then dead.

Brotherton, a Village situate on the River *Aire*, a little below the Confluence of the *Kaldre*, where *Margaret*, Wife of King *Edw. I.* took up as she was hunting, and was delivered of a Son, whom, in his Baptism, she caused to be named *Thomas*, from St. *Thomas*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, to whom she prayed in her

Extremity to ease her of her Pain; and from his native Place here he was called *de Brotherton*. He was born June 1, 1300, and by his Father made Earl of *Norfolk* and Marshal of *England*.

Not far from the Church is a Piece of Ground of twenty Acres, surrounded with a Trench and a Wall, where (as Tradition informs us) stood the House, in which Queen *Margaret* was brought to Bed, and the Tenants are obliged by the Tenure of their Land to keep it surrounded with a Wall of Stone. Somewhat below this Town the River *Aire* is joined by the *Dan*, and then runs into the River *Ouse*; near it is found a yellow Marle of such Virtue, that the Fields once manured with it, prove fruitful many Years after. At this Town the Lime-stone dug up plentifully in *Elmet* is burnt, and carried in great Quantities for Sale to *Wakefield*, &c. where it is sold for Manure into the western Parts of this County.

Byram, the Seat of Sir *John Ramsden*, Knt. who was Sheriff of this County in the Beginning of the Disagreement between King *Charles I.* and his Parliament. From him was descended ('tis probable) *Henry Ramsden*, Fellow of *Lincoln College* and Vicar of *Hallifax*, in which Church he lies buried. He died in 1637.

Carlton, the Lordship and Estate of *Nicholas de Meinil*, who died seised of it 15 *Edw. II.* and left it with his other Estates to *John* his Son and Heir, whose Son and Grandson of the same Name dying in his Life-time, most of his Lands descended to *Alice* his Granddaughter, then the Wife of *John de Boulton*; but it seems that this Manor, and some other of his Lands were entailed upon the Heir Male; for we find one *Nicholas Meinil*, a distant Relation of this Family, yet a Gentleman of Figure, being summoned to Parliament from 9 to 16 *Edw. III.* in Possession of this Lordship, and some other Estates of the said *John*. This Manor and several others were at that Time held of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, by the Tenure of serving him with the Cup, in which he should drink, upon

on the Day of his Inthronization, and receiving the Fees belonging to that Office. *Philip Darcy*, his Daughter's Son, was his Heir.

This Town was the native Place of *Sir Robert Stapylton*, Knt. descended of a Roman-Catholick Family; but being turned Protestant, was made one of the Gentlemen in ordinary of the Privy Chamber to Prince *Charles* (afterwards King *Charles II.*) and attending King *Charles I.* when he left *London*, by Reason of the Tumults, was knighted in 1642, followed him to *Edgehill* Battle, and after that to *Oxford*, where he was soon after created Doctor of Civil Law. He suffered much for the Royal Cause till the Restoration, when he was made a Gentleman-Usher of the Privy Chamber, in which Place he continued to his Death in 1669.

Cawood, a Castle of the Archbishop of *York's*, which King *Athelstan* gave to his Church. In the Civil Wars the Lord *Fairfax* held it with *Tadcaster* and *Selby* for the Parliament; but *William*, Earl of *Newcastle*, having possessed himself of *York*, soon made himself Master of the Field, and so the Lord *Fairfax* thought it necessary to retire to *Pontefract* and *Hallifax*; whereby *Selby*, *Tadcaster*, and this Castle, came into the Earl's Power, which the whole County soon followed.

Clifford, a small Village near *Wetherby*, where is a Moor, which the Earl of *Northumberland* chose for the Rendezvous of his Reforming Army, 12 *Eliz.* by which he endeavoured to re-establish Popery, the old Religion of the Realm. The Papists were zealous to promote this Rebellion, and met at the Earl of *Westmorland's* for that Purpose. The Army that appeared here consisted of 5000 Foot and 2000 Horse, with which he designed to possess himself of *York*; but the Earl of *Suffex*, President of the North, with divers other Lords, having raised a great Army, advanced towards them, which put the Rebels into such a Fear that they fled into *Scotland*, where the Earl of *Northumberland* joined himself with the *Grahams*, great Robbers at

Harelaw, but at length was delivered up to the Queen by the Earl of *Morton*, Governor of *Scotland*, and beheaded at *York*, 13 *Eliz.* Aug. 22.

Fayerbourn, or *Farburn*, the Lordship and Estate of *Adam de Eversingham*, who died seised of it 9 *Edw. I.* and left it to his Son and Heir *Robert*, who dying 15 *Edw. I.* left it to *Adam* his Brother, who was made Knight by Bathing with Prince *Edward*, 34 *Edw. I.* Here are several Quarries of *Alabaster*, (called *Plaster* here) which nigh the Surface is soft, and rises in thin Flakes, two or three Inches thick; but that which lies deeper is thicker and harder, inso-much that they are forced to blow it up with Gunpowder; that with the bluish Veins is hardest and best, the Coarsest of which is used for *Plastering*, and Finest for Images and funeral Monuments; for they can dig it up in Pieces of a Tun weight, and more.

Gateforth, or *Gaytsford*, the Lordship of *Henry de Bromflet*, who being a great Zealot, according to the Religion of those Times, declared in his Last Will and Testament, that he was the principal Founder of the Order of *White Friars* all over *England*, and ordered that this Lordship, and divers others in this Shire, should be sold by his Executors, and the Money received for the same, should be disposed for the Weal of his Soul, in Chantryes and other Works of Charity, viz. to find six Priests perpetually to sing for his Soul, and for the Souls of his Father and Mother, in the Place which he had nominated. He was summoned to Parliament from 28 *Hen. VI.* to 6 *Edw. IV.* and died two Years after, possessed of these Lands. In Pursuance of his Will, *William Rishton*, his Executor, by Covenant indented, with certain Members of the Choir of *Beverley* Minster, and for the Sum of 86*l.* paid down, obliged them and their Successors, that one of their Number should celebrate Divine Service for his Soul in their Collegiate Church for ever.

Hesslewood,

Hesselwood, or *Haselwood*, the chief Seat of that famous and very antient Family of the *Vavasors*, who had their Name from their Office in the Court of the King's Valvasors. Of this Family was *William Vavasor*, a great Man in King *Edw. I.*'s Time. He obtained a Licence of that Prince, *Reg. 18.* to make a Castle of his Manor-house here; and having served the King in divers Expeditions into *Gascogne* and *Scotland*, was from 28 *Edw. I.* to the 6 *Edw. II.* summoned to Parliament among the Barons. It is probable that this Lordship was, after his Death, alienated some Way or other; for in 17 *Edw. II.* it was in the Possession of *John de Rythre*, Governor of *Skypton-Castle*, who obtained that Year a Charter of Free Warren in all his Demesne Lands here. How it passed after him we find not.

Under the Town is the remarkable Quarry called *Peters-post*, because the stately Cathedral of *York*, dedicated to *St. Peter*, was built with the Stones hewed out here, by the Bounty of the *Vavasors*. This Town has a pleasant Prospect; the two Cathedrals of *York* and *Lincoln*, though distant from each other sixty Miles, may thence be discerned. 'Tis said that *Dr. Tunstall*, Bishop of *Durham*, affirmed to King *Hen. VIII.* when he made his Progress to *York*, that the Country ten Miles round this Place, was the richest Valley that ever he found in all his Travels through *Europe*, there being One hundred sixty-five Manor-houses of Lords, Knights, and Gentlemen of the best Quality, 275 several Woods, some of which contained 500 Acres, thirty-two Parks, and two Chaces for Deer, seven navigable Rivers, &c. And within these Limits as much Sport for Hunting, Hawking, Fishing and Fowling, as in any Part of *England*.

Healaugh Manor, or *Healey*, the Estate of the honourable and antient Family of the *Whartons*, of whom was *Sir Thomas Wharton*, Lord Warden of the West Marches of *Scotland*; and Governor of the Town and Castle of *Carlisle*. In 34, *Hen. VIII.* the Scots invading *England*

with an Army of Fifteen thousand; this *Sir Thomas*, assisted by *Sir William Musgrave*, appearing with but 300 Men, put them under such an Apprehension, that the Duke of *Norfolk* with a great Army was at Hand, that they presently fled in so great Disorder, that the Earls of *Cassils* and *Glencarn*, with many other Persons of Note, were taken Prisoners, besides above 1000 common Soldiers. This Battle was fought *Nov. 24. 1542.* at a Place called *Solemn-Mosse*, and was so great a Grief to the Scots King, *James V.* that he died soon after. This Victory procured *Sir Thomas* many Rewards and Marks of Honour, viz. He was made General Warden of all the Marches, Governor of *Berwick*, and summoned to Parliament among the Barons.

In the Church here is a Monument for the said *Sir Thomas*, who died *Aug. 23. 1568.* and for *Philip* his Grandson, who died *May. 26. 1625.* leaving *Philip*, his Grandson, his Heir.

Huddleston, a small Village near *Shirburn*, the Seat of *Francis Smith*, alias *Carrington*, Esq; who married the Lady *Hungate*, a Relation of *Robert Hungate*, Esq; who founded the Hospital and School at *Shirburn*, where we have given a particular Account of them. This Place is besides famous for a noble Quarry, out of which when the Stones are first cut, they are very soft; but by lying in the Air some Time, they presently consolidate and harden. *Mr. Camden* affirms, That most of the Stone wherewith King *Hen. VII.*'s Chapel at *Westminster* was built, was fetched at a great Charge from this Quarry at *Huddleston*, being reputed the finest Stone in *England*.

Ledsam, or *Ledsam*, as it is written in *Domesday-book*, is an Hamlet or Boundary of the Extent or Marches of *Leeds*. *Ledsam-Hall*, the Manor of this Place was the Seat of the *Harebreds*, whose Arms remain in the Windows still. *Richard Harebred*, Esq; a Descendant of that Family, was Clerk of the Market in the Realm of *Ireland*, under the Earl of

of *Strafford*, then Lord Deputy there. He sold this Lordship to Sir *Richard Saltonstall*, Knt. a Justice of the Peace in this Riding, 1 Car. I. whose Grandaughter and Coheir to his Son *Richard*, marrying to *Thomas Harley*, younger Brother to the late *Edward Harley*, Earl of *Oxford* and *Mortimer*, in whose Library are Dr. *Stillingfleet*'s curious MSS. carried it into his Family.

In the Church of *All-hallows* at this Place are two stately Monuments for the Lady *Bolles* and Sir *John Lewis* and his Lady, which Knight hath built an Hospital upon an easy Ascent adjoining to the Church-yard, which cost him 400*l.* Building, and endowed it well for ren aged People, who have each of them two Rooms, a Garden, and 10*l.* a Year Allowance. They are engaged to observe the Lord's Day strictly, and attend the Sermon and Service at Church.

The Vicarage-house stands on the South-Side of the Church, and the Vicar hath under his Care the Townships of *Ledsham*, *Newton*, *Fairburn*, and Part of *Ledston*. The Dean and Chapter of *York*, who have the Impropriation of *Fairburn*, have augmented this Vicarage with 14*l.* a Year.

Ledston, or *Ledestone*, with its Hamlets, was at the Conquest the Estate of *Edwin*, Earl of *Mercia*, as appears by Domesday-book; but undertaking to relieve his Brother *Morkar* from Imprisonment, he was slain, with twenty more of his Assistants; and all his Lands being forfeited, were seized into the King's Hands, viz. *William I.* and how he disposed of them, we can give no Account. He left no Heirs, so far as appears. In after Ages we find that the Prior of *Pontefract* had two Plough-Lands here, of which ten make a Knight's Fee. The Hall here was the Seat of the *Withams* for divers Successions, till *Henry Witham*, Esq; sold it to Sir *Thomas Wentworth*, afterwards Earl of *Strafford*, who made it a stately Edifice; but his Son *William*, the late Earl, sold it to Sir *John Lewis*, who has much beautified the

House, Gardens, and Park; which last he hath surrounded with a stone Wall, and adorned with a stately Lodge, built on an Ascent, from whence is a fine Prospect of *York Minster*, and other Places at a good Distance. The Family of *Wentworths*, who have been Knights for 600 Years in this County, have still their Seat at *Wentworth-Woodhouse* in this Riding, as also in *Gawthorpe*, &c. Sir *John Lewis*, the Purchaser of this Manor, was of *Marr* in this Riding; but originally of *Welsh* Parents, Inhabitants of *Waver-clow* in *North-Wales*. The Heirs General of his Family were married to the Earls of *Huntington* and *Scarfsdale*.

This Village, as its Name imports a Delf of Stone, is famous for several noted Quarries, distinguished by the Name of the Owners: As, 1. *Huddlestone*, a delicate Sort of Stone, soft at its first Digging, so that it may be wrought with a Knife, but hardens in the Air, and becomes so white, that Chimney-pieces and Monuments are wrought out of it, almost as fine as marble. 2. *Peters-poff*, so called, because *York Minster*, dedicated to St. *Peter*, was by the Bounty of the *Vavasors* built out of it.

Milford North, the Lordship and Estate of *Thomas Beaufort*, youngest Son of *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, by *Katharine Swinford* his third Wife, which he had in Marriage with *Margaret*, the Daughter of Sir *Thomas Nevil* of *Hornby*, Knt. He died at his Manor of *Greenwich*, and was buried according to his Order in the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin, annexed to the Church of St. *Edmundsbury* in *Suffolk*, leaving *John*, Earl of *Somerset*, his Nephew, his next Heir, then twenty-four Years old.

Newton-Kyme, a Village near *Tadcaster*, where some of our Antiquaries place the *Roman Calcaria*, in the watery Fields near St. *Helensford*, there being no Argument to fix it at *Tadcaster*, but will equally agree to this Place. For many *Roman* Coins have been ploughed up here, and particularly some of *Constantius's*, *Helena's*, and *Constantine's*. Also an

an Urn or Box of Alabaster with only Ashes in it, melted Lead and Rings; one of which had a Key of the same Piece joined with it. The Roman Highway makes also for this Opinion, for it goes directly to Road-gate, and crosses the River *Wherfe* at *St. Helens-ford*, so called from *Helena*, the Mother of *Constantine the Great* (unless with *Dr. Gale* we should say it is derived from the Goddess *Nehalennia*, the Patroness of the Chalk-workers). Besides, the Passage from hence to *York* is firmer Ground by much than that from *Tadcaster*, which would hardly be passable were it not for the Cawsey made over the Common between *Tadcaster* and *Bilburgh*; and the Ford here dividing the *Roman Agger*, gives just Reason to expect a Roman City or Station near this rather than another Place. In fine, there is nothing said in favour of *Tadcaster*, but what is equally, if not more, applicable to this Town of *Newton-kyme*. The Distance holds more exactly; the Hill called *Kelebar* is nearer it, &c. The present Name carries indeed something Modern in it; but that need to be no Prejudice against it, because we discover so many infallible Marks of Antiquity; and an Addition of Buildings upon the old Foundations might give a just Occasion to call it *New-town*.

Nun-apteron, so called from a Nunnery founded there by the Ancestors of the Earl of *Northumberland*, of which we shall give an Account in our Church History. It hath been, since the Dissolution of the Religious Houses, chiefly remarkable for being the Seat of *Thomas Lord Fairfax*, General of the Parliament Army against King *Charles I.* who may in this Place deserve our Remembrance, because he had a particular Respect for Antiquities, of which he gave this Proof, viz. That he allowed a considerable Pension to that industrious Antiquary *Mr. Dodsworth*, to collect the Antiquities of this County, which otherwise had irrecoverably perished in the late Civil Wars; for he had but just finished the

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Transcript of the Charters, and other MSS. then lying in *St. Mary's Tower* in *York*, before the same was blown up, and all those valuable Remains mixed with common Dust. He also preserved the Cathedral at *York*, when the Garrison was surrendered to the Parliament; and afterwards, when *Oxford* was yielded up, he took special Care to preserve the Library, which had suffered pretty much by the Loyal Party; and when he died he bequeathed to it many MSS. with *Mr. Dodsworth's* Collections, which of themselves amounted to 122 Volumes at least, but they were not delivered to the University 'till 1673, two Years after that Lord's Decease, which happened in 1671. after he had resided here near twenty Years, for he refused to act in King *Charles II.* Reign, and resigning his General's Place, retired to his Seat here, where he died. *Cromwell* succeeded him as General, and how he acted against that King, History will inform us.

Oglethorp, the ancient Seat of a Family of that Name, one of whom was *Reeve*, or High Sheriff of this County at the Conqueror's Coming, and condemned by him for opposing his Designs. This Manor continued in that Family 'till the Civil War, when several of them were slain, and their Lands sold or taken from them. Since the Restoration they have many of them been in Places about the Court; for *Sutton Oglethorp, Esq;* was Studmaster to King *Charles II.* and his Son *Sutton*, Page to the same King: *John*, his Son also, was a Cornet of the Guards; *Sir Theophilus Oglethorp* was Lieutenant Colonel in the Duke of *York's* Troop of his Majesty's Horse Guards, &c. *Lewis Oglethorp* was Equerry to Queen *Anne*, and *Aid de la Camp* to the Duke of *Marlbrough*; and there is one of the same Name, and as we suppose Family, who is an active Minister in reforming the Abuse of Gaols and Gaolers in 1730.

Sutton, the Lordship and Estate of *Henry de Bromflete*, who being a very devout

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devout Person, according to the Religion of his Time, gave a great Part of his Estate to pious Uses, viz. to build Chantries, and to do other Works of Charity; but this Manor, and some others, being entailed with the Advowsons in this County, he appointed that they should be and remain to his Daughter *Margaret* and the Heirs of her Body, being at his Death the Wife of Sir *Lancelot Thelkeld*, Knt. He had Summons to Parliament from 28 Hen. VI. to 6 Edw. IV.

Towton is chiefly famous for the greatest Engagement of Nobility and Gentry, and the strongest Army that was ever seen in *England*; no fewer than an hundred thousand fighting Men, who, under the Conduct of two daring and furious Generals, engaged here upon Palm-Sunday, in the Year 1461. The Fight was bloody, and continued ten Hours, both Parties being *English* Men, and striving for the Honour of getting a Crown. The Victory all this Time remained doubtful; but at last the *Lancastrians* proved the weakest by being too strong; for their great Numbers brought them into Confusion, which made their Flight unavoidable. The *York* Party having this Advantage, gave the Chace briskly, killing and slaying all they overtook, which increased the Number of the Slain so much, that no less than thirty-five thousand *English* lost their Lives; and among them of the Nobility, the Lords *Beaumont*, *Nevill*, *Willoughby*, *Wells*, *Gray*, *Dacres*, *Fitz-bueh*, *Beckingham* and *Clifford*, with many Knights, Esquires and Gentlemen. This Victory gave the fatal Stroke to the *Lancastrian* Interest, King *Henry*, the Queen, and Prince *Edward* flying to *Scotland*; and *Edward* with great Joy being settled on the Throne, which from that Time he held all his Life, till his Brother's Cruelty and Usurpation made way for the *Lancastrians* to return. These are all the Villages that we find any thing worthy our Notice in, in this Wapentake, and so we go on to

III. The Wapentake of Claro.

This Wapentake borders on the East upon the *North-Riding* of this County, and comes up near to *York*; on the South with the Wapentake of *Barkston* and *Sciracke*, on the West with the Wapentake of *Staincliff* and *Newcross*, and on the North with the *North-Riding*. The Fee of this Hundred is in the Crown, and the Government in the Sheriff and his Officers. It is a large Wapentake, and hath five Market-Towns in it, viz. *Burrough-brigg*, *Knaresborough*, *Rippon*, *Ripley*, and *Wetherby*, of which we shall give what Account we are able.

Burrough-bridge, or *Burrough-briggs*, a Corporation, Market, and Post Town, electing Members for Parliament. The Town is not large, being but about three Furlongs in Length, and as many or more transverse; having a Market on Saturday, and Fair on The River *Ure* washes this Town; and over it there is a Stone Bridge very high and stately, which anciently was of Wood; as is evident from a Soldier's killing *Humphrey de Bobun*, Earl of *Hereford*, as he passed over this Bridge, by thrusting his Spear from under the Bridge thro' a Chink, between the Planks, into the Earl's Groin quite through his Body. From it the Town was first called *Burrough-bridge*, or the *Burrough* at or by the Bridge.

The first Mention that we meet with of this Place is, that it was given by King *Henry III.* Reg. 13, to *Hubert de Burgh*, Earl of *Kent*. His great Abilities and Skill in the *English* Law, had rendered him much in Favour with King *John*, which was so much increased in the Esteem of his Son King *Henry III.* that as he was employed in the highest Posts, so he was the chief Object of that Prince's Bounty; for he bestowed upon him many great Estates, and among them the Manor, Castle, and Honour of this Town, &c. with the Knight's Fee, Soke and

and Forest thereunto belonging, to be and remain to himself, and *Margaret* his Wife, and their Issue; and for want of such Heirs, to his right Heirs, paying an hundred Pounds a Year into the Exchequer. King *Henry's* Reign was, after this, full of Discontents and Troubles; and this great Man had a full Share in them, being charged with Treasons, and many false Dealings; but he cleared himself of all; and by resigning certain Castles in *Wales* acquired the King's Favour, in which he died, being in Possession of all his other Estates. *John de Burgh*, his Son and Heir, had Livery of his Lands, but inherited not his Title of Earl of *Kent*; and siding with the rebellious Barons, with whom he fought against the King's Party at the Battles of *Lewes* and *Evesham*, 48 *Hen. III.* and 49, his Lands were seized into the King's Hands.

We suppose that this Manor did, after this, remain in the Crown all King *Edward I.'s* Reign, because we find it in no Subjects Hands, 'till *Piers de Gaveston* was made the Owner of it. This Man, who had been educated with Prince *Edward*, afterwards *K. Edward II.* had engaged his Affections so entirely to him by humouring his depraved Inclinations, that notwithstanding *K. Edward I.* his Father, had caused him to abjure the Realm, never to return again, and warned his Son, upon the Penalty of his Curse, never to re-call him; yet as soon as the King was dead he sent for him, made him Earl of *Cornwall*, and bestowed on him most of his Father's Treasure, and many great Estates. *Piers* grew so insolent upon this, that the Barons could not bear it; and thereupon prevailing with the King to take the Government into his own Hands, a Parliament was called at *London*, and *Piers* banished into *Ireland*, but much against the King's Will, as he shewed by recalling him as soon as the Parliament broke up: And though the Barons threatened the King with their proceeding to Arms, unless *Piers* were banished his Court and Favour, the King could not forbear to

cherish him, as if his Sufferings were upon his Account; and now it was that the King made him Justice of all his Forests, South of *Trent*, and gave him a Grant of this Lordship, and many others, with divers ample Liberties, Franchises and Privileges; which so incensed the Barons, that choosing *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaster* their Head, they resolved to take him by force from the King; which *Piers* knowing, yielded up himself to them, yet desiring to speak with the King; but that would not be granted; and so he was delivered to the Earl of *Warwick*, who beheaded him.

King *Edward* hearing of these unwarrantable Proceedings, in putting to death not only his Friend, but a Peer of the Realm, without due Course of Law, was fully bent upon the Revenge of his Favourite; which the Lords discerning, resolved not to lay down their Arms 'till they had provided for their own Security, which by the Prelates means was soon effected: And though soon after in the Parliament of *London*, some Heats passed between the King and his Nobles, yet upon the Barons humbling themselves, and giving the King a Fifteenth, all Things seemed again pacified; and the King celebrated *Gaveston's* Funeral with great State and Pomp. In this Interval the *Spensers* came into the King's Favour; *Hugh de Spenser*, the Younger, being made Lord Chamberlain upon the Commendation of the Lords themselves. The Preferment of the Son made room for the Advancement of the Father, who being made Earl of *Winchester*, fell in with his Son's Measures; who being exalted with Pride and Covetousness, became a more intolerable Oppressor than *Gaveston* had been. The Lords being again provoked take Arms, and caused the *Spensers* to be banished; but the King did not acquiesce in the Sentence, resolving by Force to reduce the Barons to their Obedience, or die in the Quarrel; and this he persisted in more, because the Queen, who had always before been a Mediatrix between him and the Lords, had been affronted

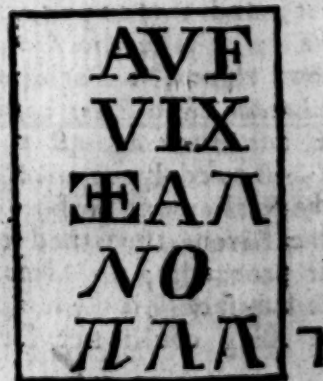
by the Lord *Badlesmere*, and so desisted from that good Office: Wherefore the King having gathered a great Army, first went against that Lord, and taking his Castle, put him and all his Men to death. From thence he marched to *Cirester*, and took many Castles in his Way. The Lords in the mean Time were strengthening themselves in the North, which when the King heard of, he marched against them, and came to a Battle with them in this Town, in which he proved Victorious; taking the Earl of *Lancaster* himself, and ninety others, Barons and Knights, Prisoners, most of whom were capitally punished. The Earl was beheaded at *Pontefract*, with five or six Barons, who were hanged and quartered, and many others in other Parts of the Kingdom, to be a Terror to all the King's Enemies. The *Spensers*, who had been re-called upon the King's first Appearance in Arms, sat in Judgment with the King at *Pomfret*, and heard the Sentence pronounced against them. Divers Lords, as the two *Roger Mortimers*, the Lords *Latimer* and *Powis*, made their Peace with the King before this Battle, and the Earl of *Hereford* was slain, as is abovesaid.

Just by the Bridge here, in three little Fields to the Westward, stand four huge Stones of a pyramidal Form, very rough and unpolished, yet placed as it were in a right Line one from another. The two middle Stones did at first almost touch one another; but one of them hath been displaced of late in hopes of finding Money under it; the outer ones are removed from them some small, but equal Distances. Antiquaries generally agree that they were a *Roman* Trophy raised by the Highway, called *Isurium*, which runs along here; and that they are not a natural Stone, but an artificial Compound of fine Sand, Lime and Vitriol, like the Cisterns at *Rome*; yet so very compact and firm, that one would take them for real Stone, as some contend strenuously that they are, and that of the most common Sort, a coarse Rag, or Millstone-grit, such as is found upon the Remains of the Gates

at *York*, a *Roman* Head, and two *Roman* Altars in *Yorkshire*. The Difficulty that seems to occur to this Assertion is, how should such vast Stones come there, when there is no Quarry nearer than sixteen Miles, viz. a little above *Lkley*, another *Roman* Station; but this is removed by the Instance of the vast Pile at *Stonehenge*, whose Stones were brought 20 Miles, and the Obelisks of *Rome*, the least of which is much taller and bigger.

This should have been sufficient to have spoken of these Stones, but that we think the Conjecture of a late ingenious Antiquary fit to be mentioned, whose Opinion is, That they are a *British* Work, erected ('tis possible) in Memory of some Battle fought there; but most probable, that they are *British* Deities (therein agreeing with the most learned *Dr. Stillingfleet*, and) grounding his Opinion upon the Customs of the *Phœnicians* and the *Greeks* (Nations undoubtedly acquainted in *Britain* before the Arrival of the *Romans*) who set up unpolished Stone instead of Images, to the Honour of their Gods. *Dr. Plot's Hist. Staff. p. 398.* But notwithstanding these ingenious Conjectures, *Dr. Gale Itinerar. p. 17.* seems to reject them all, and believes that they are those *Mercuries* described by the Ancients, and usually placed where four Ways meet, as they do here; and that the Heads of the *Mercury*, on the top of the Stones, and the Inscriptions, may be worn off by Time.

In the Garden-wall of *Sir William Trancred's* House, at this Place, is an imperfect Inscription, which seems to have been Sepulchral, viz. this



Knarborough, or as 'tis vulgarly called *Knasbrough*, a Market-Town three Furlongs in Length, encompassed almost with the deep River *Nid*, and strengthened with a Castle situated upon a craggy Rock, which gives it the Name of *Gnaresburgh*, now corruptly called *Knarborough*. It is a Corporation, and sends Burgesses to Parliament: The Market is weekly on Wednesday, and affords Plenty of Corn and other Provisions; and the Fair yearly on ——. It is said to have been built, with the Castle, by *Surlo de Burgh*, Uncle, by the Father's side, to *Eustace Fitz John*, who took upon him the Name of *Vesci*, from his Mother, who brought a great Estate into his Family; for his Father's Name was *Monoculus*. We have no further Account of *Surlo's* Posterity, and therefore can say no more of this Place, than that it passed from them to the *Estotevills*, and from them to the Crown, as we guess from the Gift of it by King *Henry III. Reg. 13.* to *Hubert de Burgh*, soon after he had created him Earl of *Kent*; on whom, among other Things, he settled this Manor, Castle and Honour, to himself, *Margaret* his Wife, and their Issue; and for want of Issue, to his right Heirs: But it is probable it returned again to the Crown, because we observe that King *Edward II.* among other Lands, gave this Lordship of *Knarborough* to his Favourite *Piers de Gaveston*, and his Heirs in Tail, to himself and his Heirs, for want of Heirs Male; with all the Liberties, Franchises and Privileges belonging to it, not as a Manor only, but an Honour; and likewise at the same Time granted him a Charter of Free Warren in all his Demesne Lands there. After the Death of *Piers*, whom that King had raised to the Dignity and Honour of Earl of *Cornwall*, this Lordship returned to the Crown, and so remained 'till 44. *Edw. III.* when *John of Gaunt*, that King's 4th Son, then Earl of *Richmond*, having married *Blanch*, one of the Coheris of *Henry Duke of Lancaster*, was created also Duke of *Lancaster*; and to maintain his

Grandure, that King, besides other great Estates, made him a Grant of the Castle, Manor and Honour of this Town, and the House or Cell of *S. Roberts*, of which we shall give a further Account in our History of Monasteries. From this Time this Town has belonged to the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, and is an Appendage to the Crown.

The Castle of this Place is long since demolished, so that this Town remains famous only for these Things, viz. four Medicinal Springs, viz. (1.) The *Sweet Spaw*, or *Vitrioline Well*. (2.) The *Stinking*, or *Sulpher Well*. (3.) *St. Monagahs*, or *Kentigerns Well*, a *Scotch Saint*; it is vulgarly called *Mungus*, and *Mungus's his Well*; but erroneously. (4.) The *Dropping Well*, so called from its dropping from the porous Rocks. These all deserve a more large Description, but must be reserved according to our Method to our Natural History; as must also, (2.) The Fertility of the Soil in and about this Town for the Production of *Liquorish*; and a kind of *Marle* both yellow and soft, which is a most excellent rich Manure for their Land. (3.) The ancient and famous Family of the *Slingsbys*, who being descended of one *Gemellus*, whose Posterity took the Name of *Screven* from the Place of their Habitation, inherited from them not only his Estate, but the Office of Ranger of the Forest here, to which Place the *Slingsbys* were admitted in the Reign of King *Edward I.* and do hold it to this Day; having their Seat in this Town, and living in a flourishing Condition. Of this Family was that Loyal Gentleman Sir *Henry Slingsby*, who did and suffered so much for his Majesty King *Charles I.* for having a large Estate, he spent a great Part of it in that King's Service, and for his so doing the Parliament sequestred the rest, viz. He brought six hundred Horse and Foot into the Field to assist that Prince, and with them did more Service than any other Gentleman in *Yorkshire*; being always in Action, 'till he was overpowered and taken Prisoner at *Gisburgh*,

burgh, and afterwards at *Heslam-moor*, when his Sufferings commenced; for he was kept Prisoner in *Hull* till his Death, which happened *June 8, 1658.* for some Words which he was said to speak against *Oliver Cromwell*, and some old Commissions that he had under his Majesty's Hand; which by the help of a

packed Court they made use of to condemn him, and bring him to the Block, notwithstanding he proved the Charge against him impossible, and was seconded by the Lord *Falconbridge*.

Upon the Forest adjoining to this Town, was found, not many Years ago, a stately Medal inscribed

IO. KENDAL RHODI TVRCVPELLERIVS
TEMPORE OBSIDIONIS TVRCHORVM
MCCCCCLXXX

with his Image and Arms upon it.

This Medal is the more remarkable, because it expresseth the Presence of our Country-man, Mr. *John Kendal*, in the famous Siege of *Rhodes*, when the great *Mahomet*, Emperor of the *Turks*, was worsted.

Near this Town Eastward stands *Rippon Hall*, the pleasant Seat of the Family of *Goodricks*, of whom Sir *Henry Goodrick* was Ambassador from *K. Charles II.* to the King of *Spain*; and was also Privy Councillor in the same Reign, and Lieutenant of the Ordinance of the Tower of *London*; and dying without Issue, was succeeded by his Nephew Sir *Henry Goodrick*, whose Seat it now is.

Rippon, in *Saxon* *hrippun*, a large Corporation Town, 6 Furlongs in Length, situate between the River *Ure*, or *Your*, and *Skeld*, a Place of great Antiquity, and of much Reputation of old for Religious Houses. 'Tis at present well-built, and governed by a Mayor, Aldermen, &c. and sends Burgesses to Parliament. Its Market is weekly on Thursday, well stored with Provisions; and has Fairs yearly on *May 1*, *September 13*, and *Ascension-day*. The Original of it may be imputed to a Monastery built here by *Wilfred*, Archbishop of *York*, in the Infancy of the *English* Church. *Malmsbury* tells us, that it was a wonderful Building for its Arches, fine Pavements, and winding Entries; but this House was entirely demolished, with the whole Town, by the *Danes*, whose Outrages and Cruelty made no

Distinction between Things Sacred and Profane. It lay a long Time in its Ashes; but was at length re-built by *Odo*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who being a most religious Observer of Holy Rites, removed the Reliques of *S. Wilfrid* from hence to *Canterbury*: But before the Time of *Wilfrid's* Coming hither, *Bede* tells us, there was a Monastery of *Scots* here, founded by *Eata*, Abbot of *Mailros*, and his Monks.

But this Town was never so considerable as it hath been since the *Norman* Conquest, when great Plenty of Monasteries being built in other Places, that of this Town mightily increased and flourished under the Patronage of the Archbishops of *York*; and the Town under its Governor, Mr. *Wakeman*, in whose Time the Woollen Manufacture was very diligently followed, tho' now it is much abated. In later Times this Town hath been famous for the best Spurs in *England*, of whose Rowels 'tis said, that they might be forced thro' a Shilling, and break sooner than bend; insomuch that it hath become a Proverb to express a Man of Metal, trusty and faithful in his Employment, *That he is as true Steel as Rippon Razvets*. In the Year 1695, there was found in this Town a considerable Number of *Saxon* Coins, viz. Of their brass *Sticca's*, of which there were eight to a Penny. They were of the latter Race of the Kings of *Deira*, or rather the *Subreguli*, after *Egbert* had subdued it to be part of his Monarchy.

In

In the Year 1318, 13 *Edw. II.* the *Scots* entering into *England* with a great Army, burnt and destroyed the Country as far as this Town, which they spoiled and plundered; but a good Number of the Inhabitants getting into the Church, defended themselves so well, and annoyed the *Scots* so much, that having staid three Days, they accepted of a thousand Marks to spare the Town from burning, and so departed.

The Church of this Town, being a very neat one, is a great Ornament to it. It was built by the Contributions of the Gentry thereabouts, and of the Treasurer of the Town. It has three Spire Steeples, which seem to welcome Strangers at a Distance, and vie with the rich Abby of *Fountains*, built within Sight of it, by *Thurstan*, Archbishop of *York*. It was Collegiate and well endowed; but the whole Revenues, at the Dissolution of the Abbies, were seized by the King, and scarce so much of them left as might be a sufficient Maintenance for a Minister of so great a Town. When this Church was dissolved by King *Henry VIII.* *Reg. 38.* there did belong to it seven Prebendaries, who had the Tithes, Oblations, and other Profits of seven Parochial Churches, under whom were as many Vicars Choral, to perform all Services in them; two of whom were obliged to constant Residence. In this Church also were nine Chantries, founded by sundry Persons, whose Priests, called Petty Canons, were obliged to be present at all Services in the Choir. There are three Chantries more in this Town, besides one in *St. Magdalen's Hospital*, taken Notice of among the Monasteries. In Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, *Edwin Sands*, then Archbishop of *York*, with the Earl of *Huntington*, and Lords *Burgley* and *Sheffield*, (who were successively Presidents of the North) petitioned her Majesty for an Augmentation of the Church Revenue, but could obtain nothing but fair Promises, which were never performed. In

the Reign of King *James I.* the Inhabitants again petitioned his Queen; who considering that if a College were here established, it might be a great Benefit to *England* and *Scotland*, promised her Assistance and Furtherance of their Desires; and accordingly by her Solicitation of the King, who was always forward to advance Religion and Learning, there was founded a Dean and Chapter of seven Prebendaries, allowing them 247 *l.* a Year out of the Crown Lands for their Maintenance, as it continued 'till the Civil Wars; when the Revenues were sold to divers Purchasers, partly under the Name of Dean and Chapters, and partly as the King's Lands; and so in a few Years *Rippon Church* was reduced to its former poor Condition.

By the detaining of the Means and Allowance appointed for the Repair of this Collegiate Church (one of the most ancient and famous Churches in these Northern Parts) it was by Time fallen into so great Decay, that the People could not safely assemble in the Body of the Church for Divine Service, and were forced to do it only in the Chancel, which was also beat down in 1660, by the Fall of the great Steeple upon it, thrown down by a violent Wind. King *Charles II.* granted the Inhabitants a Brief for the re-building of it; but what has been done in Consequence of it, we hear not.

Within this Church *Wilsnid's Needle* (as it was called) was very famous in the last Age but one; which that it may be understood, is thus accounted for. There was a straight Passage into a Room, close and vaulted, under Ground, by which Trial was made of any Woman's Chastity: If she was chaste, she passed through it with ease; but if otherwise, she was, by I know not what Miracle, stopped and detained there. Without it there is in the Yard a modest Inscription upon a Person who had been a Benefactor to it in a Sum of 2000 *l.* viz.

Hic jacet Zacharias Fyson, ejus aet. fuit 49 anni

Per paucos tantum vixit annos.

On one side of the Church stands a little College for the Singing Men, founded by *Henry Booth*, Archbishop of *York*; and on the other side a great Earthen Mount, called *Hilshaw*, cast up, as they say, by the *Danes*.

Peter of Rippon was a Canon of this College. *Jeffrey*, Archbishop of *York*, delighted so much in him, that it may be said he doted on him: He wrote a Book of the Life and Miracles of *S. Wilfred*. He flourished in the Year 1190, in the Reign of King *Richard I.*

Ripley, a Market-Town three Furlongs in Length, seated on the River *Nyd*, having a Market weekly on Friday, and Fair yearly on The Family of *Inglebys* have flourished here many Ages with great Reputation, of which *Sir William Ingleby*, who was High Sheriff 6 *Eliz.* was descended. *Sir George Ripley*, the famous Chymist and Philosopher, was a Native of this Town: He seems to have been a Divine, as appears by his Preferment, being Canon of *Bridlington* in *Patria Eboracensi*, says *Bale*, which plainly points out to us the Mistake of such as make him a Native of *Surrey*. Leaving his Native Country he travelled into *Italy*, and there studied twenty Years together to find out the Philosopher's Stone, which some think he was so lucky as to attain; because in one of his Books he thus writes, *Inveni, quem diligit anima mea, &c.* I have found that which my Soul loveth. Of him an *English* Gentlemen of good Esteem reporteth, that he saw in his Travels abroad a Record, in which 'tis said, That *Sir George Ripley* gave yearly to the Knights of *Rhodes*, towards the Maintenance of the Wars against the *Turks*, one hundred thousand Pounds, too vast a Sum for any Man to give in those Days, though he were a Knight; which is denied by some, who say he was but *Sir Priest*; and then perhaps if the Thousand be left out, he'll be a generous Priest in giving the Hundred. Returning from *Italy* he left his Canonry by the Pope's Dispensation, and became a *Carmelite Friar* at *Boston* in *Lincolnshire*;

where he is said to have writ twenty-five Books, the best of which his Compound of Alchimy is thought to be; and the worst, that in which he endeavours to equal the Virgin *Mary's* Compassion with our Lord's Passion, in meriting for Mankind. He died in 1492. *Elias Aspmole*, Esq; hath printed some of his Works in his *Theatrum Chymicum Britannicum*.

Wetherby, a small Market-Town, situate on the River *Wharfe*, four Furlongs in Length. The Market is on Tuesday weekly, and Fair on *St. James's* Day yearly. It is a good trading Town, but has in it no Remains of Antiquity; but only a Place below it called *Helensford*, where a Roman Military Way lay thro' the River. This is all that we find memorable in these Market-Towns; wherefore we shall go on to the Villages, which are

Alborough, or *Ealdburgh*, that is to say, an old Borough, now a Village, built upon the same Spot where the Roman City *Isurium Brigantum* stood. There are indeed here no Remains of a City, the Ground whereon it stood being now converted into Plough'd Lands and Pasture-grounds; yet there want not convincing and undeniable Arguments that this is the Place, viz. 1. That the River *Ure* runs by it, and 'tis plain that the Name *Isurium* takes its Denomination from it. 2. The Roman Coins which are continually dug up here. 3. The Distance in the Itinerary from *York*, which is sixteen Miles. We have a more particular Description of this City from one *Mr. Morris*, who is, or lately was, Minister there; who says in his Letter, The ancient Town (as appears by a late Survey) contained within the Walls sixty Acres, being almost an exact Square, upon a declining Hill, towards the *Ure* on the North-side. Road gate leading to the old *Cataraconium* went through it to *Milby*; and the Way through the Meadows may yet be discerned, bearing the Name of *Brig-gates*, near Half a Mile East of the present Bridge. Under the South Wall there seems to have been an

an old Camp of about two Acres, the only Place, on the Outside where Coins are found.

The old Walls were about four Yards thick, founded upon large Pebbles, laid on a Bed of blue Clay, four or five Yards deep. The Soil is black, which makes the Tradition the more probable, that it was burnt by the *Danes*, when *York* was almost destroyed by them; and also upon opening the Ground, Bones are seen half burnt, with other black Ashes. Here also have been found Fragments of Aqueducts cut in great Stones, and covered with Roman Tiles; and in the late Civil Wars, as they were digging a Cellar, they met with a Sort of Vault leading, as they said, to the River. If it was Roman Work (for no Man has yet been curious enough to search it) it might probably be a Repository for the Dead. The Coins (which are generally of Brass, few of them of Silver) are rarely elder than *Claudius*; yet some there are of *Augustus Caesar*, and so down to the *Antonines*, with *Carausius* and *Alektus*, and two of the thirty Tyrants, viz. *Posthumus* and *Tetricus*; but those of *Constantine* are most common. They meet also with little Roman Heads of Brass, and have formerly found coin'd Pieces of Gold, with Chains of the same Metal, but none of late. Here have likewise been found, within the Circuit of the old Walls, about twenty little polished Signet-stones, of divers Kinds and Cuts; particularly one had an Horse upon it, and a Stamp of Laurel, shooting out five Branches; another, a Roman sitting with a sacrificing Dish in one Hand, and resting his other on a Spear; a Third, a Roman (if not *Pallas*) with a Spear in one Hand, wearing an Helmet and a Shield on the Back, or on the other Arm, and under that something like a Quiver, hanging to the Knee; a Fourth of a purple Colour hath a Roman Head, like *Severus*, or *Antonine*; a Fifth hath the Head of *Jupiter Ammon*; a Sixth, an Eagle with a Civick Crown in its Bill; and a Seventh, a winged

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Victory crowning a Trophy. Several Pavements also have been found about a Foot under Ground, compassed with Stones about an Inch square; but within are Stones of a Quarter that Bigness wrought into Knots and Flowers after the *Mosaick* Fashion. No Altars are met with, but Pieces of Urns and old Glass are common, and they have also found several Vessels of red Earth, wrought with Knots, Flowers, Heads, Birds and Beasts, and lately a Lamp of Earth, with a *Cotlion* or *Poculum Laconicum*, which the Soldiers used in their Marches, for clearing of Water, by passing it into several Concavities made therein. In the Vestry Wall of the Church is placed a Figure of *Pan* or *Silvanus* in one rough Stone nicked.

The Lordship of this Village was in the Conqueror's Reign the Estate of *Ribald de Middleham*, Brother of *Alan* surnamed *Niger*, Earl of *Britanny* and *Richmond*; which descending to *Ralph* his Son and Heir, was by him given to the Monks of *Fountains*, for the Health of his Father and Mother's Souls. How it came alienated from that Religious House, we find not; but in so long a Time, and that so full of Troubles and Changes, it can be no Wonder to see it in the Crown in King *Edw. II.*'s Time; who having created his Favourite, *Piers de Gaveston*, Earl of *Cornwal*, among other Estates, ordered the Sheriff of *Yorkshire* to give him Possession of this Manor of *Aldbrough*, and afterwards gave him a Charter of Free Warren in all the Demesne Lands of that Lordship; but he being taken off by the Barons, it returned to the Crown; and how it was disposed of afterwards we know not.

Alderton, the Lordship and Estate of *Henry*, the last Earl of *Lancaster*; who leaving his Lands to his two Daughters, *Maud* and *Blanch*, the last of whom married *John of Gaunt*, Earl of *Richmond*, this Manor, upon the Partition, came to *Blanch*, and was assigned her Husband, after he had Issue by her, and soon after he was made Duke of *Lancaster*. His Estates descended to his

E c c

Son

Son and Heir, *Henry de Bolingbroke*, Duke of *Hereford*, who upon some Discontents in King *Rich. II.*'s Reign was invited out of *France* to take upon him the Government, and so became King, by the Name of King *Hen. IV.*

Allerton, the Seat of the antient and famous Family of the *Maleverers*, Knts. who in old Writings are called *Mali Leporarii*. Several of this Family have been High Sheriffs of this County, from the 8th of King *Hen. V.* when *Halvathens Maleverer*, Knt. was Sheriff, and downwards; for *William Maleverer*, Knt. was Sheriff the 13th of King *Hen. VIII.* and Sir *Thomas Maleverer*, 6 *Edw. VI.* Dr. *Fuller* tells us, that they had their Name from the ill Management of Dogs in Catching an Hare, by one of the Family; but whatever was the Original of their Name, they were famous in their Generation; for besides Sheriffs, as is above said, *John Maleverer* was Knight for this Shire, 7 *Edw. III.*

Bethmesley, the Seat of the famous Family of *Claphams*, of which was *John Clapham*, an eminent Soldier in the Wars between *York* and *Lancaster*.

Clinte, a Lordship belonging to the Crown in King *Edw. II.*'s Days, in which that Prince gave *Piers de Gaveston*, whom he had created a little before Earl of *Cornwall*, divers ample Liberties, Franchises, and Privileges, as he did in other of his Lands.

Copgrave is memorable only for the Minister thereof, *John Wincup*, who lies interred in the Chancel there: Of him 'tis related, that he was Rector of the said Parish fifty-four Years; and being pious, charitable and peaceable, neither sued any, nor was sued by any all that Time. He lived fifty-two of those Years with his Wife, had by her six Children, and a numerous Family, (Boarding and Teaching many Gentlemen's Children in the Neighbourhood) out of which not one died in all that Time, himself was the First, July 8, 1637, in the 86th Year of his Age.

Draunedale, an Hamlet belonging to *Kirkby-Morethved*, the Estate and Lord-

ship of *John*, Son and Heir of *Edmund de Woodstock*, Earl of *Kent*, who died possessed of it and many other great Estates, 26 *Edw. III.* leaving them all to *Joan* his Sister, then the Wife of Sir *Thomas Holland*, Knt.

Gawthorp, a Village in *Harwood* Parish, midway between *Leeds* and *Knaresborough*, famous only for that antient, virtuous, and warlike Family of the *Gascoigns*, two of which, both Knights, and named *William*, were High Sheriffs of this County, the one 20 *Hen. VI.* and the other 1 *Hen. VII.* But before either of these, there was a Knight of this Family, born in this Place, named also Sir *William Gascoign*, far more famous than they. He was bred up in our municipal Laws in the *Inner Temple*, *London*, and grew so eminent for his Skill and Knowledge in them, that he was made Chief Justice of the King's Bench by K. *Hen. IV.* Reg. 11. and held that Place till 14 *Hen. IV.* demeaning himself all that Time with admirable Integrity and Courage, as this Example will shew.

It chanced, that a Servant of Prince *Henry*, (afterwards King *Hen. V.*) was arraigned before this Judge for Felony, and the Prince being zealous to deliver him out of the Hand of Justice, went on to the Bench in such a Fury, that the Beholders thought he would have stricken the Judge, and attempted to take his Servant from the Bar. But this Judge knowing whose Person he represented, sat unconcerned, and knowing the Prince's Attempt illegal, committed the Prince to the King's Bench, there to remain a Prisoner, till the King, his Father's Pleasure was known. This Action was soon represented to the King, with no good will to the Judge; but it proved for his Advantage; for when the King heard what his Judge had done, he said, he thanked GOD for his infinite Goodness, That he had at once given him a Judge, who dared to administer Justice, and a Son that could submit to it. Yea the Prince himself, when he came to be King, reflecting upon this

this Transaction, thus expressed himself in relation to that Judge; I shall ever hold him worthy of his Place and my Favour for that Act of Justice, and wish all my Judges may have the like undaunted Courage to punish Offenders, of what Rank soever; and after him another Sir *William Gascoigne*, Knt. served as Knight of this Shire, 13 Hen. VI.

Goldsburg, a Village noted for a Family of that Name, who had their Seat in it. Of them descended *John Goldsburgh*, a Barrister at Law of the *Middle Temple*, who being made a Protonotary of the Common Pleas, wrote Reports of Cases agitated in the Courts at *Westminster* in the later End of Qu. *Elizabeth's* Reign, with the learned Arguments used at the Bar and on the Bench; which being published by Mr. *Sheppard*, the Judges *Anderson* and *Popham* wrote Resolutions and Judgments upon them. He died Octob. 9, 1618.

Monkton, the Lordship and Estate of *Robert Ughtred*, whose Family had been of great Antiquity in this County. He 28 Edw. I. obtained of that Prince a Charter of Free Warren in all his Demesne Lands here, and left it so privileged to his Son and Heir *Thomas*, who was Knight of the Shire for this County, 4, 6 and 14 Edw. III. and his Descendants.

Nidberdale, or *Netherdale*, as our Maps have it, a Tract of Ground lying upon the River *Nid*, which being just sprung out of the Bottom of *Craven-hills*, passeth through this Dale with a muddy Chancel. It is covered with Trees, so that the Road through it to *Ripley*, the next Market-Town, is very shady on both Sides.

Nunminstun, called *Nun-monkton*, one of those fifteen Lordships which *Ralph Paganell* held in this County, when the Conqueror's Survey was taken. Unto the Soke of this Village belonged four Hamlets at that Time. He was a devout Man, according to the Religion at that Time, and founded the Nunnery of the *Holy Trinity* at *York*, and was a

great Benefactor to *St. Mary's Abbey* in that City. *Fulk Paganell* was his Heir.

Primchale, now a small Village, but antiently in the Reign of King *Edw. I.* a Market-Town, of which the Lordship belonged to the *Percys*, *Henry Percy* being Lord of it, 31 Edw. I. and then the Market was kept weekly on Tuesday, and the Fair on the Eve, and Feast-day of *St. Michael*; but the Market hath been long disused.

Ribston, a Seat of the antient and famous Family of the *Goodricks*, in whose Gardens is a Funeral Monument for the Standard-bearer of the ninth Legion, called sometimes *Vittrix*, but more properly *Hispaniensis*, found at *York* in *Trinity-yard* in *Micklegate*, having this Inscription under his Statue in Bas-relieve, viz.

L. DVCCIVS
L. VOT. RVFI
-NVS VIEN
SIGNF. LEG. VIII
AN. XXIX
H. S. E.

Sawley, a small Village, yet graced with the honourable Title of a Barony in the Person of Sir *James Hay*, Knt. a Scotch Gentleman. He was a Servant to King *James I.* in *Scotland*; and when his Master attained the Crown of *England*, he attended him thither; and in the Year 1607, 4 Jac. I. having, thro' the Favour and Countenance of that King, obtained *Honora*, the only Daughter and Heir of *Edward Lord Denby* in Marriage, and withal the Name and Title of Lord *Hay*, with Precedence next to the Barons of *England*; but no Place or Vote in Parliament; he was advanced, 13 Jac. I. to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Hay of Sauley*, without any solemn Investiture (contrary to the antient Custom); the Lawyers declaring, that the Delivery of the Letters Patent was sufficient without any Ceremony. He was

after this made one of that King's Privy Council the next Year, and sent Embassador into *France*, &c.

Screven, a small Village which gave Name to a Family, from which the *Slingbys* are descended, and from whom they inherit the Office of Ranger of the Forest hereabouts. It was the Property of one *Gemellus* originally, whose Posterity took upon them the Name of *Screven*, because they had their Habitation there.

Skelton grange, of old the Property of the *Skeltons*, from whom it received its Name; but being mortgaged to Sir *John Nevill* of *Hunslet*, was upon his Attainder seised by the Crown, as Part of his Estate. Mr. *Thomas Skelton* being known to King *James I.* (with whom he used to hunt in *Scotland*) was in hopes to have regained it to his Family, but died before he could accomplish it. It is now the Inheritance of the Lord Viscount *Irwin*. Our Antiquaries busy themselves much about the Original of this Name; *Cambden* derives it from *Skell*, a Fountain; *Skinner*, from *Sceale*, a Balance, and Mr. *Deuton's MS.* from *Skales* or *Sheels*, Tents and Cottages; for *Skelton* being a Village in the Forest of *Englewood*, in which the People agisted their Cattle, they built themselves *Skeeles* or little Tents to watch their Cattle and gather their Summer-Fruit, which Mr. *Thoresby* thinks the most proper Derivation.

Spofford, one of the chief Seats of *William de Perci*, descended from *Manfred de Perci*, a Dane, who settling in *Normandy*, had four Sons, from one of whom this *William* was descended, and became very much beloved by the Conqueror, with whom coming into *England*, he obtained a large Share of his Bounty in this County, and elsewhere, of which he chose *Spofford* for one of his Principal Seats. By the Favour of this Family this Town was made a Market-Town; for *William de Perci*, 8 *Hen. III.* obtained a Grant for a Market here upon Friday every Week; but it hath long lost

that Privilege. *Henry de Perci*, 2 *Edw. II.* obtained also a License to fortify his Seat here; and *Henry* his Son having entailed this Lordship upon the Heirs Male of his Body, with his other Estates, 7 *Edw. III.* died seised of them 26 *Edw. III.* as did his Son *Henry*, who was slain in the Battle of *St. Albans*, fighting for the *Lancastrian* Interest.

Stubham, the Habitation of the Family of *Middletons*, descended from Sir *Adam Middleton*, who lived in King *Edward I.'s* Reign. Here is an ancient Roman Altar, which was found at *Ikley*, and removed hither, which we shall now take no farther Notice of, because it properly belonging to that Place, it can be only suitable to speak of it, when we come to it.

Walton, the Seat of the Family of *Fairfax*, who had their Residence at this Place 450 Years, and more, twenty Generations successively inheriting it. Of this Family was Sir *Guido Fairfax*, Knt. who being bred in the Study of the Common Law, was at length made Serjeant thereof. He lived in the Times of the Civil Wars between the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, and asserted the Title of the former, as may appear by his assuming the White Rose into his Arms, and placing it on the Shoulder of his Black Lion. But this either was not known, or not resented by King *Hen. VII.* who advanced him to the Place of Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. Upon the Death of Sir *William H Jey*, 10 *Hen. VII.* When he died, we find not, but Sir *John Fineux* succeeded him 21 *Hen. VII.*

West-Hall, the Lordship of *Walter de Tyes*, who obtained of King *Edw. I.* Reg. 25. a Grant to himself, and *Isabel* his Wife, of this and divers other Manors in this County, and elsewhere, with Remainder to the said *Isabel*, and her Heirs. In King *Hen. VI.'s* Reign this Lordship was the Estate of *William Lord Beaumont*, who adhering stedfastly to the *Lancastrian* Interest, was taken Prisoner at *Towton* Battle; and his Lands being seised

seised after he was attainted in Parliament 1 *Edw. IV.* the Manor called *Hall*, or *Westhall*, was in the King's Hands. It is plain that he afterwards got his Liberty, but not his Honour or Estate; for he took part with *John*, Earl of *Oxford*, who withdrawing from *Barnet field*, 10 *Edw. IV.* raised a Rebellion in *Cornwall*, where he was again taken Prisoner, and so remained some Years before King *Hen. VII.* restored him and his other Friends to their Honour and Estates, in his first Parliament. He died 24 *Hen. VII.* leaving no Heirs, and so his Family became extinct.

Wickley, a Village having a Free-School, to which *Samuel Sunderland*, Esq; Alderman of *London*, gave 6 *l. per Ann.* by Way of Augmentation in his Will, which *Mr. Robert Parker* of *Bingley*, his Executor, settled firmly upon it. These are all the Villages of any Note in this Wapentake, and so we go on to

IV. The Wapentake of Morley.

This Wapentake borders on the East on the Wapentake of *Osgod.rosse*, on the South on the Wapentake of *Agbridge*, on the West on *Lan ashire*, and on the North on the Wapentake of *Skirach*. The Fee of this Hundred was in the Crown 10 *Edw. II.* and the *Scots* being troublesome, *John de Moubray*, who had been Sheriff of this County but a little before, had a Command from that King to array the Commonalty of this Wapentake, in order to an Expedition into *Scotland*. In this Wapentake are only two Market-Towns, viz.

Bradforth, or *Bradford*, the Lordship of *Henry*, Duke of *Lancaster*, who leaving his Lands to two Daughters, *Maud* and *Blank*, this Town, upon the Partition, became the Possession of the later. She married *John of Gaunt*, fourth Son of King *Edw. III.* Earl of *Richmond*, who having Issue by her, had not only the Livery of her Estates given him, but was created Duke of *Lancaster*. *Henry*,

his Son and Heir by her, was afterwards King, by the Title of *Hen. IV.* The Market here is weekly on Thursday, and Fairs yearly on *Whitmunday*, and *Nov. 30.* This Town, in those unhappy Wars between King *Charles I.* and his Parliament, was garrisoned for the latter; but was retaken for the King by *William Capendish*, Earl of *Newcastle*, who regained out of the Parliament's Hands all the Strong holds of this County, and kept them for the King's Service. Dr. *John Sharp*, Archbishop of *York* in the Reign of King *Will. III.* was born in this Town, where *Mr. Peter Sunderland*, (descended of an antient Family of that Name in *High Sunderland*, nigh *Halifax*) besides other Benefactions, founded a Lecture, and endowed it with 40 *l. a Year.*

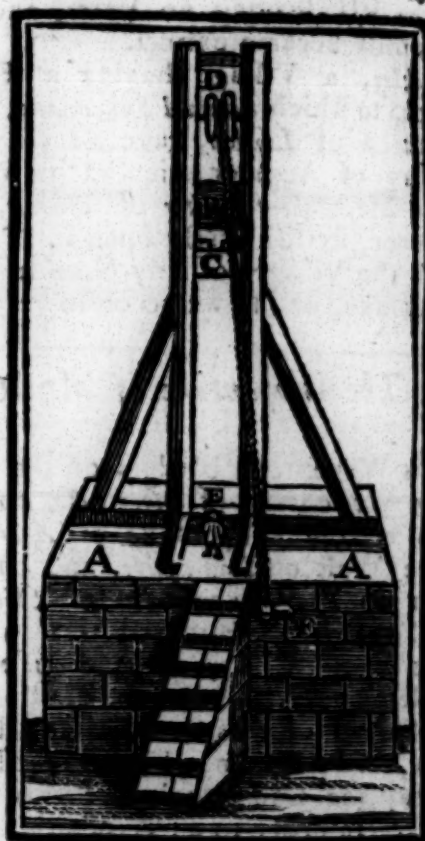
Halifax, a large and populous Town, whose Market is weekly on Thursday, and Fair yearly on *Midsummer-Day*. The Situation of it is very convenient and pleasant, viz. upon the River *Kalder*, and from East to West on the gentle Descent of an Hill; but the Name is of no great Antiquity, being called *Horton* not many Ages since, as the Inhabitants say, who tell this Story concerning the Change of the Name. A certain Clergyman being passionately in love with a young Woman, when he could by no Means win her, cut off her Head in his mad fit; her Head being set upon a Yew-tree, was visited by the People, as Holy; and every one plucked off a Bough, to keep as an holy Relick. By this Means the Tree grew a mere Trunk; yet retaining the Reputation of Sanctity among the People, they believed that the little Veins, which were spread between the Bark and Tree, were the Hairs of the Virgin. This caused such Resort of Pilgrims to it, that of a little Village it became a large Town, and assumed the Name of *Halifax*, or *Halifax*, i. e. Holy Hair, for *Fax* is used by the *English* on the other Side of *Trent* to signify Hair. And so the noble Family of *Fairfax* are so called from their fair Hair; all which put together shew, that

the Conjecture taken from the Name, that this Place is the old *Olicana* of *Ptolemy*, is certainly a Mistake.

It is further remarkable for the great Extent of the Parish, which has in it twelve Chapels, (two of which are Parochial) and about Twelve thousand Inhabitants. The People of it are very industrious, so that though the Soil about it be barren and unprofitable, not fit to live on, they have so flourished in these two last Centuries by the clothing Trade, that they are very rich, and have gained a Reputation for it above their Neighbours, making good the Proverb, *That a barren Soil is a great Whetstone to the Industry of the Natives.* The Growth and Increase of this Town is very amazing, as appears from a MS. of *John Waterhouse, Esq;* He was Lord of the Manor, and lived near an hundred Years, and says, That in the Beginning of his Time, there was in *Halifax* but thirteen Houses; which in One hundred and twenty-three Years were increased to above Five hundred and twenty Householders that kept Fires, and answered the Vicar in 1566.

This Town is no less famous for a By-Law, (called *Halifax-Law*) against Felons, which is executed upon them instantly in this Manor, viz. A Felon taken within the Liberty with Goods stolen out of the Liberties, or Precincts of the Forest of *Hardwick*, shall, after three Markets, or Meeting-Days, within the Town of *Halifax*, next after his Apprehension, be taken to the Gibbet there, and have his Head cut off from his Body; but then the Fact must be oertain, for he must either be taken *Hand habend. i. e.* having his Hand in, or being in the very Act of Stealing; or *Back-berond, i. e.* having the Thing stolen either upon his Back, or somewhere about him, without giving any probable Account how he came by it; or lastly, *Confesson'd, i. e.* owning that he stole the Thing for which he is accused. The Cause then must be only Theft, and the Manner of it only that which is called *Furtum manifestum*, or notorious Theft,

grounded upon some of the foresaid Evidences. The Value of the Thing stolen must also amount to above 13d. $\frac{1}{2}$. for if the Value were found only so much, and no more, by this Custom he should not die for it. The Criminal was first brought before the Bailiff of *Halifax*, who presently summoned the Frithburgers within the several Towns of the Forest; and being found guilty, he was within a Week brought to the Scaffold, and executed by a peculiar Engine thus framed.



A A. The Scaffold.

B. The Piece of Wood wherein the Ax is fixed.

C. The Ax.

D. The Pulley by which the Ax is drawn up.

E. The Malefactor who lies to be beheaded.

F. The Pin to which the Rope is ty'd that draws up the Ax.

An Ax was drawn up by a Pulley, and fastened with a Pin to the Side of the Scaffold.

Scaffold. If it were an Horse, Ox, or any other Creature that was stolen, it was brought along with him to the Place of Execution, and fastened to the Cord by a Pin that stayed the Block; so that when the Time of Execution came (which was known by the Jurors holding up one of their Fingers) the Bailiff, or his Servant, whipping the Beast, the Pin was plucked out, and Execution done; but if it was not done by a Beast, the Bailiff, or his Servant, cut the Rope. 'Tis supposed that this Punishment hath been the Cause of the Beggars putting this Town into their *Litany*: From *Hell, Hull, and Halifax*.— Deliver us. The First of these they may be thought to fear least, because they lead such wicked Lives. *Hull* they pray against, because there they meet with Punishment, the best Charity, as also they do at this Place; because Theft, which they use so much, meets with so quick a Punishment here.

In the Church of this Place we find nothing memorable, but that the Heart of *William Rokeby*, descended of the *Rokebys* of *Kirk-Sandal* near *Doncaster*, where he was born, was interred there. He had been Vicar of this Place, and Parson of *Sandal*; but being removed into *Ireland*, where he was first Bishop of *Meath*, and then Archbishop of *Dublin*, died there, and ordered his Bowels to be buried at *Dublin*, his Heart at this Place, and his Body at *Sandal*, and over each of them a Chapel to be built, which was performed accordingly. The Vicar of this Place is a Justice of the Peace, as Vicar. *William de Warren*, Earl of *Warren* and *Surrey*, gave this Church to the Priory of *Lewes* in the Conqueror's Days. *Samuel Sunderland*, Alderman of *London*, gave 10 l. a Year Augmentation of this Vicarage by his Will, which Mr. *Parker*, his Executor, performed faithfully. See more in *Bingley*.

This Town is honoured by giving a Title to the Nobility, and being the native Place of divers eminent Men, of which we shall give this short Account.

George Lord Savile, of *Eland*, Earl and Marquis of *Halifax*, whose Son *William*, Lord *Savil*, late Marquis of *Halifax*, dying without Issue, the Title of Baron of *Halifax* was conferred by King *William III.* upon the honourable *Charles Montague*, a Person of great Learning and Eloquence, descended from *Henry*, the first Earl of *Manchester*, and advanced to this Dignity (as he was afterwards raised by King *George I.* to the more honourable Title of Earl of *Halifax*) for these eminent Services done for his Prince and Country, viz. the Project of recoinning the Money, which was so much debased, that it was not passable in Commerce; and that there might be no Want of Specie, while that was doing, inventing the Issuing out of Exchequer-Bills, which proved of such singular Benefit to the Nation in that critical Juncture, bringing no Damage to the Subjects, nor giving any Advantage to the Enemy, that the Parliament could not but take Notice of it with Admiration, and voted him to deserve his Majesty's Favour, which was soon after conferred on him by King *Will. III.* in 1700, who created him a Baron of the Realm, by the Title of Lord *Halifax* in the County of *York*, and granted him the Office of Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer, &c. He is since dead, and the Honour of Earl of *Halifax* hath been conferred on the Right Honourable *George Montague*, his Nephew and Heir, who is the present Earl of *Halifax*.

John of Halifax, commonly called *De Sacro Bosco*, who was born in this Town, bred up in Learning, both in *Oxford* and *Paris*; he became the prime Mathematician of his Age. His Book *De Sphaera* is the usual Introduction into the Art of Astronomy, read by all Students that Way inclined: He lived much beloved, and died more lamented, and was very solemnly interred at the publick Cost of the University of *Paris*, in 1256.

Nathaniel Waterhouse, who was an eminent Benefactor to this Town and Parish, by providing an House for the Lecturer,

Lecturer, an Hospital for twelve aged Poor, and a Work-house for twenty Children, (the Overseer of it to have 45 l. a Year) and a yearly Salary to the Preaching Ministers of the twelve Chapels, which with Monies by him given to repair the Banks, amounted to 300 l. a Year.

Brian Crowther, a Clothier of this Town, was a good Benefactor to the Poor here, in giving them 10 l. per Ann. for ever; and to the Free-School, founded by Queen Elizabeth in the Vicarage-house of this Town, to which he gave 20 l. per Annum.

Richard Saltonstall, Son of Gilbert Saltonstall of this Town, being brought up in the Art of a Skinner in London, was Lord Mayor there in 1597.

Dr. John Tillotson, late Archbishop of Canterbury, a most eminent Divine, whose Sermons are a true Specimen of our English Eloquence, was born in this Town.

John Favour was Vicar of this Town, of whom we find such a Description of his Diligence in the Discharge of his Office, as is scarcely equalled by any of our Divines, for he preached every Lord's Day, lectured every Day of the Week, dispensed Justice, being in Commission of the Peace, and practised Chirurgery and Physick for the Benefit of the Poor. He was also very learned in profound Authors, of which he gave a full Proof in his Book, called *Antiquity triumphing over Novelty*. He died in 1634.

We meet with many other eminent Men born within the Precincts of this large Parish, as Henry Briggs, the famous Mathematician, born in the Hamlet called Warley wood; Joshua Hoyle and Daniel Greerewood, born in the Hamlet of Sorby or Sowerby, within this Vicarage; but because my Business is with the Town of Halifax only, we now omit any farther Description of them for the Present, till we find another Opportunity, and so shall now proceed to the Villages of this Wapentake.

Beeston is of Note only for the Nativity of Robert Cooke of Brazen-Nose Col-

lege, Oxford, where he was a noted Disputant; and being Master of Arts, entered into Holy Orders; and being famous for his Learning, was elected one of the Proctors of the University. In 1590, he left the University, and retired to the Vicarage of Leeds, where he improved himself so much by his Diligence, that he was esteemed among the most learned Church-men, being singularly versed in Antiquities, and having a peculiar Judgment in distinguishing the genuine Writings of the Fathers, as he proves in a Book, entitled, *Censura quorundam, Scriptorum, quae sub nominibus Sanctorum, &c.* printed Lond. 1614. We have met with lately a more full Description of this Place, which we shall add: It is a considerable Town in the Parish of Leeds, held of the King in Capite by the Earls of Lincoln. The Hall was antiently the Seat of the Family of Beestons, but by whom it was built, we know not. William de Beeston had here three Plow-lands, of which eight Ogangs make a Plow-land, and eighteen a Fee; and Ralph Beeston held the Whole for a third Part of a Knight's Fee. Either he or his Father gave to Kirkstall-Abbey, four Acres of Meadow here, and one Acre at Holbeck-rode. This Ralph sold this Manor and Capital Mesuage to Sir John Wood, Knt. of Cambridgeshire, which he left, and came and dwelt here. Heirs Male failing in his Family, this Lordship descended to Elizabeth his Daughter, who was married to Thomas Worsley, whose Son inherited it. Mr. Nathaniel Bland is the present Lord of this Manor, and resides at the Hall; the Blands purchased it of the Worsleys.

The Chapel is of great Antiquity here, and was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It has no Parochial Dues belonging to it. There are the Arms of the Nevills, Beestons, &c. in the Windows, and some monumental Inscriptions on the Walls and Floor. The Family of Gales antiently lived on their Estate here, and were numerous; but now that of the Hills have it, who have lately

lately sold it to Alderman *Kitchingman* of *Leedes*. The Lady of Sir *John Hewley* hath erected a curious Hospital here for Widows, to whom in her Life-time she gave a liberal Allowance, and at her Death settled 60 *l.* a Year on it for ever. This Town is noted for the Manufactures of Bone-lace, Straw-hats and Hatbands. Mrs. *Denton* invented Straw-Hats and Baskets to maintain her self and Children, her Husband being bad.

Bell-bill, or *Beaumont*, from whence is a most pleasant Prospect over *Airedale*; for from it may be seen *Kirkstall-Abbey*, *Leeds*, and many Country Villages, wherein are divers Seats of Noblemen and Gentlemen, intermixed with Corn Fields, Meadows, Woods, and a pleasant navigable River.

Bradley, the Seat and Estate of the Family of *Savils*, of which two have been very eminent, viz. Sir *John Savil*, Knt. Baron of the Exchequer, in whose House here there is, or lately was, a votive Altar, which was dug up at *Gretland*, where we shall give a full Account of it. (2.) Sir *Henry Savil*, Warden of *Merton College* in *Oxford*, and Provost of *Eaton*, who is justly memorable for two Things, 1. His excellent Edition of *St. Chrysostom* in *Greek*. 2. His Foundation of two Mathematick Professorships at *Oxford*. As to the first of these he put himself to the Charge of eight thousand Pounds to collect Copies of that Father from all Parts of the World; and employed Learned Men to make some Notes on divers Parts of his Works, which when he had finished, he printed at his own Charge in *Greek* only, not doubting but that his Labour and Expence would be very acceptable to the Learned. But he was supplanted by the Papists, even in the Printing of it; for certain *Parisians* by their Emisaries in *England*, procured it as it was printed, Sheet by Sheet, and sending it over, a certain learned Jesuit, translated it into *Latin* with that Expedition, that Sir *Henry Savill's* Edition was but just published, when the *Parisian* Edition in *Greek* and *Latin*

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appeared; and though something dearer, put a damp upon the Sale of Sir *Henry's Chrysostom* because of the *Latin*; yet his Impression found Acceptance with the best Scholars, and is long since all sold. As to the second, he was a great Mathematician himself, and read divers Lectures upon the Beginning of *Euclid's Elements*, and *Ptolemy's Almagest* in *Merton College*; and to encourage that Study he founded two Mathematical Lectures in that University; to one of which he preferred the above-mentioned Mr. *Briggs* upon this Occasion. Sir *Henry* casually happened into Mr. *Brigg's* Company, and they fell into a Dispute in which Mr. *Brigg's* cleared a Truth besides, if not against Sir *Henry's* Judgment, which so pleased the Knight that he chose him one of his Readers of Mathematicks, to both which he gave a liberal Maintenance. This worthy Knight and Magazine of Learning, died at *Eaton*, *Febr.* 19, 1621. and was buried in the Chapel there under a sumptuous Marble Tomb; but that did not prevent the *Mertonians* setting up a curious honorary Monument to his Memory in their Chapel.

Clake-Eaton, the Lordship of *Thomas de Beaufort*, youngest Son of *John* of *Gaunt* by the Lady *Katharine Swinford*, Duke of *Exeter*, of which he died possessed 5 *Hen. VI.* leaving his Estates to *John* his Nephew, Son of *John*, Earl of *Somerset*, his Brother.

Clayton, or *Cletune*, the Lordship of *Harold*, Earl of the *West Saxons*, in King *Edward* the Confessor's Days, as appears by *Domesday-Book*. He was afterwards King of *England*, and lost his Estate and Kingdom to *William* the Conqueror at the Battle of *Hastings* in *Suffex*.

Clifton, the Lordship of *Edward* Earl of *Rutland*, and after his Father *Richard de Coningsburgh's* Death, Duke of *York* and *Albemarle*. He in his Life began the building and endowing the Collegiate Church of *Fotheringay*; but being obliged to go with the King, *Henry V.* in his Expedition into *France*, for which he was at great Expence to fit

F f f

himself, he obtained a License to enfeoff *Henry de Beaufort*, Bishop of *Winchester*, and some others, with divers Lands and Estates, among which this Manor was one, in Trust, that they should see to the Accomplishment of that Work, as they indeed did, but not in his Life-time; so that he died seized of them 3 *Hen. V.* but *Fotheringhay* was not finished 'till 13 *Hen. VI.*

At this Place, in the Year 1705, was found a considerable Quantity of Roman Coins by a Labourer, who casually struck his Pick-Ax into an Urn full of them. Upon further Search there was found a larger *Theca Nummaria*, that contained about two Gallons. They were both of them full of Copper Coins of the *Bas-Empire*, *Gallienus*, *Postumus*, &c. and some particularly of *Quintillus*, who reigned but seventeen Days. A considerable Number of them are deposited in the Museum of Mr. *Ra. Thoresby* at *Leeds*.

Coley, a Chapelry, to which Mr. *Samuel Sunderland*, Alderman of *London*, gave by his Will 20s. per Ann. which Mr. *Robert Parker*, his Executor, settled firmly upon it.

Cromwell, or *Crammewyke*, the Lordship of *John de Hotum*, whose Family was of great Antiquity in this County. He was summoned to Parliament among the Barons 8 *Edw. II.* and obtained a Charter of Free Warren for all his Demefne Lands here 1 *Edw. III.* which is all we know of him.

Deusburgh, or *Deusborough*, a Village situated at the Foot of an high Hill, seeming to take its Name from *Dui*, a topical God among the *Brigantes*, who were the antient *British* Inhabitants of this County; for *Duisburgh* much resembles the present Name, but we dare not be positive in asserting it. The Learned Dr. *Gale* was of Opinion, that this Town of *Deusburgh*, as also *Mexburgh* and *Barnburgh* received their Names from some Roman Auxiliaries of the sixth Legion, who had their Camps in many Places of this Riding. It was in later Times the Lordship and Estate

of *William de Warren*, Earl of *Warren* and *Surrey*, in whose Family it continued from the Conqueror's Time to the Reign of King *Edward II.* when *John* Earl of *Warren* having no Issue by his Wife, did by a Special Grant give the Inheritance of all his Lands to that King, 9 *Edw. II.* after which the King assigned him a competent Share of them for his Life, among which Lands this Manor of *Deusbury* was a Part. But this Earl having two Sons, *John* and *Thomas*, by *Maud de Nereford*, who tho' they were not legitimate, he took himself obliged to make a Provision both for their Mother and them. He obtained a Part of those great Estates which he had settled upon King *Edward* before, and some of them for himself for Life, with Remainder to *John de Warren*, Son of *Maud de Nereford*, and to the Heirs Male of his Body, &c. and others, among which was this Manor of *Deusbury*, he settled upon the said *Maud* for Life; and after her Decease, to the said *John* and *Thomas*, and the Heirs Male of their Bodies, with the Remainder to his right Heirs; and for want of such, Remainder to the King and his Heirs.

This Town has been considerable from the earliest Date of Christianity among the *English* of this Province; for there was once a Cross found here with this Inscription,

PAVLINVS HIC PRÆDICAVIT ET
CELEBRAVIT, i. e.

Paulinus preached and celebrated here.

There now appears nothing of this Cross here, either in Sight or by Tradition; but that *Paulinus* was the first Archbishop of *York* about the Year 626, we are assured by the concurring Evidence of our Historians.

The Church of this Place was given by *William de Warren*, the first Earl of *Warren* and *Surrey*, to the Priory of *Lowes* in *Suffex*.

Drighlington, a Village memorable for nothing but being the native Place of Dr. *James Margetson*, Archbishop of *Armagh*,

magb, who founded a School here, and endowed it largely, viz. with sixty Pounds a Year.

Eland, a Village, where the *Calder* being made larger by the Confluence of many Rivulets, is become deep, which is the Reason that a fine Bridge is built over it, to make the Road passable. Here Bricks have been dug up thus inscribed, viz.

COH IIII BRE

for the *Romans*, who were excellent Masters in all the Arts of War, wisely took care to preserve their Solders from Effeminacy and Sloath by exercising them in Times of Peace in draining the Countries they encamped in by Ditches, mending the High Ways, making Bricks, building Bridges, &c.

Eastfield, or *Eftanfield*, the Lordship of *John Lord Grey*, of *Rotherfield*, of which he was seized jointly with his Wife, 33 *Edw. III.* and left it to *John* his Son and Heir.

Farnley, or *Farnele magna* and *parva*, the Estate of *Thomas de Beaufort*, Duke of *Exeter* above-mentioned, who dying possessed of it, left it to *John* his Nephew, &c. From that Family it came to *Sir John Danville*, Knt. whose Daughter *Anne* marrying *William Nevil* of

Hornby Castle in *Lancashire*, brought it with other Estates into his Family; but Issue Male failing in *Henry de Nevil*, it passed to his Sister *Isabel*, then the Wife of *Robert Fitz-malved*, who assumed the Name of *Nevil*; but this Manor passed to the Family of *Langtons*, and by them to the *Danbys*, which is all we find of the Manor. But there are other Things memorable of this Place, viz. That it was the Residence of *Sir William Harrington*, who obtained a License 5 *Hen. V.* to found a Chantry in a certain Chapel in the Parish of *Leeds*, which, 'tis probable, was this of *Farneley*, because the Rents at *Holbeck* were payable to this Chantry or Chapel, 2. The Hall here was built by *Sir Thomas Danby*, Predecessor to *Sir Abstrupus Danby*, the present Lord. *Sir Thomas* was a Colonel against the *Scots*, and one *Mr. Gale* was a Captain under him; but this last refusing a Commission from *Cromwel*, returned to that Hall. *Dr. Thomas Gale*, Dean of *York*, was his Brother's Son.

Gretland, a Village situated on the very Top of an Hill, to which there is no coming but on one side only. There was dug up here this vorive Altar, sacred, as it seems, to the tutelar God of the City of the *Brigantes*,

On the other Side.

DVI CIBRIG
ET NVM GG
T. AVR AVRELIAN
VS DD PRO SE
ET SVIS S. M. A. GS

ANTONINO
III. ET GET. COSS

which is thus to be read. *Dui civitatis Brigantum, & numinibus Augustorum Titus Aurelius Aurelianus pro se & suis.* [the Remaining Letters we know not the Meaning of]. In *English* thus: To the God of the City of the *Brigantes*, and to the Deities of the Emperors *Titus Aurelius Aurelianus* hath dedicated this in Behalf of himself and his. The Inscription on the other side shews the Time when the Altar was set up, viz. *Antonino III. & Geta Consulibus, i. e.* when *Antoninus* was Consul the third

Time with *Geta*. Whether this *Dui* be the God which the present *Britains* call *Dieu*, or the peculiar topical Genius of the *Brigantes*, we can't determine; but as *Symmachus* tells us, God hath appointed every Kingdom its respective Guardians; and the *Britains* had such, as is evident from the Inscriptions we have upon Occasions produced. And it is truly observed by *Servius Honoratus*, that these local Deities were never removed from one Country to another.

Hob Sunderland, the Seat and Estate of an ancient Family of the *Sunderlands*, one of whom gave the Lecture at *Bradforth* of 40 l. per Ann. above mentioned: And another, viz. *Richard Sunderland*, of this Place, Esq; having purchased the impropriate Tithes of *Bingley*, disposed of them so to the Freeholders, that he reserved to himself only a small Rent out of them. *Samuel Sunderland*, Esq; Alderman of *London*, who augmented so many poor Vicarages and Chapelrys with Schools, as is observed in the said Places, was descended of this Family here.

Hertshere, a Chapelry belonging to *Devesburgh*, which *William de Warren*, first Earl of *Warren and Surrey*, gave to the Priory of *Lewes* in *Sussex*, with that Church, in the Conqueror's Reign.

Howley, the Seat of Sir *John Savil*, Knt. descended of a Family very ancient and eminent in these Northern Parts; for in the Reign of King *Edward III.* Sir *John Savil*, of *Eland*, in this County, was Escheator for the Counties of *Northumberland*, *Cumberland* and *Westmorland*, and in King *Richard II.*'s Time Sheriff of *Yorkshire*, and Governor of the Castle of *York*. This Sir *John*, whose Seat was here, was descended from the former. He having been Knight of the Shire for this County in King *James I.*'s and King *Charles I.*'s Reign, in divers Parliaments, was at length, by Letters Patent, dated July 24, 4 Car. I. created a Baron, by the Title of Lord *Savil* of *Pontefract*, and one of that King's Privy Council. He died in 1630, and *Thomas*, his Son and Heir, inherited his Honours and Estate. He attended his Majesty King *Charles I.* in his Troubles, and being with him at *Oxford* when that City was besieged, was advanced to the Dignity of Earl of *Sussex*, which Honour *James* his Son inherited; but dying without Issue it became extinct. It seems that their Seat here was a very beautiful one, but is now quite demolished, 'tis probable by the Parliament Soldiers, who plundered and destroyed many of those Gentlemens Houses, who thought

it their Duty to preserve the King in his Right.

Hunfleet, a Village of Repute for its strange Growth and Increase from a Dogskennel, as the Name imports, first to an eminent Town for Cloathiers, and then to a Corporation made by K. *Charles II.* because by their Diligence in the Art and Mystery of making Woollen Cloth of different Fineness and Texture, called *Nothern Dozens*, they had much increased the Crown Revenues. It is now a populous Town of two hundred Houses, or more, as was found in 1650, when there was a Project to convert the Chapel into a Parish Church. The Manor of this Township was given by the Conqueror to *Roger de Montgomery*, and his Son *Roger* of *Poictott* inherited it; under whom *William Latimer*, *William Dautrey*, *William Hayes* and *William Woodhouse* held divers Parcels of Land. In After-ages it became Part of the Inheritance of the *Lacys*, Earls of *Lincoln*, who held it of the King in Capite. In the Reign of King *Henry IV.* *Richard Gascoigne*, Brother of the famous Judge, purchased a considerable Estate here; and through him this Place became famous, for the Birth of Dr. *Thomas Gascoigne*, the Son of *Richard Gascoigne*, who then lived here, and Brother of Sir *William Gascoigne*, Lord Chief Justice. He was educated in *Balliol College*, *Oxford*, where he took all his Degrees, and was Commissioner of that University in 1434. He was well acquainted with the Human Arts and Sciences, which qualified him excellently for Divinity; in which, though he was otherwise a great Proficient, yet he was most delighted with the Works of St. *Jerome*, to whom, thinking himself much beholdling for his Learning, he in Gratitude spent much Time and Labour in writing that Father's Life, which he collected out of many Authors. He also wrote *Dictionary Theologicum*, a Book very useful and much esteemed by the Divines of his Time. He was 57 Years old in 1460; how long he lived after, we have no certain Information.

Sir Thomas Nevil of Liversedge, in this Riding, by marrying the Heiress of the Gascoignes, became seized of this Lordship, to which belonged an ancient Manor-House and Park. In his Family it continued 'till 12 Eliz. when Sir John Nevil, for joining in Rebellion with his Kinsman, the Earl of Westmorland, forfeited it to that Queen; who gave it to Sir Edward Cary, Knt. whose Posterity sold it to the Inhabitants of the Town; and the Fentons, who were the Chief of them, are now Lords of it.

The Chapel here is dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin. It was built in 1636. but the Yard to it hath been lately enlarged. In it are Tombs, for Mr. Joshua Lambert, late Minister of it, who died in 1693. and his Son Joshua, who died the same Year; and William another Son, who died in 1700. as also for Mr. Thomas Fenton and his Wife, who survived him, and saw herself Grandmother and Great Grandmother to 138 descended from her, &c.

Idale, or Idle, a Chapelry to which Mr. Samuel Sunderland, Alderman of London, having given by Will 8 l. per Anni. by way of Augmentation, Mr. Parker, his Executor, faithfully settled it.

Kirkley, a Village situate on the Calder, was anciently a Place where there was a Nunnery, of which we shall speak afterwards. Near it, in the Park, Robin Hood the generous Robber lies, buried under a Monument, which remains to this Day; and upon the adjacent Moor are two little Hills a Quarter of a Mile asunder, called Robin Hood's Butts. This famous Robber lived in the Reign of King Richard I.

Dr. Gale, late Dean of York, hath left this Copy of Robin Hood's Epitaph.

Here undernead this laide stean
Lais robert earl of Huntingtun
nea areir ber az hie is geud
an pipl hauld im robin bend
lick utlaw3 hi an is men
vil england nider 6 agen

Obiit 24 Kal. decembris, 1247.

Middleton, a Lordship (which abounds with good Coal and Wood) anciently the Inheritance of the Crepings, of whom Robert de Creping was Sheriff in this County three Years in King Henry III.'s Reign, and John his Son in the 1st and 2d of King Edw. II. Their Posterity inherited it a while longer, 'till for want of Heirs Male it descended to Margery, the sole Heir, who marrying Sir John Mortworth, a Kentish Knight, she joined with him, and sold it to Gilbert de Legh, descended of the Family of de Leghs of Isal in Cumberland.

Morley, a Village, certainly once the chief Town of this Hundred, because it hath given the Name to it, though now it is eclipsed by Bradforth and Halifax above-mentioned. It takes its Name from the adjoining Moors, Morley being the Place of Moors.

Okebourne, the Lordship and Estate of Thomas de Beaufort, Duke of Exeter, who died seized of it 5 Hen. VI. leaving it, with his other Lands, to his Nephew John Earl of Somerset, Son of John his Brother, Earl also of Somerset. This Thomas was the youngest Son of John of Gaunt, by the Lady Katharine Swinford. He gave an hundred Pounds to Queen's College, Oxford.

Rothwell, the Lordship of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, who having no Male Issue, left his whole Estate to his two Daughters Maud and Blanch, to which last this Lordship, upon the Partition, fell. She married John of Gaunt, then Earl of Richmond; to whom, after she had Issue by him, Livery of this Lordship, and other Estates of her Inheritance was granted; and the Dukedom of Lancaster was settled upon him. Henry, his Son by Blanch, inherited her Estates; and being made King of England, united them with the other Crown Lands, from which we do not find this Place separated.

Rothwell Hays, or Hagne, a Village adjoining to the above-mentioned Rothwell, or Rodwell, the Estate of the Family de la Hays, whose Daughter and Heir, by Marriage carried it to Richard

Richard Hopton, Esq; It was anciently a Park for Deer, as appears by part of the Pales remaining. King Henry VIII. gave it to *Thomas Lord Darcy*, by the Name of *Rodwell Park*.

Shelf, the Lordship of *Adam de Swilington*, who took his Name from a fair Manor of that Name in this Riding. He, for taking Part with *Thomas Earl of Lancaster*, against the two *Spencers*, was fined a thousand Marks 15 *Edw. II.* but that Judgment being pronounced erroneous by Parliament 1 *Edw. III.* he came into Favour, and obtained of that King a Charter of Free Warren in all his Demesne Lands in this, and some other of his Manors in this County and elsewhere. He had Summons to Parliament among the Barons, from the 20 *Edw. II.* to the 2 *Edw. III.* inclusive, but not after, nor any of his Posterity.

Sowerby, the Lordship of *John de Warren*, Earl of *Warren* and *Surrey*, who having no legitimate Issue, gave by a Special Grant, this and all other his Estates to the King, *Edward II.* and his Heirs, having this and some Parcels of Land out of his own Estates assigned him for Life. He had two Sons by *Maud de Nereford*, *John* and *Thomas de Warren*, which he, taking himself obliged to provide in some Measure for, obtained of King *Edward*, Reg. 10. some Part of those Lands which he had settled on the King, among which was this Town of *Sowerby*, which he settled first upon *Maud de Nereford*, with other Lands, for Life; and after her Decease, upon the said *John* and *Thomas*, and the Right Heirs Male of their Bodies; and for want of such Heirs, to the King and his Heirs. These Lands, most of them, and among them this Lordship, came to King *Edward III.* who gave it to *Edmund de Langley*, with many other Estates, his 5th Son, Earl of *Cambridge* and Duke of *York*, who died possessed of it 2 *Hen. IV.* leaving it with them to his Son and Heir *Edward*, Earl of *Rutland*, then become Duke of *York*, who died also possessed of it 3 *Hen. V.* and having

no Issue Male, left his Honour and Estate to *Richard* his Nephew, Earl of *Cambridge*.

At this Place, in 1678. was a considerable Quantity of *Roman Coins* turned up by the Plough; but the greatest Part of them were seized and concealed by the Workmen. Also at

Stainland, there have been found several *Roman Coins*; but for any Thing else this Village, and several others by which the *Calder* runs, are worthy of no Notice.

Thorp juxta aquam, *Thorp Stapleton*, or *Thorp Hall*, the Manor of the *Stapletons* in the Reign of King *Edward I.* but the *Stapletons* had but two Plough-Lands, for the *Knights Templars* had one; yet afterwards it was the Estate of the *Skargills* who resided here. One of that Family erected a Chantry at *Whit-Church*. The *Roman Via Vicinalis* leading from the great Military Road upon *Bramham-Moor* is visible here for 400 Paces together.

Thorp super montem, or on the Hill, where at a Place called *Lingwell yate*, in the Year 1697. were found certain Coining Moulds, or Impressions upon Clay, which 'tis probable were invented for the counterfeiting *Roman Coins*; and are accordingly all of such Emperors in whose Times the *Roman Monies* were notoriously adulterated. It is just to think that the *Lingones*, who were quartered at *Ilkley*, were also sometimes encamped here near *Thorp super montem*, as it is written in the Registers; and that the Entrenchments there were from them denominated *Ling-well*, the *Roman Vallum* being pronounced *Wallum* or *Wall*.

Tonge, the Lordship of a Family of that Name, from whom it descended to the *Mirfields* by the Marriage of *Margaret*, the Daughter and sole Heir of *Hugh Tonge* 24 *Hen. VI.* Sir *George Tempest*, whose Ancestors were Benefactors to *Kirkstall-Abbey*, and for some Time have been Inhabitants here, hath of late built a stately House in the Place of the old Seat of his Family. We suppose him Lord

Lord of the Manor, because his House is called an Hall.

Warley, an Hamlet in the Parish of *Halifax*, hath nothing memorable of it, but that in the Year 1698, one *Jeremiah Shelton* seeing a Storm coming, step'd into a Barn here for Shelter, and while he was there was struck with a dreadful Flash of Lightning, which caused his Death; and being found, was a miraculous as well as sad Spectacle; for he had many Stones about him, and lay upon his Face, and nothing upon him except some small Pieces of the Neck of his Shirt, of one Stocking, and his Coat-sleeve; his Clogs, one cloven; the other never found, nor his Hand, and the Rest of his Garments torn into small Pieces and driven from him.

Wykes, the Lordship of *George*, Duke of *Clarence*, as was found by an Inquisition after his Death, by which it descended to *Edward* his Son, who bore the Title of Earl of *Warwick*. He was but eight Years old at King *Edw.* IV.'s Death; and when *Richard*, Duke of *Glocester* became King, he was kept in Prison at *Sheriff-boton Castle* in this County, and so continued till King *Hen.* VII.'s Reign. This King had him removed to the *Tower of London*; and when he was treating with the King of *Spain* about the Marriage of his Son *Arthur*, with *Katharine the Infanta*, it being objected that King *Henry's* Title to the Crown was not good, so long as *Edward*, Earl of *Warwick*, lived, he being the next Heir of the *York* Family; *Henry* contrived to put him to Death, which being done to further the *Spanish Match*, Queen *Katharine*, when she was divorced from King *Hen.* VIII. made this Reflection upon what she suffered, That it was a just Judgment of GOD upon her, because to clear the Way to her Marriage, the innocent Earl of *Warwick* was put to an unworthy Death. This is all we find memorable in the Villages of this Wapentake, and so we pass to

V. The Wapentake of Osgodcrosse.

This Wapentake is bounded on the East with the Counties of *Lincoln* and *Nottingham*, on the South with the Wapentake of *Strasford*, on the West with the Wapentake of *Agbridge*, and on the North with the Wapentake of *Barkston*. The Fee of this Hundred was the Estate of *Henry*, the last Duke of *Lancaster*, of the Line of *Edmund*, Earl of *Lancaster*, a younger Son of King *Hen.* III. He leaving no Issue Male at his Death, all his Estates were divided between his two Daughters and Heirs, *Maud* and *Blanch*, which last being married to *John of Gaunt*, Earl of *Richmond*, fourth Son of King *Edw.* III. she had the Bailiwick of this Wapentake assigned for her Part with many Estates, which were all, upon her having Issue, invested on her Husband, who was soon after created Duke of *Lancaster*, to whose Son and Heir *Henry*, (afterwards King *Hen.* IV.) it descending, it became vested in the Crown, as we suppose it now continues, and so is under the Sheriff's Jurisdiction, as other Wapentakes are. In the Reign of King *Edw.* II. the Scots being very troublesome, *John de Mowbray*, who had before been Sheriff of this County and Governor of *York*, was commanded by that King to arm all the Commonalty in this Wapentake, and some others, in order to an Expedition into *Scotland*. This is all the general History of this Wapentake, and therefore we shall proceed to the Towns, which are but two, viz. 1. *Pontefract*. 2. *Snathe*.

Pontefract, *Pomfret*, or *Broken-bridge*. In the Saxon Times the Name of this Place was *Kirby*, which was changed by the Normans into *Pontefract*, from a broken Bridge, which is supposed to be done upon some remarkable Accident. *Thomas of Castleford* tells us, that it happened by a Multitude of People, which coming thither to meet *William*, Archbishop of *York*, in his Return from *Rome*, so many crowded on to the Bridge,

Bridge, that it broke with them, and a great Part of them fell into the River, but not one of them was drowned, because the Archbishop prayed so fervently for them. But this Story is rejected as fabulous, because by some Charters of *Robert de Lacy* made to the Monks of *St. John* in this Place, it appears that it had then the Name of *Pontfract*, as well as *Kirby*, and that was fifty-two Years before *William* was Archbishop. It is therefore conjectured, and 'tis far more probable, that this old Bridge was laid over a certain watery Place below the Church, called the *Wash*, which now indeed is drained by two Cuts, which make two Mills; but yet upon any violent Rains, or the Melting of much Snow, is almost unpassable, and so must of Necessity, before the Drains were made, require a Bridge. This is rendred the more probable, because by an Inquisition taken in the Reign of King *Edw. II.* it appears, that one *John Bubwith* held the eighteenth Part of a Knight's Fee, *justa veterem pontem de Pomsret*, and a Place called *Bubwith-houses* terminates this *Wash*. So that it must be this Bridge being broken, that gave an Occasion to the *Norman* Lord to change the Name of this Place to *Pontfract*, for there is no Occasion for a Bridge any where else about this Town. Nor is there so much as any traditional Remains that there ever was a Bridge near this Town, for there is no River near it by above a Mile, to lay a Bridge over it.

Pontfract is a Market-Town very pleasantly situated, a Mile in length, and the Buildings are neat. It hath a good Market on Saturday, well furnished with Shamble-meat, Corn, and other Provisions, and many Fairs for Sheep, Beasts, and Horses, for which last the Two most celebrated are about *Palm Sunday*, and the first of *September*. * This Town is situate out of the Ruins of the old

Legobium, which, according to the Distances in the *Itinerary*, was situate at *Castleford* or *Casterford*, about two Miles from this Town. It was before the Conquest the Lordship of one *Alric*, a Saxon, from whom the Conqueror took it, and gave it to *Ilbert*, or *Hildebert de Lacy*, with so many other Estates in this County as made up 150 Lordships. *Robert de Lacy*, who was also called *Robert de Pontfract*, inherited this and many other Lands from his Father; but joining with *Robert*, Duke of *Normandy*, in recovering the Kingdom from King *Henry I.* at the Battle of *Tencherbray*, he was expelled the Realm, and this Honour of *Pontfract* given to *Henry Traverser*, who was slain by his Servant three Days after; whereupon that King gave it to *Guy de la Val*, who held it till King *Stephen's* Time; but in that King's Reign, *Ilbert*, the Son of *Robert*, came to an Agreement with *Guy*, and having gained Possession of it, left it to his Son *Henry*. This *Henry* being in Favour with King *Henry II.* obtained a full Restitution of this Honour of *Pontfract*, as also a Charter for a Fair to be held here yearly on *St. Giles's* Day, and eight Days after. In this Family of *Lacy's* this Honour continued many Successions, and *Edmund de Lacy*, 31 *Hen. III.* procured a Charter of Free Warren in all his Demesne Lands belonging to this Town. *Henry* his Son and Heir succeeded him in this Honour; but having no Issue Male, he surrendered the Barony and Castle into the King's Hands, 20 *Edw. I.* upon Condition, That he should resettle them upon *Edmund*, Earl of *Lancaster*, the King's Brother, who had married *Alice* his Daughter and Heir.

This Town is a Borough or Body Corporate, sending Members to Parliament, and hath enjoyed that Privilege as long as any in *England*, not by Charter but Prescription. One of their Burgesses, viz. *Sir John Bland*, Baronet,

* N. B. Most of this Description of this Town is taken out of a Letter sent us by Mr. *Marm. Fothergill*, Dec. 30. 1710,

hath of his own free Will and generous Temper, erected a fair stone Steeple to the Chapel of *St. Giles* in the Market-place, which cost him 100*l*. He also stood Mayor for the Corporation.

The Jurisdiction of the Borough is confined only to the Limits of the Town, and yet the Mayor and his twelve Brethren, the Aldermen, are all in the Commission of the Peace. In their Corporation-Seal is a Castle, both in Justice and Gratitude to that Place, seated here; but now demolished by the Civil Wars of late; for by Grant, Interest and Possession, all their Franchises, Privileges and Immunities have been granted and obtained from thence. But notwithstanding this, Tradition tells us, That antiently the Corporation could not arrest any at the Market-Cross, which instead of *St. Oswald's Cross*, which gives Denomination to the Hundred, is now corruptly called *Osgodcross*; and to this Purpose in Ingress and Regress thither, a freed Way leading to this Place, with about two Yards round about the Cross, unpaved to this Day, is as such shewed to Strangers to confirm the Assertion.

The Market-place is a large commodious Space of Ground, seated near the Middle of the Corporation, and is on Saturdays well stored with all Sorts of Shambles-meat, Corn, &c. and divers Fairs are there kept yearly, as is above-mentioned.

The Castle here is said by some of our Historians to have been built by *Alric*, the Saxon Owner; but by others, by *Ilbert* or *Hildebert de Lacy*, to whom *William* the Conqueror gave it; but since it hath been demolished of late Years (as many more in *England* have) it is observed, that the round Tower stood upon a raised Hill of very hard stiff Clay, which looks as though it had been one of those Fortifications which the Saxons call *Keeps*, and so 'tis probable was built by *Alric*; and afterwards 'tis very likely it might be for greater Strength built of Stone by *Hildebert*, who beautified it with many Outworks,

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and caused a Chapel to be erected in it. King *Richard I.* held this Castle in his Hands; but it seems to have been restored to the *Lacys*, before *Alice* the Heir married *Thomas*, Earl of *Lancaster*. In the Castle is shewed still the Place where the Collegiate Chapel of *St. Clement* stood; which had a Dean, three Prebendaries, &c. And in the *Area*, or Yard of the Castle is a large Room or Vault, which hath several Stairs down to it. The Floor, Walls, and Roof consist all of one Stone, by gutting the Rock in that Place. *Simon de la Ward* having assisted the King, *Edward II.* Reg. 18. against *Thomas*, Earl of *Lancaster*, in the Battle of *Borough-brigg*, was that Year made Governor of this Castle, and the next summon'd to Parliament among the Barons.

This Castle proved fatal to the Earl of *Lancaster*, as afterwards it did to some other great Men. For this *Thomas* being chosen the Leader of those Barons, united together to free the Nation from the arbitrary Government of King *Edward II.* directed by the Counsel of *Piers de Gaveston* first, and then by the *Spensers*, being taken at the Battle of *Burrough-brigg*, was beheaded in, or near it. King *Edward* thus severely treated him, though he was his Uncle, hoping thereby to free himself from future Rebellions and Affronts; but so long as the *Spensers* were still favoured, the Barons never were quiet, till they brought the King himself to as lamentable an End, in which, because all, or most of those, who were instrumental to his Death, were involved, he was looked upon as a Saint; and though not canonized, yet his Picture was worshipped in *St. Paul's Church*, as of a Person that died in a just Cause. He was beheaded here Anno 1322.

Here also King *Rich. II.* who was deposed by *Henry*, Earl of *Bolingbroke*, and afterwards called King *Hen. IV.* was barbarously destroyed with Hunger, Cold, and other inexpressible Torments. Some Conspiracies there had been among *Richard's* Friends to procure his Release,

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which

which hastened his Destruction, and made King *Henry* uneasy till he was out of the Way. 'Tis said he was starved, no Victuals having been allowed him for fifteen Days; but whether it was by King *Henry's* Order, or by King *Richard's* voluntary Abstinence for Grief, that he saw his Case remediless, and heard of the Execution of so many of his Friends, is not certainly known. Here likewise *Anthony Woodvil*, Earl of *Rivers*, Uncle to King *Edw. V.* and Sir *Richard Grey*, Knt. Brother by the Mother's Side to the said King *Edward*, were both put to Death, notwithstanding their Innocency, by King *Rich. III.* for that Tyrant was jealous, that Men of such Spirits and Honour as these were, would check his Designs of Tyranny and Ambition, which he was about to prosecute, by usurping the Throne.

This Town and Castle in the late Civil Wars was held out for the King, and being besieged by the Parliament's Forces in 1644, Sir *Marmaduke Langdale* was sent with 2000 Horse from *Oxford* to relieve it. It is noted in our Histories as the most famous Action in all these Wars; for to effect it he was obliged to march through the Enemy's Quarters and Army, which he ordered so prudently, that under his Enemy's Colours he was there before they were aware of him, and so raised the Siege, routing the Besiegers, though twice his Number. But having effected his Purpose, he was involved in such Difficulties, that in his going back he was forced to dispute nine Passes, and underwent 12 Skirmishes, in which he vanquished 9000 Men.

The Church of this Town is a Vicarage, and the perpetual Advowson is in the Lord High Chancellor of *Great Britain*. It is so poorly endowed, that by the Commission of Inquiry into the true Worth and Value of Ecclesiastical Benefices lately executed, it is discharged for ever from Payment of Tenths and First fruits (and so can't be above 50 l. a Year). The Parish Church situate some-

what East of the Castle, by Reason of the late Civil Wars is now little more than a Shell. 'Tis distinguished by the Name of *All Saints*. It hath a double Chancel, but no outward Door; a Cross-Isle West of this, dividing the Body from the Chancel, which projects several Yards beyond the Sides of the Body, which hath three Isles. In the Cross-Isle, at the South and North Ends, are two large Doors over-against one another, in the Middle of which is a noble gallant Square (formerly the Belfrey) erected several Yards above the Roof of the Church, where now hangeth only a gallant sweet Bell. Out of this Square springeth an Octagon, much inferior to the old Lantern, whose Finances of the several Angles were beautified with as many Apostles, as also were the Angles of the lower Square enriched with the four Evangelists. But this Lantern was first much weakened by a great Shot, and some while after blown down by a raging Tempest. In the North-West Corner of the square Tower still standing, is a singular and rare Case inclosing two Pair of Stairs, both of them winding about the same Center, and are both terminated in the same Circumference, having their different Entrances below, and their several Landings above. Towards the West End of the Church are two large Doors more, North and South, opposing each other; and in the Middle of the West End is a fifth Door: So that for number of Doors in the Nave, and none in the Chancel; for that noble Part of the Tower, which still remains; for the long extended Cross-Isle, and unusual double Stair-Case, it seems to surpass most Parish-Churches of *Great Britain* in these Instances.

Sir *Robert Knolls*, and *Constance* his Wife, founded in this Town, 3 *Rich. II.* an Alms-house, dedicated to the *Holy Trinity* and the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, for certain Chaplains, whereof one should be Master or Warden, for two Clerks, and thirteen poor Persons, so made by Mischance or Scarcity, and two Serv-

tors to the said Poor. The Master or Warden to have twenty Marks *per Ann.* the Clerks ten Marks each, the thirteen Poor 3*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* to sustain them with Meat and Drink, *viz.* every one to receive three Half-pence *per Diem* issuing out of their Coffers. Dated at London, Octob. 4. 1385.

George Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, by his Testament bearing Date June 24, 1590, (32 Eliz.) appointed the Sum of 200*l.* should be yearly employed for ever, unto the Benefit of the poorest Artificers in this Town of Pomfret, for the Increase of Trade and Occupations there: That is to say, that the Mayor of the said Town, and his Brethren, or the major Part of them with the Mayor, by the Assent of the Earl of Shrewsbury for the Time being, shall upon Monday in *Whitsun-Week* pay, and lend to every poor Artificer of the same Town, so far as the said Money will extend, five Pounds, for the Term of three Years next following, putting in good and sufficient Security for the Repayment thereof.

John Frieson of Altofts in this County gave some Lands in this Town to University College, Oxford, for the Maintenance of one Fellow or Exhibitioner, to receive out of them 10*l.* a Year; besides the Use of a Chamber, and Exemption from all Decrements, and made a Provision for two Scholars to be chosen out of this County, assigning 5*l.* *per Ann.* for their Subsistence, besides some Profits out of the Estate at Pomfret above mentioned, &c.

This Town hath given the honourable Title of Baron to a Branch of the Family of Savills, for Sir John Savill, Knt. was created Baron of Pomfret, and his Son and Grandson inherited it; but his Son Thomas was created Earl of Sussex, and the Family was extinct in his Grandson James, as is said in *Howley*, where their Seat was, which was in its flourishing Condition esteemed not inferior to any in this Shire, nor much to any in England; and Education to Thomas Castleford, who was bred a Bene-

dictine in this Town, of which he wrote an History, from *Ask*, the first Saxon Owner of it, to the Family of Lacys, from whom this Honour passed by the Heir general to the Earls of Lancaster, Leland reading Castleford's History of this Town, confesseth he found more in it than he expected, and promised to give a larger Account of it in a Book he intended to write of Civil History; but it was never put out, because we suppose, he was prevented by Death. He flourished about the Year 1326.

Snath, or Snaithe, a small Market-Town, situate on the River Calder, not far from its Conjunction with the River Don. Its Market is weekly on Friday, and Fair yearly on the Nativity of the Virgin Mary, Sept. 8. The Lordship of this Town being in the Crown, 7 Feb. Roger de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, who had done great Services for that Prince, obtained a Grant of him of the Manor and Soke of this Place, to hold to himself and his Heirs, by the Service of one Knight's Fee. His Fidelity to the King was so well approved of, that he was for four Years after continued Sheriff of Cumberland and this Shire. Edmund de Lacy, Grandson of the said Roger, inheriting his Father's Honour and Estate, procured a Charter of Free Warren for this Town, among many others, 35 Hen. III. Whether this Lordship, after the Death of Edmund, or before, passed to the Crown, we have no Account, but find that King Edw. I. Reg. 22. regranted to his Son and Heir, the Lordship and Soke of this Place; which, with other Lands, Alice his Mother had held in Dowry. He, among several other good Deeds, gave Leave to the Monks of Salby, to have the antient Church-yard at *Whitgift*, which had been before consecrated, thereon to build a Church or Chapel to the Honour of St. Mary Magdalen, for the Benefit of the Inhabitants of this Town, and its five Hamlets, and the Land-holders in *Falgarby* and *Holendenby*. In 10 Edw. II. John de Moubray above-mentioned had a Command to arm the Commonalty of this Soke to go
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against

against the *Scots*. This is all we find memorable in these Market-Towns, and so we proceed to the Villages.

Akworth and *Agbrigg*, two Lordships, among many others in this County, which belonged to the Earls, and afterwards Dukes of *Lancaster*, descended from *Edmund*, a younger Son of King *Hen. III. Henry*, the last Duke of *Lancaster* of that Line, having no Issue Male, left his Estates to his two Daughters and Heirs, *Maud* and *Blanch*, to which last these Lordships, with divers others, came upon the Division; she afterwards married to *John of Gaunt*, King *Edward III.*'s Fourth Son, then Earl of *Richmond*; but having Issue by him, her Estates were settled upon him, and he in her Right was created Duke of *Lancaster* in Parliament, *Maud* being married to the Duke of *Zeland*.

Castleford, a little Village, situate near the Confluence of the *Aire* and *Calder*, called by *Marianus* *Casterford*. In *Antoninus* it bears the Name of *Legeolium* and *Lagetium*, as is proved among other plain and remarkable Remains of Antiquity, by the great Number of Coins (called by the common People *Saracen's Heads*) dug up here in a Place called *Beanfield*, a Piece of Ground near the Church, so called from its natural Fruitfulness in Beans; as also by its Distance from *Danum*, i. e. *Doncaster*, & *Eboracum*, i. e. *York*, on each Side; not to insist upon its Situation upon a Roman Way; nor that *Hoveden* expressly calls it, a City. *Marianus* tells us, That the Citizens of *York* slew great Numbers of *Ethelred's* Army here; pursuing them in a disorderly Fight at that Time, when he infested this Country for their Treachery and Breach of Leagues. *Thomas de Castleford*, who wrote the History of *Pontefract*, as is above-mentioned, was a Native of this Place. 'Tis probable he did it in Honour to this little Town, because it was the Mother of *Pomfret*. The Reverend Mr. *William Bridges*, who succeeded his Father in the Rectory here, hath built a very good

Parsonage-house for himself and his Successors.

Not far from hence is *Ledston-Hall*, formerly the Seat of the ancient Family of *Withams*, but more lately of Sir *John Lewis*, Bart. who having got a vast Estate during his nine Years Factorship for the *East-India* Company, (much augmented by the Jewels presented him by the King of *Persia*, who much delighted in his Company) died here without Issue Male, in 1671. He erected a curious Hospital, which cost him 400 l. and endowed it with 60 l. a Year, for the Maintenance of ten aged poor People, who by his Will are engaged religiously to observe the Sabbath day, and to be present at Church in Time of Divine Service and Sermon. At this present *Ledston-Hall* is the Seat of the Lady *Elizabeth Hastings*, Daughter of *Theophilus*, Earl of *Huntington*, by the eldest Daughter and Coheir of Sir *John Lewis*, which *Elizabeth* (who is a true Pattern of Piety and Charity), hath greatly improved and adorned.

Coswick, the pleasant Seat of the ancient Family of *Dawneys* (one of which, viz. *Nicholas D'auney*, had Summons to Parliament among the Barons, 1 *Edw. III.* and several of them being Knights, were Sheriffs of this County in King *Hen. VIII.*'s and *Qu. Elizabeth's* Reigns). King *Charles II.* made Sir *John Dawney* Viscount *Downe* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*; but we have no Account of his Descendants. By the Branches and the Confluence of the *Dun* and *Aire*, near this Place, is made a Kind of Island, in which is

Ditchmarsh, a fenny Tract of Land, which produces a very green rank Grass, very good for fattening Cattle. It is beset round almost with little Villages.

Elmesale, a Lordship belonging to the Earls and Dukes of *Lancaster*, descended of *Edmund*, a younger Son of King *Hen. III.* of whom *Henry*, the last Duke, having no Issue Male, his great Estates were divided between his Daughters and Coheirs,

Coheirs, *Maud* and *Blanch*, to whom, upon the Partition, this Manor came; and by her Marriage to *John of Gaunt*, Earl of *Richmond*, fourth Son of King *Edw. III.* was transferred, after she had Issue, to her said Husband, who was soon after in her Right made Duke of *Lancaster* in Parliament, as is shewed above in other Places.

Ferrybridge, though 'tis nothing but a Bridge over the River *Aire*, yet is famous for a Battle fought upon it between the *Lancastrians* and *Yorkists*, upon this Occasion. *Richard*, Duke of *York*, being slain at the Battle of *Wakefield*, King *Henry* abiding at *York*, gathered a great Army, intending therewith to subdue all his Enemies at once; but *Edward* espousing his Father's Quarrel, as now grown Duke of *York*, resolved to prosecute his Right (as he esteemed the Crown) and to that End gathered an Army in and about *London*, which he found no difficult Matter to do, being so much in Favour with all Ranks and Degrees of People, for his Liberality, Clemency and Courage. From *London* he marched with his Army in 1461, and by easy Journeys came to *Pomfret*, where resting a few Days, he appointed the Lord *Fitz-walter* to keep this Passage at *Ferrybridge* with a good Number of tall Men. This being heard at *York*, the Captains of King *Henry's* Army (which was kept in a Readiness for an Encounter) the Duke of *Somerset*, Earl of *Northumberland* and Lord *Clifford*, leaving King *Henry*, the Queen and Prince in *York*, marching with their whole Army over the River *Wharfe*, designed to hinder the Enemy's passing this Bridge; and to that End, when they came near it, the Lord *Clifford*, with his Light Horse, was sent to endeavour to win it, which he thus effected: On the Saturday before *Palm-Sunday*, he departed from the great Army, and early in the Morning, ere the Enemy was aware, fell upon the Guards, and slaying them, won the Bridge. The Lord *Fitz-walter* hearing a Noise, thought his Men had quarrelled, and rising up out of his Bed, took a

Pell-ax in his Hand, thinking to appease them; but before he knew what was the Matter, was slain, and with him the Bastard of *Salisbury*, the Earl of *Warwick's* Brother; which so enraged the Earl, that he became restless for a Fight, and having driven the Lord *Clifford* from the Bridge, both Armies met at *Towton*, and encountered. Mr. *Wethamsted*, the Poet, relates this Battle elegantly, as we find in *Holinshed*, p. 1234.

Hardwick, a Forest adjoining to *Halifax*, which has the Privilege of *Halifax-Law*, as may be observed in the Description of that Town above.

Hemsworth, a small Village, famous only for the Bounty and Beneficence of *Robert Holgate*, Archbishop of *York*, who having been deprived of his See in the first Year of Queen *Mary I.* for being married, imployed his Thoughts and Abilities in raising lasting Monuments of his Charity; and among others, founded in this Place an Hospital for ten poor aged Men, and as many Women, to whom he gave an Allowance of 10*l.* per Annum each; and on the Master, who was to read Prayers to them, he settled between fifty and sixty Pounds a Year. He was besides a Benefactor to, if not the Founder of the School there.

Hoke, or *Howke*, the Lordship of *Thomas Ughtred*, descended of a Family of that Name of great Antiquity in this County, of which we have spoken in *Menkton* above, and shall now add only, that Sir *Rob. Oughtred* was Sheriff of this County 25 Hen. VI.

Knottingley, a Lordship belonging to the *Lancastrian* Family, and passing by *Blanch*, one of the Coheirs, as is said a little above in *Elmesale*. Here is nothing else remarkable but their Merchandize for Lime. The Lime-stone of which it is made, is dug up plentifully at *Elmet*; and being burnt here, it is conveyed at certain Seasons in great Quantities to *Wakefield*, *Sandal*, and *Standbridge*, for Sale, and so is carried into the western Parts of this County, which

which are naturally cold and mountainous, and there they improve their Soil therewith, as the best and most suitable Manner. The Practice of burning Lime-stone, and conveying it to *Wakefield*, *Sandal*, and *Standbridge*, is also used by the People of *Brotherton* above.

Kriteling is a Manor belonging to the Earls and Dukes of *Lancaster*, which passed by *Blanch*, one of the Coheirs, as is said in *Elmesale*.

Marshland joining with *Ditchmarsh* above-mentioned, makes up the Island compleat, which is encompassed with the Branches of the *Dun* and *Aire* at their uniting. It is a fenny Tract as *Ditchmarsh* is, and produceth a very green rank Grass, very useful for fattening Cattle. Both of them make one River Island, about fifteen Miles in Compass, and are in a Manner set round with little Villages. Some of the Inhabitants imagine that the whole Island floats upon the Water; and that when the Waters are increased, it is raised up higher, as *Pomponius Mela* tells us of the Isle of *Antium* in *Gaul*. The Fens or Marshes here, especially Eastward and North-East of *Thorn*, a small Market-Town, are generally a Turf-moor; but in other Places there is a Mixture of Arable and Pasture. By Reason of the many Meres, it was formerly well supplied with fresh-water Fish (especially Eels) and wild Fowl; but that is now much lessened, because in the Reign of King *Charles I.* several Gentlemen undertook and drained the moorish and fenny Country where Fowl harbour. Under the Turf-Earth and other Grounds, from one Yard to two Yards deep, are frequently dug up great Quantities of Fir-wood, and other Trees, particularly Oaks, which are quite thro' the Bodies very black. Under some Part of the Turf-moor firm Earth was found, but in other Places nothing but Sand. About fifty Years since there was found the entire Body of a Man at the Bottom of a Turf-pit, about four Yards deep in the Ground, with his Head

northward, his Hair and Nails not decayed. From the Position of the Trees, Roots, and other Circumstances, it appears evidently that the Trees grew where they are found lying, of which we meet with a very ingenious and probable Account in the *Phil. Transact.* p. 275. by the Abbot *de la Pryme*. That this and the other like Places (which are many in this Nation, as we have observed) where subterraneous Wood is found, were antiently Forests cut down and burnt by the *Romans*, where ever they found them to be a Refuge to the *Britains*, in their Wars against them; but as we conceive this Conjecture is none of the best, because whole Trees are found deep in the Earth, with Roots and Boughs, as though no Ax had touched them; and if they had been burnt, they could not have been there. Yet Mr. *Thoresby's* Hist. of *Leedes*, p. 142, embraces Mr. *de la Pryme's* Opinion, and to justify it brings these probable Arguments: 1. That being Minister of *Thorn*, and born hereabouts, he was more capable to make Observations than others. 2. That the *Romans* being continually tormented with the Excursions of the *Britains* from their Woods, intercepting their Provisions, and taking their Carriages, the *Romans* gave publick Order to destroy their Woods, which they performed partly by Fire, and partly by cutting down. 3. That he had by him burnt Wood, and Parts of Trees taken out of the Mosses, with Marks of the Ax evidently on them, which lying on the Ground at their first falling, and stopping the Waters, occasioned the Mosses, in which they sank. This is so probable an Account, that we shall not oppose it, but leave it to the Reader to follow that Opinion which he thinks most probable.

Nosthill, a little Village, near which is a Pool, out of which ariseth the River *Went*. Here formerly stood a Monastery, dedicated to the Royal Saint, King *Oswald*, which was repaired by A—— Confessor to King *Henry I.* It was in the sixteenth Century the Seat

of the famous Family of *Gargraves*, of which *Sir Thomas Gargrave* was Sheriff of this County 7 and 11 *Eliz.* and *Sir Got. Gargrave* 25 *Eliz.* It is now the Seat of *Sir Rowland Wynne*. The Monastery will come to be spoken of in its proper Place.

Swinfleet, the Lordship of *Henry Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, who having been sent by King *Edw. I.* Reg. 33, with the Bishops of *Worcester* and *Lichfield*, to the Inauguration of the Pope at *Lions*, with a Present of golden Vessels, obtained soon after his Return, a Grant of a weekly Market upon Thursday in this Place, and a Fair yearly on the Morrow after the Exaltation of the *Holy Cross*, and three Days after; but the Market is long since disused, if the Fair be continued, which we know not.

Upton, the Lordship of *Robert Lord Grey of Rotherfield*, who died seised of it 23 *Edw. I.* leaving it with his Honour and other Estates, to his Son and Heir *John*, who died 5 *Edw. II.* and left them all to his Son and Heir *John*. He in 4 *Edw. III.* obtained a Charter for Free Warren in this and many other of his Lordships and Estates. He, upon some Difference with the Lord *Zouche*, drew his Knife at that Lord in the King's Presence; and upon a due Examination of the Cause of the Quarrel, being found guilty, was committed to Prison, and all his Lands seised for this great Misdemeanor; but not long after, upon his Submission, he was restored to Favour, and put into Possession of his Lands. He after this served the King in his Wars in *France* and *Flanders* several Years, and died seised of this Lordship and many other Estates 33 *Edw. III.* leaving *John* his Son and Heir to inherit them with his Honour. This *John* had a Summons to Parliament to sit among the Barons, from 31 *Edw. III.* to the 47th of that King's Reign, and died seised of this Lordship and many others descended from his Father. His Son *Bartholomew* succeeded him in all his Lands, but lived not much above a Year after him, so that *Robert*, his Bro-

ther, became Heir of his Estate. *Robert* had Summons to Parliament 1 *Rich. II.* but not after; being employed in the *Scotch Wars*, in which he died 11 *Rich. II.* leaving *Joan* his Daughter and Heir, then but two Years old. She, at proper Age, became the Wife of *Sir John Deyncourt*, Knt. by whom she had only Daughters, and so her Estates passed into other Families; but to which of them this Manor fell, we know not.

Whitgift is one of those many Villages which encompass the River Island, wherein are *Ditchmarsh* and *Marsh-land*. It was most antiently the Estate of the *Lacys*, Earls of *Lincoln*; for we find that *Margaret*, the Widow of *Henry*, Earl of *Lincoln*, gave leave to the Monks of *Selby*, to have the antient Churchyard of this Town, thereon to build a Church or Chapel to the Honour of *St. Mary Magdalen*, for the Benefit of the Inhabitants of *Snaithe*, and the Hamlets thereunto belonging. *Henry* left only a Daughter *Alice* for his Heir; and she being married to *Thomas*, Earl of *Lancaster*, who was beheaded at *Pontefract* for his Rebellion against King *Edw. II.* his Estates were seised, and this Manor came with the Rest into that King's Hands, and after him to King *Edw. III.* who upon constituting *Henry Scrop* of *Bolton*, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, gave him a Grant of this Manor of *Whitgift* in Fee; but whether it descended to, and continued in his Posterity, we can't discover.

Dr. John Whitgift, the famous Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and stout Champion for our Constitution against *Thomas Cartwright*, and his Followers, had his Name from this Town, where his Family and Ancestors had their Habitation; but because he had no other Reference to it, and his Character may be found among the Archbishops of *Canterbury* in our History of the County of *Kent*, we shall add nothing more of him.

Youle, a small Village about twelve Miles below *York*, situate near the Place where the *Dun* empties itself into the *Humber*.

Humber. The only Thing that we meet with remarkable here is, that there are a Set of Men inhabiting here, called *Triers*, who with a long Piece of Iron search into the soft and boggy Ground hereabouts, for subterraneous Trees, and get a good Livelihood by it; for they find sometimes Trees large enough to make Timber for building Houses, which they say are more durable than Oak; the lesser Trees they split in Laths, or cut into Chips; and being tied up in Bundles are sent to the Market-Towns several Miles off to light Tobacco. The Texture of the Wood is like Fir, easily splitting, and if burnt sends forth the same resinous Smell, and makes the same Sort of Coal, &c. Here is the noted Drain called *Youle Dyke*, which is ten Miles long. Having thus finished the Wapentake of *Osgodcrosse*, we now come to

VI. *The Wapentake of Skirack.*

This Wapentake, which lies near the Middle of this *West-Riding*, is bounded on the East with the Wapentake of *Barkston*, on the South with the Wapentake of *Morley*, on the West with that of *Stancliff*, and on the North with that of *Claro*. It is denominated from some remarkable Oak to which the Inhabitants repaired upon publick Occasions, as to chuse the Governors of Wapentakes, obtain Justice, &c. called therefore *The Shire Oak*, and 'tis probable it stood at *Hedingly* in *Leeds* Parish. The Fee we suppose to be in the Crown, and Government in the Sheriff and his Officers. There are three Market-Towns in it, viz. *Aberforth*, *Leeds*, and *Osley*.

Aberford, or *Abyforth*, in the Maps *Aberforth*, a small Market-Town, indifferent well-built, one Mile in length, situate upon a *Roman Way*, which between this Place and *Sherborn*, is raised very high. It is famous for Pin-making; the Pins made here being in particular Request among the Ladies. The Market here is on Wednesday weekly, and

the Fairs yearly upon the Day before the Eve of *St. George*, and two Days before *St. Matthew*. Under this Town lies the Course of the River *Cock* (or as it is written in Books *Cokarus*) between which and the Town, the Foundation of an old Castle (called by the Inhabitants *Castle-cary*) is still visible. The Church we have no Account of.

Leeds, which Name is possibly taken from the Saxon *LEOD*, gens, or *Natio*, implying it to be so very populous in the Saxon Times, as to be a little Nation of it self; but others will have it a British Name, and derived from *Llwydd*, a pleasant Situation. It is a Town corporate, first made such by the Letters Patent of King *Charles I.* bearing Date July 30, Reg. 2, 1626, being then settled under the Government of one chief Alderman, nine Burgesses, and twenty-four Assistants. *K. Charles II.* Reg. 13, by his Patent made an Alteration in this Constitution, appointing the Town to be governed by a Mayor, 12 Aldermen, and 24 Assistants. It sends Burgesses to Parliament, hath two Markets weekly, on Tuesday and Saturday, both of which are well furnished with Provisions, and great Quantities of Cloth, which is the Manufacture of the Town, and much enricheth the Inhabitants. These Markets are kept in a Street called *Bridgate-street*, early in a Morning, and have two Things admirable: 1. The *Bridge-and Shot*, at which the Clothiers may have a Pot of good Ale, a Trencher of Roast or boil'd Meat for his Breakfast, for Two pence, and a Noggin of Pottage. 2. Several Thousands of Pounds of Broad-cloth sold in a few Hours, and that with little or no Noise. On a sudden, by the Sound of a Bell, the Cloth and Benches are removed, and the Markets for other Trades begin, who bring Abundance of all Things, especially Fruit and Fish.

This Town, when *Almondbury* was burnt down in the War between *Cadwall* the Britain, and *Penda* the Mercian, was made a Royal Village, as that had been, being then called *Cambodunum*.
From

From this Time it remained in the Crown; and so far as we can find, it was not alienated from it, till King Hen. III. gave it to *Edmund* his younger Son, whom he made Duke of *Lancaster*. In his Family it continued several Successions, till *Henry*, Duke of *Lancaster*, leaving no Heir Male, his Daughters, *Maud* and *Blanch*, inherited his Lands; of which, upon the Partition, the youngest had this Manor for Part of her Share. She married *John of Gaunt*, Earl of *Richmond*, fourth Son of King *Edw. III.* and having Issue by him, her Estates were invested in them and their Heirs; and her Husband created in her Right, Duke of *Lancaster*; after whom they descended to the Son and Heir *Henry*, then King of *England*, by the Title of King *Hen. IV.* and being a Royal Vill before, became so again, as it remains.

The present Condition of this Town is very flourishing, for it hath many fine Seats for Gentlemen of the first Rank, chiefly in *Bore-lane*, as 'tis vulgarly called, a Corruption of *Burgh* or *Burrow-lane*, viz. *Sir William Lowther's*; *Mr. Arthington's*, in Right of his Wife, *Frances Hickes's*, whose Father was Mayor of this Town four Times, and *Mr. Shaw's*, a Merchant; as also several Buildings for publick Use, as the *Moot-hall*, where the Townsmen assemble for the Dispatch of the Business of the Corporation, and the Quarter-Sessions are usually kept. In the Front of the *Moot* or *Guild-hall* was antiently a Nich left for a Statue, which was designed for a Royal One; but was not erected till Alderman *Milner* of this Town, at his own Cost and Charges, set up a magnificent One of Queen *Anne* in white Marble, made by *Mr. Carpenter*, of *London*, thought to exceed all done before. 2. The Shambles on Market-Days well stored with all Sorts of Fish and Flesh. 3. A stately Cross erected by *Mr. Harrison*, a great Benefactor to this Town in many Respects, for the Conveniency and Ornament of the Market. 4. *Red hall*, so called, because it was the first Building

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of Brick in this Town, erected by *Mr. Metcalfe*, Alderman of *Leeds*. An Apartment in this Hall is called the King's Chamber, ever since King *Charles I.* lodged in it. 5. *Tower-hill*, where antiently stood a Tower, long since demolished. Here, as certain Workmen were digging to lay a Foundation for a common Cistern to supply the Town with Water brought from the River, they found prodigious large Stones at a great Depth in the Ground, below the Foundations of the Houses, and the Ruins of a great Wall, which seems to be the Ground-work of the said Tower. (6.) An antient House, memorable for the Death of *Mr. Thomas Sharp*, a Gentleman of an antient Family in these Parts, and the Birth of *Dr. John Sharp*, late Archbishop of *York*, the Glory of his Family, and Joy of the whole Nation. (7.) The Grammar-School, not free, but for the Benefit of the Town. The lower Story for Teaching Grammaticals, and the upper for Writing and Arithmetick. It was an antient Chapel before the Reformation; but whether it was a Chantry, or one of those Oratories, which our pious Ancestors used to build near the Ferries over Rivers, (for it stands not far from the Banks of the *Aire*) we can't determine. (8.) The Bridge over the River *Aire*, which is very strong and substantial, made of large square Stone, taken (as Tradition will have it) from the Ruins of the Castle. It is very observable for its Number of Pillars and Arches, which are scarcely equalled in *England*; but more for the Cloth-market kept upon it formerly; the Battlements and Benches still remaining, though the Market is now removed to *Brig-street*, as is above observed. (9.) The Free-School, which being inconveniently situate, was removed by *Mr. Harrison* (hereafter described) into a pleasant Field of his own, and encompassed with a substantial Wall. *Godfrey Lawson*, Esq; Mayor of this Town in 1669, added a new Apartment, with a Chimney for a Fire in Winter for the Scholars; and

H h h

gave

gave some good Books to the Library above it, that is increasing by the Gifts of charitable Benefactors, of whom it may Glory of Sir *William Lowther*, and the Archbishop of *York*. The Founder's Arms, and the Motto *Ars Grammatica*, are painted very artfully in the Windows. (10.) A Work-house built of the Free-stone, by Mr. *Sykes*, an Alderman of *Leeds*, in 1629, but by the Poor called an House of Correction; because Labour to many of them is a Punishment. It was for many Years employed as an Hospital for the Reception of the aged Poor, as Part of it is still used; but the other Part is applied to the original Design of a Work-house, and poor Boys and Girls are there taught to scribe, i. e. mix delicately Wool of diverse Colours, without any Danger of Raws, &c. (11.) Three Alms-houses built by Mr. *Lancelot Iveson*, Mayor of this Town, in 1695, in Lieu of many decayed Cottages, that had been appropriated to that Use, but were fallen down. (12.) The Charity-School, which was originally built by Mr. *Sykes*, as is above said, for a Work-house, to which it was at length applied; but in the Year 1705, it was by the Consent of the Inhabitants converted into a Charity-School, for the Support of which an Assessment was raised of one Month, and a voluntary Contribution of 200 *l.* a Year taken of the Inhabitants, for the Reception of forty poor Children, to be duly instructed in the Knowledge and Practice of the Christian Religion; and taught to read, write, cast Accounts, spin, sew, and knit. Since the Erection divers Persons have given several Sums of Money, with which the Overseers of the House have purchased a considerable Farm; and some have given a Rent-charge upon certain Estates, amounting to 7 *l.* 10 *s.* a Year. These Children are all decently clothed in Blue, and with the Master and Mistress have Seats appointed them under the North Wall of *St. Peter's Church*. This School wants only a more permanent Fund (which may in Time perhaps be some Way or

other obtained) to make it one of the greatest Blessings to the Town. These are the Buildings of Note now in this Town, where doubtless many others were as memorable antiently, which now are by Time destroyed; of these we can't yet but take Notice: (1.) Of the Castle, with a Park adjoining to it, which last still retains the Name, tho' converted into many lesser Inclosures. This Castle was besieged by King *Stephen*, in his March towards *Scotland*, in 1139; and here was the unfortunate Prince, King *Rich. II.* lodged for a small Time before he was removed to *Pontefract-Castle*, where he was barbarously murdered. Some of our Historians indeed assert, that the Confinement of King *Rich. II.* before he was carried to *Pontefract*, was at *Leeds* in *Kent*; but *John Harding*, who lived in the same Century, being born in the North, and better knowing the Transactions of this County, affirms, that he was sent by King *Hen. IV.* to this Town, and from thence to *Pickering* and *Knavesborough*, and at length to *Pontefract*, where he did die. When this Castle was demolished we can't discover.

In the Year 1700, there was a severe Storm of Thunder and Lightning over this Town, which fell upon a Cottage, and broke down Part of the Chamber-Chimney; and breaking down into a low Room, melted several Holes in two Pewter Dishes, some Places in a Pewter Candlestick and Brass Mortar; but hurt not a Fringe, nor other Combustibles. The Room was filled also with such a bituminous Smell as almost stifled a Woman in it; but upon opening the Door, she had no Hurt. In the same Parish, one *Thomas Lambert*, a Boy, was killed by a Thunderbolt in 1672.

There are but two Churches in this populous Town; and though very large, not sufficient to receive the Inhabitants conveniently for the Worship of GOD, viz. The most antient is that which is dedicated to *St. Peter*, and the other built lately at the Charge of one Man, *John Harrison*, Esq; Mayor of the Town, and

and dedicated to St. John. The first of these, viz. St. Peter's Church, is a very spacious and strong Fabrick, and of very great Antiquity; but of quite a different Architecture than is now used. When, or by whom it was built, we meet with no Author to inform us; but since 'tis probable here was a Church in the Saxon Times, when the Kings of Northumberland had there Palace here; and Domesday-book assures us, there was one at the Accession of William the Conqueror, if the Whole was not then in Being, 'tis almost certain some Parts of it were; for 'tis plain, that it hath been the Work of several Ages, which have added to its Length, Breadth, and Height. The Fabrick of it is plain, but venerable, the Walls are all of Freestone, the Roof for the most Part covered with Lead; the Form of it is Cathedral-wise, with the Tower in the Middle, and the Dimensions of the Whole are, in Length 165 Feet, in Breadth 97, and in Height in the Nave 51, and of the Tower 96. The Roof is supported by three Rows of solid Pillars of the Gothick Order. The Nave hath four Isles, which run from the Cross-Isle to the West-End, where is a stately Font gilt and painted, standing upon an Ascent of three Steps. The Body of the Church is very well pewed with English Oak, with suitable Seats for the Mayor, Aldermen, &c. Upon the North and East are spacious Galleries of Wainscot; the Pulpit is adorned with a black Velvet Cloth and Cushion, fringed with Gold. The Steeple is founded upon four prodigious large Pillars and Arches. The Communion-Table stands upon an Ascent of three Steps, and beyond it is an Altar-piece of right Wainscot. It is covered with a Scarlet-cloth, which is edged with a gold Fringe; and the Whole is set round with Rails and Ballisters for Decency and Convenience. In this Church, on the Lord's Day, is a great Congregation generally, but at Prayers on the Week-Days, the Congregation is very thin, as it is in other Places, through a supine Thoughtlessness of their

Duty to GOD, and Good of their own Souls.

There are Multitudes of Monuments for the Dead in this Church, too numerous to be mentioned here; some for Strangers; others, and those much the greater Number, for the Inhabitants of the Town; some antient, and others modern. The oldest that we observe is dated in 1414, which is for John Langton, Esq; Son and Heir of Sir John Langton, &c. Upon two Tables in the Choir are particularly mentioned, in *memoriam posterorum*, the Benefactors to the Town and Poor of Leedes, many of which being almost forgotten, were hardly recovered by Mr. Bryan Dixon; we can't allow them a Place in our History, they being so numerous.

In this Church, Thomas Clavell, Vicar of Leedes, in 1430, who had adorned the Church with new Pictures, according to the Devotion of the Times he lived in, founded the Chantry of St. Katharine, the Virgin and Marryr. He built an House for the Chantor, or Chantry-Priest to dwell in, that he might be always ready to say Mass for the Soul of his Founder. When a Survey of the Chantries in these Parts was taken, by the Order of Robert, Archbishop of York; the Rents of this Chantry were returned to be 4*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* but when it was dissolved, we find not.

2. St. John's, or the New Church, which was erected upon this Occasion. The Inhabitants of this Town being grown so numerous, that the old Church (St. Peter's) though very large, would not hold them; it pleased GOD to move the Heart of John Harrison, Esq; a Native and wealthy Alderman of this Town, to build this noble and stately Church, at his own sole Charge, that the People might not have any Reason to complain that they had no Place to receive them for GOD's Worship. It was consecrated by Archbishop Nolle, Sept. 21, 1634, when he was the second Time Alderman of the Corporation. And because a Church without a Minister, which could not be expected with-

out a Revenue, would be to no Purpose, he endowed it with 80*l.* a Year Revenue, and left 10*l.* *per Annum*, to keep it up in Repair. He lies interred in it under a Monument of black Marble, shewing his Death to have happened, *Octob.* 29, 1656. *Ætat.* 77. In this Church also are many Monuments, but none antient. Near the Church this noble Founder, Alderman *Harrison*, built a very good and convenient House for the Minister of his Church, with Out-houses, and a Croft and Garden. The first Minister of it was Mr. *Tod*; and 'tis observable, that the first Person that was buried, and Child that was baptized, was from his Family, and came out of this House. Mr. *Kay*, the third Minister of it, new cased it with Brick.

Adjoining to the Church-yard here, this noble and charitable Alderman erected a large quadrangular Court, which he built on the West and North Sides, with Conveniencies for forty poor People; erecting also on the South-side a Chapel, designed by him for one to read Prayers in to the Poor in his Alms-houses. The East-Side he left open, that the Poor might enjoy a free Air, and have a pleasant Prospect over the Fields. It was wholly built upon his own Ground, as well as at his sole Charge; and when it was finished, he endowed it with 80*l.* *per Ann.* but the Rents arising from Mills, they are since unhappily fallen.

In this Town, before the Reformation, were divers Chantries, *viz.* 1. Of *St. Mary Magdelene*, founded by *William Evers*, Vicar of *Leeds* in 1470. 2. The Chantry of our Lady, called *New-Chapel*, situate near *North-Bar*.

We find it also upon Record, that Sir *William Harrington* of *Farneby*, who had been Sheriff of *Yorkshire*, 10 *Hen.* IV. obtained a Licence 5 *Hen.* V. to found a Chantry for one Priest to celebrate Divine Service daily in a certain Chapel here, to pray for the good Estate of himself during this Life, and of his Soul after his Departure hence, as also for the Souls of his Ancestors. To this Town

belong divers Hamlets, which afford us some Things memorable, *viz.*

(1.) *Caldecotes*, so called from its cold Situation. It was the Seat of an antient Family of that Name, of which was *Baldwin de Caldecotes*, *William*, &c. mentioned in old Deeds. 2. *Chapel Allerton*, an Hamlet belonging to this Town, situate in a pure Air, and on a pleasant Ascent, affording a Prospect twelve Miles round. It takes its Name from Alder-Trees abounding in it. The Lords of it were named *de Alreton*, tho' the *Brearhaghs* had some Estate here. The antient Chantry was converted into a Chapel of Ease to the Town, and has divers Monuments in it. The Inhabitants, by Contribution, purchased a Chapel-yard to it in 1702. In Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, *Edward Lord Clinton* was Lord of this Manor, but sold it to *Thomas Hodgson*, and others, in the same Reign. *Robert Parker*, Esq; who hath an Estate here, hath built and endowed an Hospital for ten Widows, with 50*l.* *per Ann.* Sir *Thomas Parker*, Lord *Parker*, late Lord Chancellor, is descended of this pious Gentleman. 3. *Allerton Gledhow*, so called from its being once burnt. *William de Allerton* held Half a Plow Land here of the Earl of *Lincoln*, who held the same of the King, and *William de Morwick* held Lands here of the Abbot of *Kirkstall*, as did also *Walter Topcliffe*. The Family of *Thwaites*, whose Ancestors were Lardiners to the King, had an Estate here, which passed to the *Wadlingtons* by the female Heir. 4. *Allerton grange*, an Hamlet belonging antiently to the Abbot of *Kirkstall*, which since the Dissolution of Abbies is become the Property of the Family of *Killingbecks*, who were Tenants to it before. 5. *Moor Allerton*, an Hamlet on the Confines of *Leeds*, so called from its being on the utmost Bounds of the Parish, *Moor* being derived from *Sax.* *mape*, Bounds. At this Place are the Seats of two Families of the *Marshalls*; of the upper House, was *William Marshall*, Abbot of *Kirkstall*; their Estates by the Female

Female Heirs, passed to the *Fawkes's*, and *Hicks's*, by the Marriage of the Co-heirs, of which last was *Marmaduke Hicks*, who was four Times Mayor of this Corporation; and Doctor *George Hicks*, the Nonjuring Dean of *Worcester*, a truly pious Man, and an excellent Scholar, singularly versed in the *Saxon* and *Northern Tongues*. 6. *Street-lane* and *Street-houses*, so called from the *Via Vicinalis* passing through it from the Great Military Roman Way, called *Watling-street*, to *Adel*, a Roman Station. 7. *Hawcaster-Rig*, a Place full of Roman Works. 1. A Castle seated on an *Haw*, or *Hill*, for the *Spe-ulators*, or *Explo-rationes*, whose Business it was to spy out the Approaches of the Enemy, viz. the *Britains*, who watched all Opportunities to assault them, which they seldom could do to any Purpose but by Surprise. 2. A Roman Pottery upon the lower Ground, as the Castle was upon the higher, there being yet evident Remains of *Mete*, or circular Rounds of Rubbish found by Dr. *Lister* at *Santon* in *Devon*. 8. *Harlow-hill*; or, *The Hill of the Army*, so called, because it is supposed to be the Place where King *Osawy* pitched his Camp before the noted Battle at *Win-moor*; which is proved by the natural Aptitude of the Place, and the Trenches and Aggers still remaining. 9. *Hedingley*, the Lordship of *Walter Paytesen*, who came in with *William* the Conqueror, whose Posterity enjoyed it in their Successions, till 8 *Edw.* III. when *John de Hedingley* died seized of it. Here was the *Shire-Oke*, from whence this Hundred took its Name; and near it stood the Chapel lately erected for the Convenience of the Inhabitants, to which *Benjamin Wade*, of *Newgrange*, gave 200 l. for ever, towards the Maintenance of a Curate to it. He lies buried in the Chapel. The Ground on which it was built, was given for that Use by the famous Sir *John Savill*; and *Thomas* his Son, afterwards Earl of *Sussex*, from whom the Lordship is descended to the Earl of *Cardigan*, confirmed it.

This Town is honoured by giving the Title of Duke to the Family of *Osborne*,

and being the Birth-place of many worthy Men.

Sir *Thomas Osborne*, Knt. was created Duke of *Leeds* by King *William III.* and Queen *Mary II.* Reg. 6. He having faithfully adhered to the Royal Interests in Times when it was trampled on, and cooperated with many other Loyal Persons for the Restoration of *K. Charles II.* which being effected, he still applied himself to his Service with all Diligence and Fidelity; and thereby meriting as well publick Offices as Honour, was by that Prince made Treasurer of the Navy, sworn of his Majesty's Privy Council, and Lord Treasurer of *England*, and created Baron *Kroeton*, Viscount *Latimer*, and at length Earl of *Danby*, 25 *Car. II.* and a little after installed Knight of the Garter. While he was in Favour (for in 1679. he was impeached in Parliament, and attainted of High Treason, and so was in Disgrace) he employed his Interest for the Good both of Church and State in this great Instance, That he was the principal Instrument in procuring the Match between *Mary*, then Daughter of the Duke of *York*, and *William* Prince of *Orange*, afterwards King and Queen; by which Means our Religion and Liberties were preserved to us again by his Zeal, which was eminently shewed by placing them on the Throne, which they were so sensible of, that they made him Marquis of *Carmarthen* and Duke of *Leeds*, which Honours *Peregrine* his Son, and after him *Peregrine* his Grandson inherit.

Men of an Inferior Degree, but of great Eminency, Natives or Inhabitants of this Town are,

Sir *John Savil*, Privy Counsellor to King *Charles I.* who after that Prince had incorporated this Town, took upon him the Place of Alderman of it. He was afterwards created Baron *Savil* of *Pontefract*, and his Son was made Earl of *Sussex*, as is shewed in *Pontefract*. His constant Attendance at Court exempted him so much from the Care of this Corporation, as Alderman, that he was forced to execute that Office mostly by a Deputy,

Deputy, who was equally famous in his Station, viz.

John Harrison, Esq; who is not mentioned here as Sir *John's* Deputy Alderman, but is much more to be remembered as a most noble Benefactor, fit to be made a Patern of Bounty and Charity to all Ages, for, (1.) He founded and endowed, with 80 *l.* a Year, an Hospital for the Relief of indigent Persons of a good Conversation, and in their Youth and Strength industrious; with a Chapel for a Master to read Prayers, and to instruct them. (2.) He built a Free-School (to which *Godfrey Lawson*, Esq; Mayor of this Burrough, added a Library in 1669.) placed it upon his own Ground, and inclosed it with a beautiful Wall. (3.) He built a most noble Church, dedicated it to *St. John the Evangelist*, and endowed it with 80 *l.* per Ann. for the Minister, and 10 *l.* to keep it up in Repair. And for the Minister he provided a convenient House. 4. He erected a stately Cross for the Conveniency of the Marker. When his Estate was almost exhausted in these, and other Acts of Charity, he left the Remainder for the Relief of such of his Relations, as by the Frowns of the World should unhappily be reduced to Poverty; bequeathing 30 *l.* a Year to be managed by four Trustees to put out the Males to Trades, and prefer the Females in Marriage.

These are Instances of a signal Charity; but he hath further given such an Instance of his Justice and Integrity, as can scarce be parallel'd, but may we hope be imitated. 'Tis expressed in a Codicil to his Will in these or the like Words. 'Whereas I heretofore bought of *Richard Falkingham*, Esq; divers Lands and Tenements, Part of which I endowed the new Church withal, and Part I since sold to several Persons for a good Sum of Money more, than I purchased the same for, I have thought my self bound to bestow upon the eldest Sons of *John Green* and *John Hamerton*, who married the Coheirs of *Richard Falkingham*, the Overplus of all such Monies as I sold

the Lands for more than the Land cost me"; and so he gave them between them 1600 *l.* which the Historian says, was, upon a just Computation, Half of what he was worth to the full. He was baptized in *St. Peter's* Church in this Town, and was the chief Alderman of it in 1626. and in 1634. in which Year the new Church, of his own Foundation, was consecrated Sept. 21, by *Richard Neil*, then Archbishop of *York*. He died Octob. 29, 1656. being seventy Years of Age, and lies interred under an Altar-Tomb of black Marble in the said Church; over which is the Effigy of this Benefactor in his Scarlet Gown, well painted, set up at the Charge of *Henry Robinson*, his Nephew, the first Incumbent of it; and perhaps the only Person that was Minister of a Church founded and endowed by his own Uncle. This Gentleman's Bounty to this Town hath prevailed with us to place him before another who precedes him much in Time; and that is

Paulinus de Leeds, a Native of this Place, as we may suppose; for though there are two other Towns that bear that Name, they are distinguished by additional Words, as *Leeds Kirkgate*, and *Leeds Main-riding*. He may be as great an Example to Clergymen, as the former can be to Laymen of Estates. For this good Man and pious Divine was so free from Simony, and far from buying a Bishoprick, that when a Bishoprick was bought for him he would not accept of it. For when King *Henry II.* chose him Bishop of *Carlisle*, and promised to increase the Revenue of that Church with three hundred Marks yearly Rent, besides the Grant of two Church Livings, and two Manors near to *Carlisle*, on Condition that he would accept of the Bishoprick; he could not be prevailed with to comply with so wealthy an Offer. The Reasons of his Refusal are not given by any Author, but must be presumed to be very weighty ones that out-ballanced such gainful Proffers. 'Tis probable he refused the Wages because he thought himself unable to discharge so great an Office. He flourished

rished about the Year of our Lord 1186.

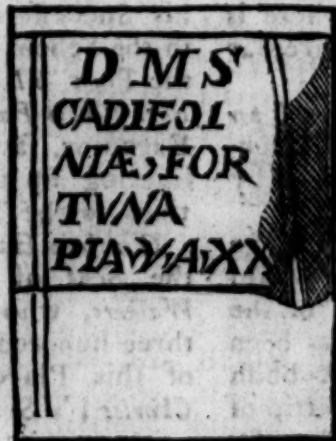
Alexander Cooke, Vicar of this Town, may not be passed over in Silence. He was a Person excellently well skilled in the Controversies between the Protestants and Papists, well versed in the Fathers and Schoolmen, yet withal Witty and Ingenious. He wrote several Books against the *Remish* Doctrines; and was so famous for one, which he entitled *Pope Joan*; proving that a Woman was Pope of *Rome*, against *Bellarmino*, &c. that *John de la Montagne*, a Frenchman, turned it into that Tongue for the Use of Protestants there. He died in 1632. and was buried in his Church at *Leeds*.

Otley, a small Market-Town, whose Market is weekly on Tuesdays, and Fair yearly on . . . The Manor and Town belongs to the Archbishops of *York*; and is no otherwise memorable but for its Situation upon an huge craggy Cliff, called *Chevin*, as that long Ridge of Mountains in *France* (where they antiently used the same Language with our *Britains*) is called *Gevenna* and *Gebenna*.

In the Hamlet of *Denton*, in this Parish, was born *Thomas Lord Fairfax*, the General of the Parliament Army against the King. He was trained up in Martial Discipline under *Horatio Lord Vere*, in the Low Countries. After his Return home, when the King found it necessary to raise Forces for his own Defence, he undertook to carry a Petition to the King to beseech him to acquiesce in the Parliament's Proceedings; but not pre-

vailing, he accepted a Command in the Army raised against the King; and at length being made its General, was highly cared for by his Masters and their Abettors upon his Success. 'Tis thought he might (had he been a Politician) have prevented the unhappy Fall of his King; and that he intended so to have done, but was out-witted by *Cromwell*, who kept him at Prayers 'till the King's Head was cut off, and he knew it not. He soon after laid down his General's Office, &c. This is all we find memorable of the Towns. We now proceed to the Villages of this Wapentake.

Alle, or *Agel-locum*, a small Village, where, upon the *Moor*, not far from the Mill, were discovered in the Year 1702. the Footsteps of a *Roman* Town, and among the Ruins of it many Fragments of their Urns and other of their Plasticks, with the Remains of a large Aqueduct in Stone. 'Tis conjectured that this Station was called *Burgo-dunum*, as seems evident from *Domesday-book*. At a little Distance from which is a *Roman* Camp pretty entire, above four Chains broad, and five long, surrounded with a single Vallum. Three Monuments have been found there, of which one is but a Fragment, but hath enough remaining to discover it to be sepulchral: The other is evidently a Funeral Monument; and the third the Head of a Statue found some Years before, with a large Inscription, which was spoiled in the Digging, through the Ignorance of the Workmen.



Alwoodley,

Alwoodley, commonly called *Allingly*, formerly the Seat of the *Franks*, afterwards the Estate of *Sir Gervase Clifton*, who out-did King *Henry VIII.* in the Number of his Wives; for whereas that King had three *Kates*, two *Nans*, and one *Jane*, the Knight had three Honourable, three Worshipful, and one Well-beloved. He died in 1666. Most antiently the Earl of *Albemarle* had 3 Plough-Lands here, held of the Crown *in Capite* by Knights Service.

Armley, a Township near *Leeds*, whose Manor was held of the King *in Capite*, by the *Lays* Earls of *Lincoln*, 13 *Edw. I.* of whom *Robert de Eversingham* held a Knight's Fee, which his Descendant *Sir Reginald* passed to *Hugh de Leedes*, Chaplain. The *Musgraves* also had some Estate here. The Hall here was the Seat of the antient Family of *Hopton*, from whom it passed to the *Stapletons*, *Maliovers* and *Inglebys*, in which Family it now is. The *Inglebys* have long flourished at *Ripley*, in this Riding, in great Reputation. *Thomas* had a Charter of Free Warren granted him there 30 *Edw. III.*

The Chapel here was built in King *Charles I.*'s Reign; the Ground was given by *Mr. Hopton*, who being the Lord of the Manor, suffered several Parcels of Common to be inclosed for the Maintenance of a Minister, of whom *Mr. Christopher Wilkinson*, by his own Cost, and Contributions from *Leeds*, hath built a good Brick House for his Dwelling.

Places of Note here are, 1. *Red and White Coat Hills*. 2. *Giant hill*, where is a Danish Fortification, viz. a Circular Camp, Rampire, &c.

Baylden Chapel, augmented with 9 *l. per Ann.* by *Mr. Samuel Sunderland*, Alderman of *Lon'on*, and settled upon it by *Mr. Robert Parker* his Executor.

Berwick in Elmet, a small Village where the Rivulet *Cock* rises. It is said to have been the Royal Seat of the Kings of *Northumberland*. It has been walled round about as the *Rubbish stews*. It was antiently the Lordship of the Earls and Dukes of *Lancaster*, by

whom at length, with other great Estates, it came to the Crown in King *Henry IV.*'s Reign.

Bingley, a Village situate upon the River *Aire*, which in the Conqueror's Days was one of those 32 Lordships of which *Ernisius de Burun* was then possessed. It had then six Hamlets belonging to it. Who were his Heirs we find not, nor any thing more of this Manor, till it was in the Possession of the *Cantilupes*, of whom *George*, the last Heir, dying very young and without Issue, his great Estates went to his two Sisters *Joan* and *Milisent*, and their Heirs: *Milisent*, who was then the Wife of *Isa de Zouch*, upon the Partition, had this Town in her Share. In later Times this Village became more noted by the Creation of *Robert Benson*, Esq; Baron of *Bingley*, by her late Majesty *Q. Anne*, for his loyal and acceptable Services; which got him not only this Honour, but her Majesty's further Favour, who soon after appointed him her Ambassador to the Court of *Madrid* in *Spain*.

The Church here is dedicated to *St. Lawrence*, and is valued in the Exchequer at 7 *l. 6 s. 8 d. per Ann.* It is in the Gift of the Lord Chancellor. It is a Vicarage, and was worth no more than 26 *l. per Ann.* till augmented by *Samuel Sunderland*, Esq; Alderman of *London*, whose Ancestor *Richard Sunderland*, of *High Sunderland*, having purchased the impropriate Tithes, settled them to divers pious Uses; and among them, gave to the Vicar of this Church, and his Successors for ever, 22 *l. per Ann.* to the School here 7 *l. per Ann.* and to the Poor 6 *l. per Ann.* by Will, which *Mr. Robert Parker*, his Sister's Son, and Executor, saw faithfully performed, delivering up the Deeds and other Writings to the Trustees.

Gauthorp Hall is situate near this Place, the Seat of the antient Family of *Walkers*, who were Lords of it two or three hundred Years. *Mr. John Walker* of this Place lost his Life in King *Charles I.*'s Service.

Bramham-moor, a large fenny Ground near *Tadcaster*, memorable for these two Things, 1. There have been found in it some antient Brass Instruments. 2. That in the Park of *Bramham*, the Lord *Bingley*, just above-mentioned, hath built himself a stately House.

On the *Moor* here is a noted Military Way, concerning which *Leland* in his *MS. Itinerary* says, *I never saw in any Part of England so manifest a Token as here, of the large Crest of the Way of Watling-street made by Hands.* From this Consular Road come divers *Via Vicinales* by *Thorner Shadwell* through *Street-lane* and *Hawcaster Rig* to *Adel*. Her Majesty *Queen Anne* gave a Plate of Gold to be run for by Horses on this *Moor*, that she might encourage the Breed of Horses in this Shire.

Bramhope, the Seat of the ancient Family of *Dineleys*, of which *Robert Dineley*, Esq; (deceased not many Years since in a good old Age, having seen four Generations of most of the neighbouring Nobility and Gentry) erected a Chapel for the Worship of God there, and endowed it with a competent Salary for a Minister.

Bramley, a Township belonging to *Leeds*, of which the Abbot of *Kirkstall* was reputed Lord 9 *Edw. I.* and *Roger de Bramley* held Lands here of the Abbot. At the Dissolution of the said Abbey, the Lands belonging to the Abbey were given by King *Edward VI.* to Archbishop *Cranmer*, whose Posterity alienated them; and they are now the Possession of *Thomas Kirk*, Esq; This Town is famous for an excellent Delf of Slate, of great Use for covering Houses. The Lordship from the *Saules* is descended to the Earl of *Cardigan*. Here is a Chapel for God's Service, of which Mr. *Joshua Hill* was Minister, whose Son *Joseph* is the Author of a Book, entitled, *The Zealanders Choice*, &c.

Burley is a Township belonging to *Leeds*, in which *William Ledes*, and *Joan* his Wife, had two Messuages, eleven Acres of Land, one of Meadow, with their Appurtenances, which they gave to the

Abbey of *Kirkstall*, reserving to themselves and their Heirs for ever 13 s. 4 d. a Year.

Cat-Beefton, or *Woody-Beefton*, a Lordship within the Parish of *Leeds*, belonging to the ancient Family of *Latimers*; but now it belongs to the *Milners*, Merchants of *Leeds*, and between them of the *Elmhams* and *Romes*, *Monoux's* and Archbishop *Sterne*, who sold it to Alderman *Milner*; they were some of them in *Floddon-field*. *William Milner*, Esq; the present Lord, is a great Benefactor to the Charity-School here. To this Place belong these Hamlets, (1.) *Stank*, or *New-ball*, which last Name it takes from the Edifice lately erected by the *Beeftons*, from whom it hath passed to *Wood Hodgson*, and is now Alderman *Kitchingman's*. Of the *Hodgsons* these are famous, viz. *Christopher*, Canon of *Christ-Church*, and Hebrew Professor at *Oxford*; and *Michael*, the Author of divers excellent Tracts: To whom we may add *John West*, the Husband of *Frances*, the Heiress of the *Hodgsons*, who put out a Book of Precedents. (2.) *Spitall*, famous for Snipes, standing in a marshy Valley. (3.) *Beefton Park*, belonging to Mr. *Bland* of *London*, which is furnished with Coal under, and Wood plentifully above Ground. (4.) *Pitt-Hill*, a Place remarkable for Cottagers only, belonging to the Coal-Mines; the Wife of one of whom brought forth four Children at one Birth. (5.) *Roids*, a Place famous for its Roidland, i. e. Barren Ground let at 2 d. per Acre, and freed from Taxes of all Sorts. Mr. *John Smith*, a Justice of Peace, and the greatest Dealer in Wool in all these Parts, is the Owner of this Manor at present.

Colingham, a Lordship belonging to the Abbey of *Kirkstall*, yet held by the Abbot of that House by way of Farm, for which he was to pay yearly into the Exchequer the annual Rent of 90 l. a Year; which Rent, with many other Estates, *K. Edward II.* gave to *Edmund of Woodstock*, Earl of *Kent*, *Reg. 13.* when he was so created. After that King's Deposition he was very zealous to re-

store him to his Throne, in which being found conspiring with others, he was beheaded 4 *Edw. III.* and his great Estates, of which he died seized, were forfeited to the Crown, this Lordship being a Part; yet shortly after divers of them were allotted to *Margaret* his Dutcheſs for her Dowry, and *Edmund* her Son reſtored in Parliament; but he dying in his Minority, his Sister *Joan* became his Heir; and marrying *Sir Thomas Holland* brought this Lordship, and divers other Estates, into his Family, She survived him, and married the *Black Prince*.

Churlwel, a Village where *Anthony Beeston* was poſſeſſed of Land 5 *Hen. V.* It takes its Name from a Well, where the Churles, i. e. Country Plough-men, *Pagani*, drank together in common. They held their Cottages by that Service.

Cookridge is only memorable for a Place where many antient Roman Coins have been dug up on *Black-bill*, in the Highway from *Ilkley* to *Adle*.

We having found a better Account of this Village, thought fit to add it. It is four Miles diſtant from *Leeds*, and was antiently Part of the Poſſeſſions of the Abbey of *Kirkſtall*, as it continued to the Diſſolution; when it was given by King *Henry VIII.* to *Robert Pakeman*, a Gentleman of that King's Houſhold, from whom, by divers Sales, it paſſed to the Family of *Kirks*, who now enjoy it. Their Seat here is famed for its pleaſant Walks, and a Labarinth in a Wood of 120 Acres, finely kept by the preſent Heir. A Roman *Via Vicinalis* paſſeth through this Village; and the Foundations of a Roman Town have lately been diſcovered in it, with a Roman Camp pretty entire, and many Roman Antiquities, as Urns, and other Roman Veſſels, Fragments of Statues, Pillars, Aqueducts, Inſcriptions, &c. which prove it to have been a Station of conſiderable Note. It ſeems to have been burnt down, by the blackiſh Colour of the Rubbiſh. What the Station's Name was our Antiquaries can't diſcover; Dr. Gale

will have it *Campocalia*; Mr. *Thoresby*, *Adolocum*; but all is uncertain. Gueſs. Among the Ruins have been found at Times a Statue of a Roman Officer in full Proportion, with a large Inſcription, but ſpoiled by the ignorant Workmen, who burnt it in hopes of ſome Treafure; two ſmall Mill ſtones for Hand-mills, by which the Roman Slaves ground their Corn. Several Coins of *Vitellius*, *Titus*, *Trajan*, *Nerva* and *Adrian*, all in the Poſſeſſion of Mr. *Thoresby*.

Cottingley, or *Cotland*, a Woody Village, the Eſtate of the *Hodgſons* above-mentioned, and afterwards of the *Claphams*; one of whom, named *John Clapham*, was famous in the Wars between the Houſes of *York* and *Lancaster*; and another, viz. *Sir Sheffield Clapham*, was Major General of the Army of King *James I.* ſent to *Stoad*, and was born in this Pariſh, where his Father *Greſham Clapham* reſided many Years in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign.

Gipton, a Village wherein, in King *Edward I.'s* Days, *Alexander* of *Leeds* held one Plough-Land, of which ſixteen made a Fee, under the Earl of *Lincoln*, who held it of the King by Knights Service; and in 19 *Edw. II.* *William* of *Morwick* held Lands here of the Abbot of *Kirkſtall*. We find in an old Deed *John de Gipton*, &c. 'Tis now the Eſtate of *Sir James Long*, Knt. In the Woods here have been diſcovered the Remains of an antient Fortification, which is ſuppoſed to be the Place that *Edilward*, the Son of *Oſwald*, retired to from the Battle of *Winmore*, anno. 655. expecting the Event of it, which by that Means proved ſucceſſful to him. At this Place is a curious Cold Spring, accommodated with convenient Lodgings for Sweating after Bathing, and frequented by Perſons of Quality; being reputed near as good as *St. Mongah's* Well. Mr. *Waddington* of *Gleadow* fitted it up for this Uſe in 1681. One Mr. *Condam* hath his Seat here.

Harewood, which had in Mr. *Camden's* Time a tolerable neat and ſtrong Caſtle, which has had ſucceſſively Variety of Maſters. It was moſt antiently the

Curci's, Barons of this County; but passed from them with *Alice*, the Daughter and Heir to *William de Curci*, to *Warine Fitz-gerald* in Marriage, who by her had Issue *Margery*. He obtained, 6 *Joh.* a Charter of Free Warren in all his Demesne Lands here, and 10 *Joh.* a Grant for a weekly Market, and Fair yearly here. *Margery* married first to *Baldwin de Riparius*, Son to the Earl of *Devonshire*, being reputed a great Fortune, though she had an elder Sister. She survived *Baldwin*, and in her pure Widowhood gave to the Canons of *Bolton*, in this County, her Mills at this Place, for the Souls of *Warine Fitz-gerald*, her Father, and *Alice Curci* her Mother. At this Time *Falcaus de Brent* was a great Favourite of King *John's*, who made him the General of one of his Armies, which he was forced to raise against the Citizens of *London*, and the Malecontented Barons, viz. that which was to oppose the *Londoners*, and restrain the Counties about them. *Fulke* did this with great Severity, firing, burning and pillaging the Barons Houses, Parks and Ponds, and burning the Suburbs of *London*, and carried away great Spoils. King *John* approving his Activeness, gave him the Castle of *Bedford*, which he had lately taken, and this *Margery de Riparius* in Marriage, with her own Lands, and those of her late Husband *Baldwin*. The Line of the *Redvers*, or *de Riparius*, failing, *Isabel de Fortibus* was the Heir, and then called Countess of *Devon*. She left no Issue, and so this Lordship, and the other Estates of the *Redvers*, with the Castle, fell to *Robert de Lisle*, Son of *Warine*, as her near Relation and next Heir. While it was in this Family, *John de Lisle* obtained a Grant of it from King *Edward III.* to enable him to serve the King in his Wars, notwithstanding his Father *Robert* was alive: It was then valued at four hundred Marks per Ann. This *John*, 25 *Edw. III.* gave one Acre of Land in this Place, with the Advowson of the Church, to a certain Chantry therein, founded for the good Estate of himself,

and the Souls of all his Ancestors: And in the 26th of the same King, covenanted with the Canons of *Bolton* to found a Chantry of six Priests there. *Harwood* was in his Possession when he died, 30 *Edw. III.* and had then five Hamlets, and four or five Constabularies, which afford many Antiquities; as an ancient Camp at *Stank*, &c. belonging to it. It came from his Family to the *Rithres*, who served their Country in the Office of Sheriff for several Reigns, perhaps oftner than any other Family of the County besides. The Castle was reduced to a mere Skeleton in the late Civil Wars, and remains in a decaying Condition.

In the Church, besides the Chantries above-mentioned, are several curious Monuments of the Owners of it, viz. the *Redmans* and *Rithres*; as also of the *Gascoigns*, of whom was Sir *William Gascoigne* the famous Judge, who committed Prince *Henry* (afterwards King *Henry V.*) Prisoner to the King's Bench, &c. as is above more fully related. The present Lord of the Town, who is *John Boulter*, Esq; a Person very generous and charitable, hath been a considerable Benefactor to the Church and Poor of his Parish; for ever since he hath come to this Estate, he hath allowed a considerable Sum to the Vicar for preaching every Lord's Day in the Afternoon, and catechising the Children; and another to a School-master in the Town to teach the poor Children Reading, Writing, and Arithmetick gratis.

Hawthornthwaite, a Village near *Otley*, which hath belonging to it a famous Wood, but hath nothing more remarkable in it but the Gentleman of that Name, a learned and ingenious Person, who hath his Seat here.

Hedingley is to be taken Notice of for the pious Beneficence of Mr. *James Cotes*, who was the Person chiefly, if not solely, concerned in building the Chapel there, which hath encouraged the Inhabitants to purchase a good House for the Minister to reside in, with an Orchard, and other convenient Appurtenances,

tenances, at *Burley*, in the Neighbourhood.

Holbeck, one of those Manors in this Shire, which the Conqueror gave *Ralph Paganell* for his Service done him in invading *England*. He, soon after his Settlement on them, founded the Priory of the *Holy Trinity*, at *York*, for Nuns, and gave them *Ecclesiam de Leddis & capellam de Holbec*, with all their Appurtenances, and to them they belonged 'till the Dissolution, when they were given or sold to Sir *Arthur Darcy*, from whose Family they have passed to the Lord *Ingram*, Viscount *Erwin*, being purchased of King *James I.* by Sir *Arthur Ingram*, sen. his Ancestor.

The most remarkable Things in this Place are, 1. The Residence of *William Nevill*, Esq; descended from *Waltheof* Earl of *Northumberland* by his Father's side, and of the *Cavendishes* by the Mother's. 2. *Laurence de Holbeck*, who wrote an *Hebrew Dictionary* before the Reformation. 3. The Family of *Andertons*, who had an Estate here from 4 *Phil. & Mary* to 1676, and furnished the *Roman Church* with the eloquent Golden-mouth'd *Anderton*. 4. Some Places, as 1. The *Leckus*, an Inn or Hospital for the Reception of Travellers, the Host of which was a *Lecch*, i. e. a Surgeon or Physician, who was to help and comfort them in all Respects. 2. A Chantry valued at 4 *l.* a Year, 37 *Hen. VIII.* but the Founder is unknown. 3. A Chapel supposed to be dedicated to *St. Katharine*, which had an Annuity from *Sturton-grange*, but is now void for want of sufficient Evidence. To this Chapel Mr. *Tobias Iles*, who died in 1707, gave for the present Minister's Use, and his Successors, the Term of a Lease of a House nigh the Chapel, rented yearly at 3 *l.* 14 *s.* and his Part of *Anderton* Rents, being 5 *l.* 14 *s.* 8 *d.* a Year, with the Oveplus of his Estate; all which he settled in the Hands of Feoffees. He gave also to the Poor of this Parish 10 *l.* the Interest to be given in Bread in the Chapel yearly for ever.

Horsford, alias *Hereford*, or *Armysford*, a Village divided from *Leeds* by a small Rivulet called *Oyl-mil-beck*. The Abbey of *Kirkstall* had much Land in this Township. The *Stanhopes* have had a Seat here some Years; and Justice *Stanhope* hath built it new.

Hunslet Woodhouse, a pleasant Village at a little Distance from *Hunslet*, almost wholly inhabited by the *Pentons*, a numerous Family.

Mill-shaw, an Hamlet with a Corn-mill, where was in old Times a thick Wood, or Grove of Trees, in *Saxon*, *Suga*, i. e. *Lucus*.

Ilkeley, which by our Antiquaries is supposed to be the old *Olicana* in *Ptolemy*, both from its Situation in respect of *York*, and the Resemblance of the Names. It is unquestionably an antient Town; for besides the engraved Pillars of *Roman Work* lying in the Church-yard, it appears to have been re-built in the Emperor *Severus's* Time by *Virius Lupus*, Legate and Proprætor of *Britain*, by an Inscription lately dug up near the Church, viz.

IM. SEVERVS
AVG. EI ANTONINVS
CÆS. DESTINATVS
RESTITVERVNT CV-
RANTE VIRIO LVPO
LEG. EORVM. PR. PR.

That the second Cohort of the *Lingones* quartered here, is likewise attested by an Altar which has been discovered here, but hath since been put under a Pair of Stairs, and inscribed by the Captain of the second Cohort of the *Lingones* to *Verbeia*, who was perhaps the Goddess of the River *Wharfe*, and called *Verbeia* from the Likeness of the two Words,

VERBEIÆ SACRVM
CLODIVS FROTO
PRÆF. COH. II. LINGON.

for that Rivers had Divine Honours paid them, and Altars dedicated to them, *Gildas*, *Seneca* and *Servius* do testify.

This

This Altar is removed to *Stubham*, a Village over-against *Ilkley*, on the North-side of the *Aire*, and a new one set up at *Ilkley*, with this Inscription added upon the Reverse,

GVILM. MIDLETON ARM.
ME FECIT AD IMAGINEM
ANTIQUISS. LAPIDIS HIC
REPERTI 1608.

In the Wall of the Church is this imperfect Inscription,

— R V M C Æ S. —
A V G.
A N T O N I N I.
E T V E R I.
L O V I D I L E C T I
C Æ C I L I V S
P R Æ F. C O H.

Mr. *Cambden* searched the Church here for more Pieces of *Roman* Antiquities, but found nothing but the Figure of *Sir Adam Middleton* cut out in Stone. He lived in *King Edward I.*'s Reign. His Posterity continue at *Stubham*.

Kighley, a Village situate upon the *Aire*, which being grown deeper hereabouts runs between pleasant Meadows for some Miles. The Family of *Kighley* having long been Lords of it, took their Name from it. One of this Family, (*viz. Henry Kighley*, who lies interred here) procured of *King Edward I.* for this Manor, the Privilege of a Market and Fair, and Free Warren, so that none might enter into those Grounds to chase there, or with a Design to catch any Thing pertaining to the said Warren, without the Permission and Leave of the said *Henry* and his Successors; which was esteemed a considerable Favour of the King in those Days: And we the rather take Notice of it, because it teaches us the Nature of a Free Warren, so often mentioned in this History. This Family flourished many Successions, 'till *Henry VII.*'s Reign, when *Henry Kighley*, the last Heir Male dying, left only two Daughters to inherit his Lands, who were married, one

of them to *William Cavendish*, then Baron *Cavendish* of *Hardwick*, whose Descendants are now Dukes of *Devonshire*, and the other to *Thomas Worsley* of *Boothes*.

Kepax, or *Kipax*, the Lordship of the Earls and Dukes of *Lancaster*, descended from *Edmund*, the Younger Son of *King Henry III.* who enjoyed that Honour divers Successions; but Male Issue failing, *Henry*, the last Duke of that Line, left his great Estates to his two Daughters, *Maud* and *Blanch*; between whom when they were divided, this and divers other Lordships came to *Blanch*. She married *John* of *Gaunt*, Earl of *Richmond*, fourth Son of *K. Edward III.* who having Issue by her, had an Assignment of her Purparty in all her Lands, and within a short Time after was created, in her Right, Duke of *Lancaster*. *Henry* her Son, afterwards King of *England*, inherited her Lands.

Kepstorn, a Lordship belonging to the Abbey of *Kirkstall*, but now is the Inheritance of *Benjamin Wade* of *New-grange*, Esq; It seems by the Name, which signifies *Vendendi locus*, to have had a Mart, or Market kept there antiently, as was usual in Places belonging to Religious Houses, and that often in the very Church-yards.

Kirkstall was the Lordship of *William* of *Poiston*, in 1147. of whom *Henry Lacy* rented it, and built a Monastery of the *Cistercian* Order on it (of which see our History in the East-Riding among the Monasteries); but after the Dissolution it was given to Archbishop *Granmer*. There are considerable Remains of the Abbey still; but there are few Things remarkable else, besides Mills for grinding Corn and fulling Cloath; a small Bridge over the Goit, as the Cut-places are called; a large Stone Bridge over the River *Aire*; some Danish Works; a Well, from which the Abbey was by Lead Pipes supplied with Water; and an Iron Forge, with a Mill for slitting Iron into Rods and small Bars. *Bar-grange* belonged to this Abbey as their Granary, i. e. a Lodge for Bere, i. e. Corn.

Adon

Moor-grange, sometime the Residence of *John Killingbeck*, Esq; Mayor of *Leedes* in 1677. It belonged antiently to *Kirkstall Abbey*, and upon the Dissolution was purchased by the *Savills*, from whom it is descended to the Earl of *Cardigan*.

Moreton, or *Mueretun*, the Lordship of *Edwyne*, Earl of *Mercia*, before the Conquest, as appears by *Domesday-book*, in which the Lands he possessed in King *Edward the Confessor's* Time, and at his Death, are particularly registred.

Ossinthorp, or *Oswinthorp* (falsly called *Osmunthorp*) a Royal Village, because here was the Mansion of King *Oswin the Northumbrian*, from whom it was called *Ossinthorp*. Several Remains of Antiquity seem to prove this, viz. several Pavements and Cause-ways found under Ground in ploughing; a Piece of Glass representing a King with a very antique Crown and Sword, and an Escutcheon of three Crowns, the Arms of the *East-Angles*, whose King *Redwald* restored *Edwin* to the Kingdom of *Northumberland*. In After-times one of the Family of *Osmunds* had his Seat here, and would feign have had this Town called *Osmundthorp*; but Issue Male failing, his Estate here, by the Marriage of *Joan* the Heiress, passed to the *Skeltons*, and so it kept its Name. *Robert de Stapleton* gave some of his Lands here to the Preceptory of *Temple Newsum*. The *Deins* here are woody Valleys, and the *Agger* was a Place for giving a Signal, in a Time of Danger or War.

Potter-newton, a pleasant Village situate on the South-side of a delicate Green, called *Chapel-town-moor*, where Horse-Races, and other Diversions being much used, have brought many of the Gentry to inhabit here, more than any Township hereabout; as 1. *Sir Walter Calverley*, Bart. Deputy Lieutenant, and a Justice of the Peace for this Riding, whose Seat is at *Scot-hall*, a very antient Family which resided here many Ages; from whom it passed at length to the *Calverleys*, who wrote their Name alias

Scot, of whom *John Scot*, Steward to *Maud* the Empress, was the first we meet with; and from him it hath descended to the present *Sir Walter*. 2. The Seat antiently of the *Maleverers*, who came into *England* with the Conqueror; from whom it was by them sold to the *Lindseys* in 1543. and after some few Successions, again sold to *William Totty* of *Allerton Gledhow*, whose Posterity now enjoy, or late did enjoy it. 3. *Newton-hall*, a venerable old Fabrick, the Seat of two antient Families successively, the *Wentworths* and *Passelaws*. The *Wentworths* held here Half a Knight's Fee of *Peter de Arches*, who held it of the Earl of *Lincoln*. The Lordship of 300 l. per Ann. belonged first to the *Darceys*, from whom it passed to the *Hardwicks*, who leaving only Heirs General, the *Bourchiers*, by Marriage of the Eldest, became Owners of it.

Rawdon, a Village famous for *Sir George Rawdon*, a most accomplished Person, who with two hundred, or fewer, *English-men*, most valiantly repulsed *Sir Phelim O Neal* at the Head of an Army of about seven thousand Rebels, who assaulted *Lisnegaroy* (now called *Lisburn*) in *Ireland*, in that great Massacre of the Protestants in the Year 1641, wherein 'tis said forty thousand were murdered by the Papists. *Henry*, the Son of *Francis Layton*, Esq; in Pursuance of his Father's Will, built here, and endowed with 20 l. per Ann. a Chapel, which was consecrated by Archbishop *Dolben*, May the 4th, in the Year of our Lord 1684. *Sir Marmaduke Rawdon* gave a Bowl of solid Gold to the Mayors of *York* successively, and 100 l. to the Poor of *St. Cross* Parish, where he erected a fine Cross.

Secroft, a Village, which in the Civil Wars between King *Charles I.* and his Parliament, took Part with the latter, and was garrisoned by their Soldiers; but was taken out of their Hands by *William Cavendish*, Earl, and afterwards Duke of *Newcastle*, who having raised an Army in this County, cleared it of the Parliament Army, and among other Places took this Town from them. But this

this Place was long before famous for the Battle between *Penda* and *Oswy*, commonly called *Winmoor Fight*; for though the Armies began to skirmish there, the great Slaughter was here; and the Slain were buried at *Helle-dike*, the Village adjoining.

Swillington, a Village which gave Name to *Adam de Swillington*, Lord of it, and his Posterity. He having been with King *Edward I.* in the great Expedition into *Scotland*, Reg. 34. obtained of King *Edward II.* soon after, a Charter of Free Warren in all his Demefne Lands here, and some other of his Lordships in this County. He took Part with *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaster*, against the *Spencers*, 15 *Edw. II.* and upon that Earl's Attainder was fined 1000 Marks; but that Judgment being declared erroneous in Parliament, 1 *Edw. III.* he came into Favour again, and went in an Expedition to *Scotland* that Year, and the next Year had another Grant of a Free Warren for this and some other of his Lordships. He also was summoned to Parliament among the Barons in those Years. Sir *William Lowther*, Bart. hath his Seat here; and of him it is said, That in the Year 1694. he had a Lamb, which being left by its Dam, sucked a Weather, and brought him to give so much Milk as to maintain it from Sheering Time (when the Ewe died) all the rest of the Summer. Diverse knowing Men saw the Milk spurt out of the Udder some Time after the Lamb was taken from it, and no Signs were found upon Search to suspect it to be an Hermaphrodite.

Temple Newsome, or *Newsolm*, so called from a Commandary of the Knights Templers, which of old stood here. They had a Knight's Fee here, and in the neighbouring Parishes; but being dissolved in 1312. all their Lands escheated to the King; and though many of them were given to the Knights Hospitalers; yet some of the best were detained, and this in particular given to *John* Lord *Darcy*, 11 *Edw. III.* who having been Constable of the

Tower, obtained the King's Grant to himself and his Heirs Male of this Manor; but in Default of such Issue, to return to the Crown. He again, in 18 of that King, obtained a Grant of a Charter of Free Warren for this Lordship, and left it so privileged to his Son and Heir *John* Lord *Darcy*. He was summoned to Parliament with the Barons, and died seized of this Lordship 30 *Edw. III.* *Thomas* Lord *Darcy* having been concerned in the Insurrection called, *The Pilgrimage of Grace*, was beheaded for his Treason in 1544. 35 *Hen. VIII.* and his Estates being forfeited, this Lordship was given to *Matthieu* Earl of *Lenox*, and *Margaret* his Wife, who sold it to Sir *Arthur Ingram*, who pulling down the Hall, built a noble Palace here. The Vulgar call it *New Biggen*, i. e. the New Building. *Henry* Lord *Darnely*, Father of King *James I.* was born in this House, in a Room called the King's Chamber at this Day. *Mary*, Countess of *Pembroke*, Founder of *Pembroke-Hall* in *Cambridge*, was the Proprietor of this Manor in 1377. and *Robert Ingram*, Knt. was of so great Eminency in King *Henry III.*'s Time, that the Prior and Convent of *Lenton* granted him a yearly Pension for his Counsel and Service, had and to be had, during his Life. The Right Honourable *Richard*, Lord *Ingram*, Viscount *Fruin*, in the Kingdom of *Scotland*, hath a Seat here.

Wetwood, or *Weetwood*, *humida Silva*, in some Places so full of Trees, Rocks, and Craggs, that it is like a Desert, but in other Places is well cultivated; and Mr. *Daniel Foxcroft*, Esq; Mayor of *Leedes* in 1665. hath rebuilt him a pleasant Seat here. He descended of the ancient Family of *Foxcrofts* of *Foxcroft* in *Lancashire*.

Winmore is famous for the adjoining Field, called *Winwidfield*, where was the Engagement between *Oswy*, the King of *Northumberland*, and *Penda* the *Mercian*, who was routed by the former; to the great Advantage (says *Bede*) of both People; for it both secured his own Na-

Nation from the Inroads of the Pagans, and was the Occasion of converting the Mercians. Indeed, *Winwidfield*, which takes its Name from this Victory, viz. *win* Victory, and *pið* broad, may seem very hard to be found; but it is because it is divided into many little Inclosures; for it must needs have been then very large, when two such mighty Armies met there, as left among the Slain 30 *cine-beapna*, i. e. Captains of the Blood Royal, with their Forces, on one Side only. But *Bede*, who relates this Victory, puts the Accent upon this, That the River *Winwid*, *Winwid fluvius*, or as King *Alfred* has it, *Winwidstream*, having at that Time overflowed the Banks by Reason of excessive Rains, many more were drowned in the Flight, than were killed in the Field; but what River this should be, our Antiquaries can't find out. A curious Searcher into such Things tells us, that after many Years Search, and frequent Traversing the Ground, he could not find nor hear of any great or small Brook that carries the Name of *Winwed*, or any Thing nigh it; and therefore he concludes that it must be the River *Are*, partly because the *Wberfe* and *Calder* can't pretend to it; the first being not in the Way which the *Mercians* in their Flight would take; and the latter being too remote from the Place of Battle; partly from the present Name, which is called *Broad-are*, for *pið æ*, is broad Water, and that is easily turned into *Broad-are*. Others compromise the Matter thus: The Christian Saxons, in Memory of so signal a Victory, by which they had a great Deliverance from their Pagan Enemies, who threatened their Extirpation, might change the British Name of *Are* into the Saxon *Winpið*; which happening in *Bede's* Time, he might properly mention it by that Name; but in a few Ages the old Name returned, as it now continues; and then it was that that River got that Name, so generally now used among the common People, of *Broad-are*, as a Composition of *Winwid*

and *Are*, *Win* being left out as belonging to the Victory, and not the Water, or River.

The Country round about *Winwidfield* was called anciently *Elmes*, or *Regio Loidis*; the first because it was full of Woods of Elms, called by *Bede*, *Silva Elmata*; and the latter because the Territory of *Leeds* was of that Extent of old.

Wortley, vulgarly called *Workley*, from the Industry of the Inhabitants, as they would have it thought, *James Ferrer*, Esq; is the present Lord of this Manor; but we know not who were before him. Bishop *Ferrer*, the pious *Marian* Martyr, was of this Family. Here is a Vein of such fine Clay, as retaining its Whiteness after Burning, not only furnisheth Artificers for Tobacco-Pipes, which are made at *Leeds*; but one Mr. *Houghton* hath made it appear, that *China Ware* may be made of it.

Wyther, a Place noted for the Residence of several Gentile Families, as the *Claphams*, *Waterhouses*, &c. These are all the Places in this Wapentake in which we find any Thing memorable; and so we go on to

VII. The Wapentake of Staincross.

This Wapentake is bounded on the East with the Wapentake of *Strasford*; as also on the South partly with that and with Part of *Cheeshire*; on the West with the Wapentake of *Agbridge*; and on the North with the Wapentake of *Morley*. The Fee of this Hundred, in King *Edward II.*'s Time, was in the Crown; when he commanded *John de Mowbray*, who had before been the Sheriff of *Yorkshire*, and was then Governor of *York*, to array all the Commonalty within this Wapentake, in Order to an Expedition into *Scotland*; but it seems as if the Property was some way alienated in King *Edward III.*'s Reign; for *Henry*, the last Duke of *Lancaster*, descended of *Edmund* Earl of *Lancaster*, a younger Son of King *Henry III.* died possessed of it,

it, under the Name of the Bailiwick of *Spaincross*; and being so called, passed to his youngest Daughter and Coheir *Blanch*, who by her Marriage to *John of Gaunt*, Earl of *Richmond*, carried it into his Family by that Name; and it was, after he had Issue by her, settled upon him; soon after which he was, in her Right, created Duke of *Lancaster*. This Wapentake has but one Market-Town in it, viz.

Barnesly, or *Black-Barnsley*, a Town of five Furlongs in Length, situate upon the Side of an Hill. It drives a considerable Trade in Wire, and has a good Market weekly on Wednesday for Provisions and all Sorts of Grain, and a Fair yearly on *Sept. 14*, *Holy-Cross* Day. The Villages of this Wapentake are but few, viz.

Barton, the Lordship of the Dukes of *Norfolk*, in which *Katharine*, Dutchesse thereof, had her Right of Dowry for Life; after whose Death it was given by King *Edw. IV.* to his Brother *George*, Duke of *Clarence*; but whether he survived that Lady, or outliving her, had any Enjoyment of it, we know not; for his Brother soon after put him to Death.

Burton-grange, where the no less Religious than Honourable the Lady *Mary Armyng*, Daughter of *Henry Talbot*, fourth Son of the illustrious *George Talbot*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*, and Relict of Sir *William Armyng*, Bar. erected an Hospital for six poor Widows, of which every one is to have 40 s. and a Gown, a Year. She also endowed two other Hospitals in other Counties, during her Life, and at her Death left 40 l. per Ann. for ninety-nine Years, to be applied to such like Uses.

Darton, a Seat of a Branch of the Family of *Beaumonts*, of which Mr. *George Beaumont*, a Merchant, left considerable Sums of Money, to be employed in several charitable Uses, viz. Five hundred Pounds for the Founding of a School at this his native Place; 500 l. to poor Ministers; 150 l. to the poor of *London*; 50 l. to the Poor of

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York, and as much for those of *Hull*, besides a considerable Estate among his Relations.

Notton, or *Notton*, the Lordship of *John Lord D'arcy*, who died possessed of it 30 *Edw. III.* and left it to his Son and Heir, who then being in his Minority, died a few Years after seised of it, and left it to his Brother *Philip*, who was then above eleven Years old; he coming of Age, had Livery of his Father's Lands; and having for some Years been summoned to Parliament among the Barons, died 21 *Rich. II.* possessed of this Lordship, which he left to his Son and Heir *John*, who was then twenty-two Years of Age.

Norton, a Village remarkable for nothing but Esquire *Ellet's* Seat.

Slaithburne, the Lordship of the *Lacy's*, Earls of *Lincoln*, and descending to *Edmund de Lacy*, 31 *Hen. III.* he procured a Charter of Free Warren for it, and other of his Demesne Lands in this County, and elsewhere. He died in the 42 *Hen. III.* and his Widow, *Alice*, surviving him, had this Manor and some other Estates allotted to her for her Dowry; which being held for Life by her, came to her Son and Heir, *Henry*, at her Decease. He procured a Fair yearly to be held at this Place, upon the Eve and Day of *St. Peter ad Vincula*, and two Days after. He departed this Life at his Mansion-house called *Lincolns Inn* in the Suburbs of *London*, which had been built by himself; and leaving one Daughter only for his Heir, his Estates went to other Families.

Worsbrough, a pleasant Country Village, two Miles from *Barnesley* (if it be the same, as we suppose it is, with *Washingburgh*, degenerated into *Warsborough*) was in the Reign of *K. Edw. IV.* the Estate of *George*, Duke of *Clarence*, that King's Brother; but he being attainted by Parliament soon after his Death, his Lands were seised by the Crown, and so neither they nor his Honour descended to his Posterity, *Edward* his Son being only Earl of *Warwick*, which Title descended to him from his Mother, the

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great

great Earl of *Warwick's* Daughter. This is all we know of it that is antient. The present State of it, sent us by Mr. *John Keighley* is this: This Place is worth taking Notice of for its beautiful parochial Chapel, and a Free-School, both happy in the Benefactor, *John Reyney*, Esq; Citizen of *London*, who gave A. D. 1632, 30 l. per Annum, for the better Maintenance of the Minister, Schoolmaster, and Poor, to be paid quarterly every Year by the *Drapers* Company in *London*. As a lasting Monument to the pious Memory of this Benefactor, the Inhabitants of this Town have, for the further Encouragement of Religion and good Literature, built, at their own proper Cost and Charge, two very good Houses for the Minister and Schoolmaster to dwell in; besides their constant Care to prevent their Poor from going a begging, by liberal Contributions for their Support. There is here also an excellent Library given by the Learned Dr. *Obadiab Walker*, who was born and educated in this Town; and has been very much increased by several worthy Gentlemen, who have had their Education at this School. The medicinal Bath and chalybeate Spring, mentioned by the same Gentleman, shall be spoken to in our Natural History, as also the Mines of Coal and Iron.

Wortley, a Village situate on the Banks of the River *Dune*, or *Dun*, is of no Note, but for giving Name to the eminent Family of *Wortleys*, of whom Sir *Thomas Wortley*, and his Son *Thomas Wortley*, Esq; were Sheriffs of this County 6 and 17 Hen. VII. Sir *Francis Wortley* was the last Heir Male of this Family, and devised the greatest Part of his Estate to *Anne Newcomen*, Wife of the honourable *Sidney Wortley*, Esq; second Son of *Edward Montague*, Earl of *Sandwich*, who was slain in the War with the *Dutch* in 1672. He, in Right of his Wife, is Lord of this Town. This is all we find memorable in this Wapentake; and so we shall proceed to

VIII. The Wapentake of Stancliffe, and Newcrosse.

This Wapentake is the largest in this *West-Riding*, but not so populous as some others, by Reason of its Mountainousness in the North-West Parts. It is thus bounded, viz. on the East by the Wapentake of *Claro*, on the South and West by *Lancashire*, and by the *North-Riding* of this County on the North. The Fee of it is in the Crown, and the Government in the Sheriff and his Officers. There are in this Wapentake three Market-Towns, viz. *Gisburn*, *Settle*, and *Skipton*.

Gisburn is lettered in our Maps as a Market-Town, and is taken Notice of as such in our Catalogues; but no Day appointed for the Market or Fair.

This Manor, in King *Henry III.*'s Reign, belonged to the *Peircys*, and *William*, then Earl of *Northumberland*, gave it, with the Forest (excepting his Freeholders and Services there, and excepting also the Liberty of Hunting therein to himself and his Heirs) unto the Monks of *Salley*, paying twenty Marks yearly; in Consideration whereof they were to increase their Covent to six Monks more, to pray for the Souls of himself and *Helen* his Wife. The abovementioned twenty Marks he gave afterwards to the Hospital of *Sandon* in *Surrey*, and obliged the Abbot of *Salley* to pay them annually at *Sandon*, the said twenty Marks for the said Manor and Forest, upon the *Octaves* of St. *John Baptist*. After this, *Eleanor*, the Wife of another *Henry*, had the Perquisites of the Court and Chase here, for Part of her Dower.

Settle hath its Market weekly on Tuesday, and Fair yearly on It is a good Town, and the Lordship very early belonged to the *Piercy's*, at length Earls of *Northumberland*. *Richard*, the Son of *Josceline* of *Loovaine*, who by his Contract of Marriage with the Heir-
ess

els of *William de Percy*, named *Agnes*, was to assume the Name of *Piercy*, was in Possession of her Estates, of which this was a Part; and left it at his Death to his youngest Son, *Henry*; but not enjoying it quietly by Reason of some Claim, his other Brother, *William*, had to it, he gave him the Manor of *Hesset* in *Sussex*, to release his Title to it. *Henry* seems either to have left no Issue, or that they were extinct in the Reign of *Edw. II. Reg. 4.* for then we find *Henry*, the Descendant from *William* his elder Brother, in Possession of this Manor of *Settle*, and procuring the King's Charter of Free Warren for all his Demefne Lands here, and elsewhere, in this and other Counties; and after him, *Idonea*, the Widow of another *Henry*, who lived in King *Edward III.*'s Reign, *Anno 20.* was assigned this and some other Estates for her Dowry.

Skipton in *Craven*, so called, because it stands in the Middle of the Country called *Craven*, from the *British* Word *Crage*, a Rock; for what with huge Stones, steep Rocks, and rough Ways, this Place is very wild and unsightly. The Town is situate not far from the River *Aire*, hid as it were with the steep Precipices that surround it, like *Latium* in *Italy*, which is derived from *Lateo*, to lie hid, as *Varro* thinks, because of its low Situation under the *Apennine* Mountains and *Alps*. It is seven Furlongs in length, indifferently large, and well built, considering the Manner of Building in these mountainous Parts, and was of old secured by a very beautiful and strong Castle, said to be built by *Robert de Romely*, who is stiled Lord of the Honour of *Skipton* in *Craven*. His Male Issue failing, *Alice*, his Daughter was Heir of all *Craven*; and from her descended *Cicely* her Heir, who by Marriage carried this great Estate to *William le Groffe*, Earl of *Albemarle*, as his Daughter and Heir *Harwife* did to *William de Mandevill* and *William de Fortibus* successively. This Earl, upon the Collection of *Scutage*, paid for this Barony of *Skipton*, six Pounds and ten Shillings,

as did also *William de Fortibus* her Son, by *Baldwin de Betun*, her third Husband. He left it to *William* his Son, who had many Children; but all died in their Minority, except a Daughter, *Aveline*, who became his sole Heir; yet being also under Age, King *Hen. III.* in Consideration of 1500 *l.* assigned this Barony and Castle to *Alexander*, King of *Scotland*. She came of Age 53 *Hen. III.* 1269; and being Heir of the Earldoms of *Albemarle* and *Devon*, and this Barony of *Skipton*, the King gave her in Marriage to *Edmund*, his second Son, commonly called *Crouchback*, whom he made afterwards Earl of *Lancaster*. His Son *Thomas* being taken at *Burrough bridge*, fighting against King *Edw. II.* was beheaded at *Pomfret*, and all his Estates forfeited to the King.

This Honour and Castle being thus escheated to the Crown, King *Edw. II.* gave a Grant of them for Life to *Robert Lord Clifford*, performing the like Services to the Crown, as the Earls of *Albemarle* had formerly done. He, or his Successors after him, made this Castle their Seat, and inherited the Lordship with it many Generations, where also they had their Burial-place. *Henry Lord Clifford* was created Earl of *Cumberland*, 17 *Hen. VIII.* he was a Person of immovable Loyalty; for when *Ask*, and his Fellow-Rebels, rose up in *Yorkshire*, and solicited him to join with them, he not only refused them, but let the King know by Letters, that though 500 Gentlemen, retained at his Cost, had forsaken him, he would continue his true Subject, and defend his Castle of *Skipton* against them all. He died 34 *Hen. VIII.* and was buried at this Town, as was also his Son *Henry* and Grandson *George*, who was the third Earl of *Cumberland*. He was honoured with the Garter by Queen *Elizabeth*, and was the most famous Nobleman of the Age for his Sea-Services, viz. nine Voyages to the *West-Indies*. He died in 1605, leaving only one Daughter and Heir, *Anne*, who by her Marriage became Countess of *Pembroke*, *Dorset*, and *Montgomery*. By

Richard, Earl of *Dorset*, she had a Daughter, *Margaret*; who being married to *John Lord Tufston*, Earl of *Thanet*, made this Lordship and Castle the Seat of that Family. *Thomas*, Earl of *Thanet*, a Person honourable; not for his Descent more than Charity, is now the present Lord, Grandson of the illustrious *Anne*, of whom we shall here take the Liberty to speak a little for her exemplary Actions.

She founded an Hospital at *Appleby* in *Westmorland*, for a Governess and twelve other Widows; and endowed it with the Manor of *Brougham*, and other Lands, called *St. Nicholas's*, near the Town; she also purchased Lands at *Temple-Sourby*, of 8 l. a Year value, and gave them to repair the Church, School-house, Town-hall, and Bridge there; she also rebuilt a great Part of the Church, and erected a Monument of black and white Marble, with a Vault under it for her own Burial. She also rebuilt the Castle, and the Church which had been much damaged by the Besiegers in the late War; and erected in the former a stately Monument for her noble Father, *George*, Earl of *Cumberland*; she also built the Churches of *Bongate* and *Nine-kirk*, and the Chapels of *Brougham* and *Mallerstang* in the same County, and gave to the last 11 l. per Annum, for a Person to read Prayers, and the Homilies, and to teach the Children of the Dale to write and read English.

The present State of the Town is this: It is an handsome Place, hath a Market weekly on Saturdays, plentifully provided with all Sorts of Provisions, and three Fairs yearly, viz. on the Eve of *Palm-Sunday*, on *St. James's Day*, *July 25*, and on *St. Martin's Day*, *Nov. 11*. The Church is large and handsome. It hath a Grammar-School and a Clerk's School; and in the Church, at the proper Costs and Charges of *Silvester Petys*, one of the Ancients of the Society of *Barnard's Inn* in *London*, and formerly Principal thereof, is erected a large Library, consisting of many valuable

Books of several Sorts of Learning, and also of many Tracts of the Civil Wars in *England*, and of Modern Times. He hath also given several Books to the Grammar-School proper for it; which are placed in a Room built therein at his own Charges. This being the chief Place in *Craven*, it can't be amiss to observe, that

William, the Son and Heir of Sir *William Craven*, Knt. having been a Soldier in *Germany*, under the famous *Gustavus Adolphus*, King of *Sweden*, and *Henry*, Prince of *Orange*, in the *Netherlands*, gained such Reputation for his Valour and Conduct, that upon his Return home King *Charles I.* raised him to the Degree and Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of *Hampsted-Marshal* in *Berkshire*, *Reg. 2.* and afterwards in the late Civil Wars between that King and his Parliament, having manifested his Loyalty by many considerable Supplies; as also to his Son *K. Charles II.* in his Necessities, while he was in his Exile; was further advanced by this latter to the Dignity of Viscount and Earl of *Craven* in this Shire; but this last Honour being entailed by his Patent on the Issue Male, that failing, only the Baronage remained to the Family after him; and so Sir *Thomas, Anthony*, &c. were Lords *Craven* only, as *William Lord Craven* now is. In this Town was born

Nathaniel Simpson, Scholar and Fellow of *Trinity College, Oxford*. He was a Person well skilled in Mathematicks, and composed for the Use of the Juniors of his College, a Book, which he afterwards enlarged; but this only was printed in 1622; for though at his Death he had several other Compositions of the same Nature lying by him, none of them were printed. He died the same Day that *Edge-hill* Fight happened, in *October 1642*, and was buried in *Trinity College Chapel*.

Some aged Persons, Inhabitants of this Town, may deserve our Notice, viz. *Robert Montgomery*, living here in the

the Year 1670, but born in Scotland, declared to Dr. Lister, that he was then 126 Years old; which, to confirm, the Doctor enquired of his Neighbours, and found, that the oldest Men in *Skipton* never knew him any other than an old Man. He went up and down at that Time a begging; and *Mary Allison* of *Thorlby*, an Hamlet in this Parish, died in 1668, aged 108. She spun a Web of Linen cloth, a Year or two before she died. The Villages of this Wapentake are,

Adington, the Lordship of *William de Rithre*, who was summoned to the Parliament among the Barons, from the 18 *Edw. I.* to 1 *Edw. II.* He left it with his other Estates to *John de Rythre*, Governor of *Skipton Castle*, 11 *Edw. II.* who obtained of the same Prince, *Reg. 17.* a Charter of Free Warren for all his Demesne Lands here. We know no more of this Manor, nor of his Posterity.

Appletree-wick, the Lordship of *William de Fortibus*, by *Aveline* his Wife, the Heir of the Family of the Earls of *Albemarle*. He being Lord of *Skipton*, obtained of King *John*, the Privilege of holding a Fair yearly there, and a License to afforest his Lands in this Town for two Miles in Length; as also all his Lands in *Craven* for the Length of five Miles. *William Craven*, the Merchant-Taylor and Lord Mayor of *London*, Ancestor of the Lords *Craven*, was the Son of *William Craven* of this Place.

Balshall of Note for being the Seat of Sir *Edmund Talbot*, who, though he was not at all related to the *Talbots*, Earls of *Shrewsbury*, yet was of an antient Extraction, his Ancestors having been seated in this County ever since the Time of King *Hen. II.* This *Edmund*, who was Sheriff of this County, 22 *Hen. VI.* and died 1 *Edw. IV.* was the Father of Sir *Thomas Talbot*, a Person very zealous for the House of *York*, and Servant to King *Rich. III.* who bestowed an Annuity of 40 *l.* a Year upon him and his Heirs, for his good Services, which by the Patent were, *In captura magni*

adversarii nostri Henrici nuper (de facto sed non de Jure) Regis Angliæ Nobis, & bona memoria Regi Edwardo IV. (fratri nostro) defuncto, &c. i. e. for taking the great Adversary of himself, and his Brother of good Memory, *Edward IV.* *Henry*, in Fact, not in Right, King, to be paid annually out of the Revenues of the County Palatine of *Lancashire*, by the Receiver for the Time Being at *Michaelmas*; any Law or Statute notwithstanding. Given at *York*, 2 *Rich. III.* A Branch of this Family is still in *Lancashire*.

Barden-Tower, a little Tower belonging in 1607, to the Earls of *Cumberland*, (and probably now to the Earl of *Thanet*, who married the Heir of that Family) noted only for the good Hunting thereabouts; as did also *Barden-Forest*.

This Tower, *Henry Clifford*, Earl of *Cumberland*, very much enlarged and improved; because for the most part he had his Residence there by Reason of its Vicinity to the Priory of *Bolton*; to the End that thereby he might have an Opportunity of Conversing with some of the Canons of that House (as 'tis said) who were well versed in Astronomy, to which Study he had a singular Affection.

Bolton, where stood antiently a little Monastery of Canons Regular of *St. Austin*, long since demolished, and now is a Free School, the noble Benefaction of the Honourable *Robert Boyle*, Esq;.

It was in the Reign of King *Hen. III.* the Seat and Estate of a Branch of the noble Family of *Scropes*, who were from it called *Scrope* of *Bolton*; some of whom procured for it a Charter of Free Warren, had it for their Dowry, had a License to make their Manor-house into a Castle, and therein to found a Chantry of six Priests, &c. to find two Priests to celebrate Divine Service in the Chapels of *St. Anne* and *St. Oswald*, in the Church, &c. here. Sir *George Calvert*, Secretary to Sir *Robert Cecil*, when he was chief Secretary of State, may render this Place famous, being born at *Kypling*, an Hamlet in this Parish.

rish. He was a Person so well skilled in Matters of State, that Sir Robert made use of his Prudence and Advice in his higher Offices; and King James I. afterwards found him so helpful in Matters of great Moment, that he knighted him, and at length made him Secretary of State, and Baron of Baltimore in Ireland, allowing him 1000 l. a Year out of the Customs. He laid out much Money in Building this Place, where he resided a-while, but then ventured into America, and became Proprietor of Avalon in Newfoundland, and a Tract of Land on the Continent, named by him Maryland. He wrote some Things. He died in 1632.

Burnsall, the native Place of Sir William Craven, Alderman of London, who on that Account was a great Benefactor to it; for out of a pious Concern for the Good of his native Country, he built a Stone Bridge over the *Wherfe*, and founded and endowed a Free-School hard by. He also built the Church here, and encompassed it with a Wall, at the Expence of 600 l. He also built elsewhere four Bridges, which cost him 950 l. with the Cause-ways leading to them. He gave 1000 l. to Christ-Church Hospital in London, and to St. John's College in Oxford, the Royalties of Creek, and the Perpetuity of the Parsonage thereunto belonging. William his eldest Son, above described, was made the first Lord Craven.

Burton, of which Name there are so many Places in this County, that we can't pretend to fix our historical Account exactly; what therefore we find of this Name we shall here set down. It seems to have been the Estate of William, the first Earl of Warren and Surrey, who having built a Monastery at Leves in *Suffex*, endowed it, among other Lands and Parsonages, with the Church of this Place. It seems afterwards to have come into the Family of *Mowbrays*; for in 8 Hen. II. Maud, the Relict of Nigel de Mowbray, had this Manor for Part of her Dowry. She seems to have been a great Fortune, for

Ralph Fitz-Nicholas gave that King, Reg. 14, 500 l. to have the Marriage of her to one of his Sons; which Hugh Patibul, her Uncle, being against, gave the same King, Reg. 17, 300 Marks to let her marry whom she pleased. She was the Daughter and Heir of Roger de Camwill, a very wealthy Baron.

Craven, a small Part of this Hundred, so called from the Cragginess of it, in the Midst of which stands Skıpton, a Market-Town, from thence called Skıpton in Craven. The exact Extent of it we no where find, though we meet with several Towns in it; but since we observe, that the Rise of the River *Aire* is in Craven, and that the Earl of Albemarle's Lands in Craven, were in Length five Miles, we conclude, that this Part of the County extended from the Bounds of the Wapentake of *Claro* to the Village of *Manlam*, not far from *Settle*, and had a proportionable Breadth. As for the Villages situate in it, we shall take Notice of them as we meet with them, viz.

Carlton, or as it is in the Maps *Caulton*, a Town in Craven, from which the Right Honourable, Henry Boyle, third Son of Charles Lord Clifford of *Lanesborough*, hath been created a Peer of this Realm by King George I. under the Title of the Baron of Carlton. He is a Person of great Honour and Abilities, and was successively Principal Secretary of State to their Majesties King William and Queen Anne. He was the Son of Charles Lord Clifford of *Lanesborough*, and Grandson of Richard Earl of *Burlington*.

This Place affords us many Instances of Persons who lived to a great Age, and deserve our Notice particularly; as Thomas Wiggin, who died in 1670, aged 108 Years. He went about till within a few Weeks of his Death. Frances Woodworth, who died in 1662, aged 102 and some odd Months. She was the Mother of seven Children, always very lean, yet went very upright, and of perfect Memory, though her Sight and Hearing decayed, to her Death; and her Son

Robert Woodworth, a Man of 69 Years old, yet as stout a Man to plow or ditch as any in that Town, is yet living.

Dent, a small Village in *Craven*, of which this only remarkable is said of it, viz. That in the Year 1664, there were summoned two Persons to be Witnesses in a Cause at *York* Assizes, the Father and Son, the first of whom wanted but Half a Year of being 140 Years old, and the Second was above 100 Years of Age.

Essington, or *Essington*, the Lordship and Estate of *Stephen*, Earl of *Albemarle*, descended to him from *Odo* of *Campania*, his Father, who having married *Adeliza*, *William* the Conqueror's Sister, had all *Holderness*, and many other Lordships and Estates, given him in this and other Counties, of which this was one. This *Stephen* observing that his Mother *Adeliza* had begun, and partly endowed the Monastery of *St. Lucian* at *Belvoace*, near to his Castle of *Albemarle*, to compleat the Work, added, besides the Churches and Tithes he gave them in *France*, divers Churches and Tithes here in *England*, of which the Tithes and Church of this Place was one, among several in this County. How long this Manor continued in this Family we find not; but it appears to have come to the Family of *Thwenge*, before the Reign of King *Edw. III.* for *Thomas de Thweng*, Rector of *Lytton*, who by the Death of his elder Brothers, *William* and *Robert*, inherited the Estate of the Family, died possessed of this Lordship 48 *Edw. III.* there said to be an Hamlet of the Castle of *Kylton*. From him it passed by his Death to his three Sisters and Coheirs, who carried it into other Families, but to which of them we know not.

Concerning this Church of *Essington* it is very observable, That when *Hugh de Leven*, Abbot of *Meaux*, would have had this Church appropriated to his Abbey in 1339, his Convent protested against it, and declared openly, That they abhorred the enormous Injury thereby done to Posterity, and the Peo-

ple generally thought such Appropriations simoniacal; and though long Use hath made them passable, the more serious Monks acknowledged, that ever since Benefices have been appropriated to them, all Things have grown worse and worse; nor have they thriven much better with Impropiators, as Sir *Hen. Spelman* has proved.

Gargrave, the Lordship and Estate of *Thomas de Beaufort*, Duke of *Exeter*, who died possessed of it with many other Lordships in this County, 5 *Hen. VI.* leaving *John*, Earl of *Somerset*, his Nephew, by his Brother *John*, his next Heir.

Gigleswick, a Village situate upon the River *Ribble*, where at the Foot of a very high Mountain, is the most noted Spring in *England* for Ebbing and Flowing; sometimes thrice in an Hour, and the Water subsides three Quarters of a Yard at the Reflux, though thirty Miles from the Sea. At this Town is a noted School, founded by one *Mr. Bridges*, and well endowed.

Halton, *Halghton*, or *Holy Town*, so called, because it was the Place that *Bede* refers to, whither the Altar brought from the King's Palace at *Almondbury*, when the King's Mansion and the Church was burnt by the *Danes*, was carried and preserved. Here was antiently a Religious House, and a Royal Mansion built by the Kings of *Northumberland*, who retreated hither for their Security from the *Danish* Fury.

Hellifield Pele, a Village, near which is a Chapel with eight Alms-houses.

Hilton, a Village in *Cleveland*, the Lordship of *Adam de Hilton*, whose Daughter *Agnes*, marrying to *Robert de Meinills*, a natural Son of *Robert de Meinills*, was the Mother of the Family of that Name, settled in that Part of the County.

Hipperholme, a Village, where *Samuel Sunderland*, Esq; Alderman of *London*, gave by Will 18 *l.* per Ann. to the School, which *Mr. Robert Parker* of *Bingley*, his Executor settled upon it. He also gave to the Poor of *Norwood-green* in this Parish,

rish, 8 l. a Year, which is so settled by Mr. Parker.

Kettlewell, the Lordship of the Family of Greys of *Rotherfield* in *Oxfordshire*, of which *Robert de Grey* died possessed of a Moiety. *John de Grey*, his Grandson, inherited the same from his Ancestors; and 4 *Edw. III.* obtained a Charter of Free Warren in all his Demesne Lands here. He died seised of them, and *Avice* his Relict, had them assigned to her in Part of her Dower, which after her Decease became his Son and Heir's *John*. He was summoned to Parliament among the Barons, from 31 to 47 *Edward III.*

In 1686, by a Tempest with Thunder, the Inhabitants of this Village and *Starbottan*, were almost all drowned with a violent Flood. These Towns are situate under a great Hill, from whence the Rain descended with such Violence for an Hour and a Half together (the Hill on the Side opening and casting up Water into the Air, to the Height of an ordinary Church-Steeple) that it demolished several Houses, and carried away the Stones entirely, filled them with Gravel to the Chamber-windows, drove the Inhabitants away, filled the Meadows with Stones and Gravel, &c. The Loss reputed at many thousand Pounds.

Kighley, a Village, which hath given its Name to an antient Family of the *Kighleys*, one of which, named *Henry*, procured of *Edw. I.* for his Manor here, the Privilege of a Market, which was kept weekly on

and * a Fair yearly, *Octob. 27*, and of a Free Warren, which restrained all Men from Chace in this his Lordship, without his or his Successor's Leave. The Male Issue failed in *Henry Kighley* of *Inskip* in the last Century, and left two Daughters his Heiresses; of whom one was married to *William Cavendish*, Baron of *Hardwick*, and the other to *Thomas Worsley*, Esq; of *Booths*. The Lordship

belonged entirely to the *Kighleys*; but now there are three Manors in this Parish, one belonging to his Grace the Duke of *Devonshire*, another to the Lord *Fairfax*, whose Seat is at *Denton*, within five Miles of this Place, and the Third to *Michael Stell*, Yeoman. In all of them are, or may be kept, a Court-Baron, though in the first of them only is kept a three Weeks Court, and two head Court-Days in a Year. The Town contains 100 Houses, and is pleasantly situated in a Valley, surrounded with Hills, six Miles from *Skipton*, at the Meeting of two Brooks, which fall into the *Aire*, a Mile below the Town. Where the two Brooks join is a stone Bridge of one Arch. The River *Aire* is plentifully stock'd with Fish of many Kinds. At about a Mile distance to the West is a Spring of good Water that never fails, which being conveyed in stone Troughs through the chief Streets, affords Water to every Family at their Doors, or at a very little Distance from them.

The Church here is dedicated to *St. Peter*, as we judge from the Town Feast upon that Day. It was regulated by an Order of the Parishioners in 1703, to change the Stools, which were found inconvenient, into Double Pews, at the Charge of the Land-holders; in doing which, care was taken that none should be displaced, or wronged of their antient Rights, the Pews being all figured and registred. The Windows of the Church were then made uniform; the middle Choir by the Parson, and Body by the Parish, and both beautified. The North Isle belongs to the *Pasleys* of *Riddlefen-hall*, who repair it; and the South-Isle to one *Ramsden* of *Braithwait*. The Living is in the Gift of the Earl of *Burlington*, and is valued in the King's Books at 21 l. 6 d. and really at 100 l. per Annum.

The Poor of this Parish are numerous, and are maintained by an Assess-

* N. B. We have the Account of this Place from a Letter of Mr. Gale's, October 8, 1711, who was then Rector of it.

ment of 140 *l.* per Ann. besides private Benefactions to them, which are,

Mr. *Isaac Boocock* gave 25 *l.* per Ann. out of his Houses and Lands in *Bradford* and this Parish, for putting poor Children Apprentices, relieving decayed Families, and encouraging young Men to set up their Trades.

John Clabham of *Weethead*, gave one Pound and sixteen Shillings a Year for the Use of the Poor, to be paid upon *St. Thomas's Day*, yearly.

Widow *Hall* gave twenty-six Shillings a Year, for the Use of the Poor, to be paid upon *St. Matthias's Day*, yearly.

Nigh the Town is a Mill, called *Kings Mill*, which by Lease yields an annual Rent of 44 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* to the Duke of *Devonshire*; but out of it is paid a free Rent of 3 *l.* 2 *s.* per Ann. to Mr. *Thomas Layton* of *Rawden* in the Parish of *Guiseley*, six Miles from it: The Parish is six Miles long and two broad, and is sixty Miles from the East and West Seas; yet at the high and West End of it, near *Camel-Cross*, is a rising Ground, from the Sides of which the Springs on the East-Side run to the East-Sea, and those on the West to the West-Sea. There is not Half a Mile of level Ground in the whole Parish, except at the West-End, where is a Field pretty even and level, a Mile and an Half round, which is sometimes made use of for Horse-races, for the Diversion of the Inhabitants.

Kilnesey Cragge Mr. *Cambden* remarks for the highest and steepest he ever saw.

Mytton, or *Myton*, the Lordship and Estate of *Michael de la Pole*, Earl of *Suffolk*, who by the Favour of King *Richard II.* being made Earl of *Suffolk* and Lord Chancellor of *England*, behaved himself so ill in that high Station, that the Commons complained of his many Misdemeanors and Frauds to the Parliament, who finding him guilty, adjudged him worthy of Death, and that all his Estates should be forfeited, of which this Lordship was a Part; but notwithstanding this Judgment given against him, the King accepted of the

Security of divers wealthy Persons, and left him at Liberty; which so provoked the Lords, that they associated against him, and laid Treason to his Charge; which so awakened his Fears, that he fled to *Calais*, and from thence to *Paris*, where he died then seised of this Manor and many other great Estates, which all fell into the King's Hands; but this Judgment being reversed 1 *Hen. IV.* his Son and Heir *Michael*, recovered this and many Estates, which his Posterity enjoyed, till *John de la Pole*, in King *Hen. VI.*'s Reign, so disgusted the Nation, that he was forced to fly into *France*; but being taken in the Way, was beheaded at *Dover* in a Cock-boar, 28 *Hen. VI.*

Stainborough, a small Village, famous only for giving the Title of Baron to the Earl of *Strafford*, who hath also erected himself a noble Seat there.

Tankersley, one of those Places, which in the tumultuous Times of the Wars between King *Charles I.* and his Parliament, was seised upon by the rebellious Commons of those Parts, and kept for the Parliament; but Sir *William Cavendish*, afterwards made Lord *Ogle* and Duke of *Newcastle*, being spurred on with a true Spirit of Loyalty, raised what Forces he was able for his Majesty; and having routed the rebellious Rabble, took most of their strong Holds from them, of which this Town was one.

Thornton, the Estate of *Roger Bigod*, Earl of *Norfolk*, Earl Marshal, who having no Issue, constituted King *Edw. I.* Reg. 29, his Heir, delivering up to him his Marshal's Rod; yet upon Condition, that if he had Children afterwards, he should render his Estates back again; and that the King should pay him 1000 *l.* in present, and allow him a thousand Pounds a Year for his Life; yet excepting this Manor of *Thornton*, and some few others. This Lordship being thus in the Crown, was given to the Family of *Willoughby's* of *Evesby*; for *Robert Lord Willoughby* died possessed of it 20 *Rich. II.* but it seems to have been resumed by the Crown not long after;

because *John*, Duke of Bedford, third Son of King *Hen. IV.* died seised of it 14 *Hen. VI.* leaving it and his other great Estates to his Nephew, the King, *Hen. VI.*

The Church here is a Chapelry, and hath been augmented in Conjunction with the School, by Mr. *Samuel Sunderland*, with a Rent-Charge of 12*l.* per Annum, which Mr. *Robert Parker*, his Executor, faithfully settled upon it.

Sir *Matthew Lister*, Doctor of Physick of the University of *Basil* in Germany, was born in this Town. He was a Fellow of *Oriel College* a-while; but afterwards became a Retainer to *Mary*, Countess of *Pembroke*, Physician to *Anne*, King *James I.*'s Queen, and to King *Charles I.* who knighted him in 1636, and at length President of the College of Physicians, as the Prime in that Profession in the Nation. He died at *Burwell* in *Lincolnshire*, Anno 1657. *Ætat.* 92.

Waddington, a Village situate on the River *Ribble*, of Note only for a noble Hospital for ten Widows and a Chaplain, erected and endowed by one Mr. *Robert Parker*.

Warspurr, where *Henry Edmunds*, Esq; and others, have generously built a good House for the Minister; and Mr. *Obadiah Walker*, late Master of University College, *Oxford*, and born here, hath annexed a Library to the School.

IX. The Wapentake of Strasford, or Strasforth.

This Wapentake is bounded on the East with *Lincolnshire* and *Nottinghamshire*, on the South with *Derbyshire*, on the West with *Staincross*. Wapentake, and on the North with the Wapentakes of *Agbridge* and *Osgodcross*. The Fee of it is in the Crown, and Government in the Sheriff and his Officers. In it are six Market-Towns, viz. *Bawtry*, *Doncaster*, *Rotherham*, *Sheffield*, *Thorn*, and *Tickhill*, or as it is in our Maps *Tickball*.

Bawtry, a Market-Town of three Furlongs in Length, situate upon the

River *Trent*, which parts this Riding from *Nottinghamshire*. The Market is kept here weekly on Saturday, and Fair yearly on

It is chiefly noted for its Trade in Mill-stones; and here falls in the great Road to *Rotherham*, &c. The Lordship of this Town, in 15 *John* belonged to *Robert de Vipont*, who that Year gave the King four Palfreys for the Grant of a Fair for 4 Days in *Whitsun-Week*, at this his Lordship of *Bawtry*; but it seems that he became possessed of it in Right of his Wife *Idonea*, the Daughter of *John de Builly*; for she, after her Husband's Death, 12 *Hen. III.* confirmed the Chapel of this Place, which her Father had formerly given to the Monks of *Blihe* in *Nottinghamshire*, for the Health of her own Soul, and of her Ancestors. It continued not above a Succession or Two in that Family, before it ended in the Heirs general, who by their Marriages transferred it into other Families; and so we find it among the Lands of *Richard Nevill*, the great Earl of *Warwick*, who being slain in *Barnet-field*, fighting against King *Edward IV.* his Estates were seised on by that Prince; but being restored to his Widow by King *Hen. VII.* this, with many other Lordships, was settled on that King and his Heirs Male, after her Decease; and for Want of such Heirs, on her right Heirs.

Doncaster, so named from its Situation upon the River *Don*, or *Dun*, and the Castle now ruined. It is called by the Scots, *Doncastlle*, and by the Saxons, *Donacester*, by *Ninnius*, *Caer-Dann*, by *Antoninus*, *Danum*; and so likewise by the *Notitia*, which tells us, that the Prefect of the *Crispinian* Horse, under the *Dux Britannia*, garrisoned here. About the Year 759 it was burnt to the Ground by Lightning, and so buried in its own Rubbish, that it did not recover itself for many Centuries after; nor is it now perhaps arrived at its first Splendor. The Plot of a large Tower or Castle is yet visible, which the People imagine was destroyed by that Fire; but now the Church

Church is in that Place. It is a well built Town, governed by a Mayor and six Aldermen, and enjoys a good Trade for Stockings and knit Waistcoats. It has a good Market weekly on Saturdays, for Cattle, Corn, &c. and a Fair yearly on Aug. 10. St. Laurence's Day.

After the Conquest, this Borough was granted to Henry, the Son of David, Earl of Huntingdon, by King Stephen; in whose Family, how long it continued, is uncertain; for we find nothing more of it, than that Elizabeth, the Relict of Richard de Wells, Lord Willoughby, by her Testament bequeathed her Body to be buried in the Church of the Friars of Doncaster, where her Husband was interred.

When King Rich. I. was taken Prisoner by Leopold, Duke of Austria, as he was returning home from Jerusalem, where he had been fighting against the Saracens, John, Earl of Moreton, his Brother, being advertised of it by the French King, did, according to his Advice, assume to himself the Government of England, as their King, and to that End possessed himself of divers strong Holds, to secure himself against all Opposition; but the Barons not contented with such Proceedings, which they judged unlawful, put themselves in Arms in divers Places of the Realm, and retook some of those Places Earl John had gotten; some of them, viz. Jeffrey, Archbishop of York, Hugh Bardolf, one of the King's Justices, and William de Stutevil, assembled an Army, and coming to this Place, fortified the Town; but when the Archbishop would have gone forward to besiege the Castle of Tickhill, which Earl John had gotten into his Hands, the other Two who joined with him in the Command, would not go with him, because they had been Servants retained by Earl John; which so much disgusted the Archbishop, that he called them Traitors and Enemies to their Country, and so left them.

Again, when Henry, Duke of Lancaster, landed at Ravenspur in this County,

with a Retinue of about sixty Men, and was so joyfully received by the Nobility and Gentry of those Parts, that he soon gathered a great Number of Men, that willingly offered themselves to take his Part; when he came to this Town, the Earl of Northumberland, and his Son Henry Percy, who were then Wardens of the Marches against Scotland, with the Earl of Westmorland, came unto him, and to them he swore, That he would demand no more than the Lands that were descended to him by Inheritance from his Father, and in Right of his Wife; as also, that he would cause Taxes and Tollages to be laid down, and bring the King to good Government. These Pretences being so just and fair, he was suffered to continue here, till he had gathered a mighty Army, irresistible in this Respect, that when the Duke of York, whom King Richard, being in Ireland, had left Governor of the Realm, would have gathered an Army to oppose him, no Man would take Arms against him, and so his Way was made so easy to the Throne, that King Richard was left desolate and helpless.

The Church of this Place, dedicated to St. George, is the only Church of this Town; the Steeple is of admirable Work. In it are these two remarkable Monuments, viz. For Thomas Ellis, five Times Mayor of this Borough, who founded an Hospital here, dedicated to St. Thomas the Apostle; and Robert Byrks, who gave Rossington Wood to this Corporation, and hath this uncouth Inscription upon his Tomb.

How, how, who is here?

I Robin of Doncastre

And Margaret my Feare.

That I spent, that I had

That I gave, that I have

That I left, that I lost

A. D. 1597.

*Quoth Robertus Byrks, who in this World
did Reign*

*Three-score Years and seven, and yet had
not one.*

L I I 2

At

At the End of this Town of *Doncaster* is a memorable old Cross, with this *Norman* Inscription round it:

✠ ICEST, : EST: LA CRVICE: OTE: D.
TILLIAKI: ALME: DEV: EN: FACE:
MERCI: AM:

This Town hath given a Title to divers Noblemen, and Birth to several eminent Persons of a lower Degree, which are as followeth, viz.

Sir *James Hay*, Knt. created Viscount *Doncaster*, 16 Jac. I. He was a Native of *Scotland*; and upon King *James I.*'s attaining the Crown of *England*, attended him thither in Quality of one of his Servants, whom the King therefore favoured; and having obtained *Honora*, the sole Daughter and Heir of the Lord *Denny*, in Marriage for him, raised him to the Honour of Lord *Hay of Sawley* in this County. About the Time of his Wife's Death he was made one of that King's Privy Council, 15 Jac. I. and afterwards married *Lucy*, second Daughter to *Henry*, Earl of *Northumberland*; upon which, in the next Year, he was preferred to the Degree of Viscount, by the Name of Viscount *Doncaster*, and soon after Earl of *Carlisle*. He died at his Lodgings at *White Hall*, 12 Car. I. 1636, and was buried in the Choir of *St. Paul's*, leaving

James Lord *Hay of Sawley*, Viscount *Doncaster* and Earl of *Carlisle*, his only Son. He married *Margaret*, third Daughter of *Francis*, Earl of *Bedford*; and dying in 1660, without Issue, this Honour was extinct a while, till

James Fitz-roy, natural Son of King *Charles II.* Baron of *Tindale*, was created 15 Car. II. Earl of *Doncaster* and Duke of *Monmouth*.

Persons of an inferior Degree, but great Eminency, born in, or inhabiting this Borough, are

Martin Frobisher, a Native of this Town, bred up from his Youth in Navigation; in which Art he was so great a Proficient, that he dared to attempt what had never been done by any before him; for he was the first *Englishman*

that discovered the North Way to *China* and *Cathai*, from whence he brought back with him great Store of black soft Stones, supposing them to be silver or gold Ore; but upon Trial they proved useless. This was done in his second and third Voyage, and, as was reasonably thought, upon good Grounds; for in the first Voyage one of his Company bringing back with him a large Piece of the said black Stone, much like Sea-coal, carried it to the Refiners of Gold, who extracted from it so great a Quantity of Gold, that they gave it the Name of gold Ore; which encouraged him to load his Ships with it, though it proved to no Purpose. He sailed so far as to discover a Foreland, and some Streights, to the first of which he gave Queen *Elizabeth's* Name, and to the latter his Own. He brought back with him a Savage in his first Voyage, and a Man, Woman, and Child, Savages, in his second Voyage; but they lived not long here. He was very valiant, but withal harsh and violent (a Temper befitting his Education and Profession well); and among other Services he performed to the Nation, he behaved himself signally in the Year 1588, against the *Spanish* Armada; which the Lord Admiral being acquainted with, knighted him. The last Service he did, was in defending *Brest-Haven* in *Britain* in *France*, with ten Ships, against a far greater Power of the *Spaniards*. Here he was shot in the Side, but the Wound was not thought mortal in it self; but the Surgeon taking out the Bullet, and leaving the Wadding in it, the Sore festered, and this worthy Knight died at *Plymouth*, Anno 1594.

Henry Parker, bred in his Infancy in the *Carmelite* Covent in this Borough, took his Degree of Doctor of Divinity

at Cambridge, and then returned to this Place again; from whence he was summoned to London to preach at St. Paul's Cross. The Subject of his Sermon was to prove, That Christ's Poverty is the Pattern of Human Perfection, and that Men professing eminent Sanctity, should conform to Christ's Example in going on Foot, feeding on Barley Bread, wearing seamless woven Coats, having no Houses of their own, &c. His Sermon offended so much when preached, and more when published (for he allowed any to transcribe it that would) that the Wealthy Clergy in general were angry; and the Bishop of London, Thomas Kemp, put him in Prison, which he bore patiently, in hopes that his Order would procure his Deliverance; but the Pope appearing effectually on the Part of the Prelates, he was forced to recant what he had said as false, to obtain his Liberty. From this Time the Carmelites decayed in England; and dwindled away by little and little, till King Henry VIII. quite abolished them at the Dissolution. He flourished in 1470.

Rotheram, another Market-Town, situate upon the River Don, having its Market on Monday for Corn and Cattle, and its Fair yearly on . . . It was unhappily involved in the late Civil Wars, as many other Towns in this County were, in the Rebellion against King Charles I. but was reduced to Subjection by William Cavendish, after created for his Loyalty, Duke of Newcastle. What it hath now to boast of, is the Nativity of two most eminent Prelates, &c.

Thomas Rotheram, Archbishop of York, whose parental Name was Scot; but being born here, he assumed his Name from it, and chose to be called Rotheram. Dr. Fuller says, he was the last that assumed his Surname from a Place, as had been usual for many Ages before, but now grew out of Date; the Clergy, like other Men, beginning to be called by their Fathers Names, which A. Wood seems to think this Archbishop did, his

Father being (as he says) Sir Thomas Rotheram. He was first Fellow of Kings College (in Cambridge) afterwards Master of Pembroke Hall, and Chancellor of the University, &c. but we shall proceed no farther in his Character, because we shall have just Occasion to enlarge more fully upon it, when we come to speak of the Archbishops of York; and therefore shall now add no more than what concerns this Place of his Nativity, which is this. He built a College here, which he dedicated to the Name of Jesus, for one President, five Priests, six Choristers, and three School-masters, who were to teach the Children of the Place, one of them Grammar, the second Musick, and the third to Read and Write; but they are now all suppressed. He died of the Plague at Caawood, Anno Dom. 1500. Etat. 76, and lies entombed in the Chapel of St. Mary there.

Robert Sanderson, Bishop of Lincoln, a most incomparable Divine and Casuist. After his School Learning, which 'tis probable was in this Town, or near it, he was removed to Lincoln College, Oxford, where he became Fellow; and in 1616, Proctor of that University. His Merit was his sure Step to Preferments, which he obtained several Ways, viz. being Regius Professor, Prebendary of Lincoln and Southwell, Minister first of Wibberton, and then of Boothby Paynell, and King's Chaplain; but the troublous Times coming on, he had a great Share in them, being imprisoned, plundered, &c. till the Restoration, when he was made Bishop of Lincoln; where the Reader may find more of him.

Sheffield, or Sheafeld, a small Market-Town, situate on the River Don, famous for Blacksmiths (great Plenty of Iron being dug in these Parts) and for a strong old Castle. The Lordship and Castle belonged most antiently to the Family of Lovetons, in which the Heir Male failing, Maud, the sole Daughter and Heir of William de Lovetot, marrying Gerard de Furnival, the Younger, carried this Lordship, with her other E-

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states, into that Family 5 *Job*. In this Family it continued many Successions; and *Thomas de Furnival* obtained a Charter 24 *Edw. I.* for a weekly Market at this his Manor of *Sheffield*, upon Tuesday (as it still continues) and a Fair yearly on the Eve, Day and Morrow after the Feast of the *Holy Trinity*, with Free Warren in all his Demesne Lands there. He had Summons to Parliament among the Barons all the Reigns of King *Edward I.* and *II.* and Part of *Edward III.* yet was no Baron, i. e. held not his Lands by Barony. He died possessed of this Manor 6 *Edw. III.* and left it to his Son *Thomas*, who held it to his Death, which happened there 13 *Edw. III.* and was buried in the Abbey of *Beauchief*, near that Town. In this Family it continued some further Descents, 'till Issue Male failing in *William de Furnival*, his Daughter and Heir *Joan*, by Marriage transferred it, with his other Estates, to *Thomas de Nevil*, Brother to *Ralph* Earl of *Westmorland*, who thereupon was summoned to Parliament as Lord *Furnival*. He had Livery of her Land 7 *Rich. II.* and died 8 *Hen. IV.* seized of this Lordship; but leaving only two Daughters and Heirs, *Maud* and *Joan*, the Eldest, by Marriage with the famous *John Talbot*, afterwards Earl of *Shrewsbury*, brought this Lordship into his Family.

By this Marriage Sir *John Talbot* became Lord *Furnival*, and as such was summoned to Parliament, and soon after became most eminent in State Affairs, being made Governor of *Ireland*, and General of the King's Army sent into *France*, where he took many Cities and Castles, and did many gallant Exploits, 'till going to raise the Siege of *Chastillon*, he was killed, and his Army routed; but was before created Earl of *Shrewsbury* for his singular good Services. He died seized of this Lordship, and many other great Estates, which he left to his Son *John*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*, by *Maud de Furnival*. This Earl married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *James* Earl of *Ormond*, by whom he had five

Sons; and she surviving him, had this Castle and Manor for Part of her Dowry. To him succeeded *John*, the third Earl of that Name, and after him *George*, who (it seems) had his Residence, for some Time at least, in this Castle; for *Francis* his Successor, and some other of his Children were born there. He by his Will ordered his Body to be buried in the Church of this Town, by *Anne* his Wife, and, besides other Things, that three Priests for twenty Years next after his Decease, should sing for his Soul in the said Church, and *St. Mary's* Chapel by the Bridge. *Francis* his Son succeeded him, as *George* his Son did him; which last built himself a noble Monument in this Church, and was there buried. His Son and Heir *Gilbert*, who succeeded him, left only Heirs General, who marrying into divers Families, divided his Estates so, that we find not who had this Lordship; but in latter Times it appears to have been the Estate of *Henry* Earl of *Norwich*, Earl Marshal of *England*, from whom it is descended to the Dukes of *Norfolk*.

This Town is the Staple-place for Knives in *England*, and has been so for three hundred Years, as may be conjectured from this Verse in *Chaucer's* Poems,

A Sheffield Whittle bore he in his Hofs.

and hath in it further these Things worth our Observation, viz. The Hospital of the Right Honourable *Gilbert*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*, erected and settled by the Right Honourable *Henry*, Earl of *Norwich*, Earl Marshal of *England*, great Grand-child of the foresaid Earl, in Pursuance of his last Will and Testament, *Anno Dom. 1673.* 2. The foresaid *Gilbert*, who likewise lies interred here, gave 200*l.* per *Ann.* to the Poor of this Town. 3. The Castle so often above-mentioned, which was built of Stone in the Reign of King *Henry III.* and remained 'till after the Death of King *Charles I.* when it was razed by Order of Parliament, with many others.

4. In the Castle, or Manor-House in the Park, *Mary, Queen of Scots*, was kept Prisoner under *George Duke of Strevesbury*, between sixteen and seventeen Years. 5. In the Park here grew two Oaks of a vast Bigness; the one had in it above ten thousand Foot of Board, and the other was so big that two Men on Horse-back, being on each side it, when it lay upon the Ground, could not see the Crowns of each other's Hat.

Tickhill, a small Market-Town, about five Miles from *Doncaster*, having its Market weekly on Saturday, and Fair yearly on . . . It is so called from the Saxon Word, signifying Goats: The Town is antient, and fortified with an old Castle, which is large, but is surrounded with a single Wall only; and an huge Mount, with a round Tower on the Top of it: It was in old Time of such a Dignity, that all the Manors round about it, belonging to it, were stiled, *The Honour of Tickhill*. Among the forty-nine Manors given to *Roger de Builli*, in this County, this Manor and Honour was one, and the Castle was his usual Residence. He surviving King *Henry I.* took part with the Empreiss *Maud* his Daughter, which so distasted King *Stephen*, that he seized upon his Honour of *Tickhill*, and gave it to the Earl of *Chester*. To this *Roger* succeeded *Richard* his Son, who answered for six Knights Fees, upon the Payment of his Relief for *Tickhill*. His Son *John* was his Heir; but he leaving only one Daughter *Idonea* for his Heir, she marrying to *Robert de Vipont*, a great Baron in these Parts, carried all her Ancestors Estates into his Family, and among them this Honour of *Tickhill*. It seems as if *Robert de Vipont*, Ancestor of the former *Robert*, did farm this Manor, before the Former's Marriage; for in 9 *Rich. I.* *Robert de Vipont* accounts for 85*l.* to the King for the Farm of the Honour of *Tickhill*; but by this Marriage the Honour of *Tickhill*, and her other Lands, became his, and he had Livery of them 15 *Job.* This is *Dugdale's* Account of it, which differing from *Camb-*

den's, we shall lay that before the Reader; and so much the rather, because that learned Antiquary carries the Succession farther. He says, when King *Stephen* had seized the Lands of *Roger de Builli*, he gave this Honour to the Earl of *Ewe* in *Normandy*; but it seems that King *Richard* took it from the Earl of *Ewe*, and gave it his Brother *John*, Earl of *Moreton*. In the Barons Wars with King *John*, and King *Henry III.* *Robert de Vipont* took it, and held it 'till King *Henry III.* delivered to him the Castle of *Carlisle*, and that County, upon Condition that he should restore it to the Earl of *Ewe*: But upon the King of *France's* Refusal to restore the *English* to the Estates they had in *France*, the King dispossessed him again; *John* Earl of *Ewe* still demanding the Restitution of it from King *Edward I.* in Right of *Alice* his Great Grand-mother; but it doth not appear that he obtained it; for *Richard II.* King of *England*, gave it to *John* of *Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, from whom it passed to the Crown by the Succession of his Son *K. Henry IV.*

Thorn, a small Market-Town in the *Marshy Island*, as *Cambden* and others call it, but mentions no Day when either the Market or Fair is kept. The Lordship of this Town was, in 9 *Edw. II.* the Estate of *John* Earl of *Warren* and *Surrey*, who having no Child, settled it, with his other Estates, upon that King and his Heirs. It came, after his Death, to King *Edward III.* who gave it to *Edmund de Langley*, his fifth Son, in whose Family it continued divers Successions, as is said in *Fistake*. To drain the Marshes here, there is an Angle-cut from *Thorn* to *Gowle*, which is ten Miles in Length, and extraordinary broad, which hath laid the Ground much lower than it was before. We have nothing material of this Town more, than may be found above in *Ditch-marsh* and *Marsh-land* in *Osgodresfs* Hundred. Thus we have finished our History of the Market-Towns of this Wapentake, and shall now proceed to the Villages, which are far more numerous in this
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Wapentake than any of the other, because it extends its self more Southward into the Heart of *England*. Of these then in their Order.

Adwick, or *Adwick in the Street*, not memorable for any Thing in itself, but for the Benefaction of Mrs. *Anne Savill*, Daughter of *John Savill*, of *Medley*, Esq; a pious Virgin, who upon reading of *Sir Henry Stelman's* Treatise, *De non temerandis Ecclesiis*, did out of a generous Principle of Conscience purchase the Rectory of this Town, and settled it in Trustees Hands, for the Use of the Church for ever. It cost her about 900 *l*. Mr. *Josua Brook* was then the Incumbent, and having so great an Addition to his Income, built a Parsonage House from the Foundation at his own Charge, and over the Door placed this Inscription in *Latin*.

Rectoria de Adwick accessit Clero ex Donatione Dominae Annae Savill ex prosapia Savillorum de Methley oriundae.

Arksey, a Village scarce two Miles distant from *Adwick*, hath something memorable of the like Nature, viz. *Bryan Cooke*, Esq; gave by Will, Anno 1660. the whole Rectory of this Place to five Trustees, for the Payment of so much out of the yearly Profits, to the Vicar thereof, as with his antient Stipend (which was but 12 *l*. 13 *s*. 4 *d*. per Ann.) should amount to 100 *l*. a Year. He gave also 40 *l*. a Year to a Schoolmaster to instruct the poor Children of the same Parish; and 60 *l*. per Ann. for the Building of an Hospital for twelve of the antientest Poor, who are to receive 5 *l*. a Year each, besides their dwelling in the House. His Brother *Sir George Cook*, Bart. gave also 200 *l*. and two Cottages for the Building of a fair School House.

Armethorp, or *Harnolsthorp*, a Chapelry belonging to the Church of *Little Sandal*, which being the Possessions of *William de Warren*, Earl of *Surrey*, who with the Concurrence of *Gundred* his Wife, built the Priory of *Lewes*, he gave it to this House as a further Augmentation of

their Revenues, with other Churches, after the first Endowment of it with Lands in *Sussex* liberally.

Aston, the Seat of *John Lord Darcy*, a Son of *Thomas Lord Darcy*, who was descended in a right Line from *Norman Darcy*, who came over with the Conqueror, and was rewarded with thirty-three Manors in *Lincolnshire*. He died without Heirs in 1635. and *Sir Coniers Darcy* being his next Heir, petitioning to be restored to the Dignity and Title of *Lord Darcy* in 1640. obtained it from *King Charles I.* and had Summons to Parliament accordingly. He, by *Dorothy* his Wife, Daughter of *Sir Henry Bellafise*, had six Sons and seven Daughters. *Coniers* was his Son and Heir, who was created Earl of *Holderness* by *King Charles II.* in 1682. This Place is one of the Seats of *Robert*, the present Earl of *Holderness*, whose Brother *Coniers* was in *Queen Anne's* Reign Gentleman of the Horse, and Avenor to her Majesty, &c.

Austerfeld, the Lordship of *John de Cromwel*, who being made Constable of the Tower of *London*, 1 *Edw. III.* obtained of that Prince, Reg. 6. a Charter of Free Warren in all his Demesne Land there. He had Summons to Parliament from 1 *Edw. II.* to 9 *Edw. III.*

Bouland, the Lordship and Estate of *Henry de Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, who by his Surrender and Grant had settled several Estates upon *Alice* his Daughter, the Wife of *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaster*, of which this Manor was a Part, tho' her Husband's Lands were all forfeited by his Attainder; yet these, after his Death, falling to her, *Henry* her Son, afterwards Duke of *Lancaster*, inherited them; as did his Posterity, 'till Issue Male failing, *Blanch*, who married *John* of *Gaunt*, Earl of *Richmond*, and afterwards, in her Right, Duke of *Lancaster*, had this Manor of *Bouland*, and the Vaccary thereunto belonging, for Part of her Share; and her Son *Henry* of *Eolinbroke* inherited them.

Branton, one of those Lordships which *Goisfrid Alselin* possessed in the Conqueror's Time, as appears from *Domesday-book*. He

He left them all to his Son *Ralph*, whose Daughter and Heir *Rose*, carried them by Marriage into the Family of *Barcliff*.

Braiswell, or *Braithwell*, the Lordship and Estate of *John* Earl of *Warren*, who having no Issue, settled it, with his other Lands, upon King *Edward* II. and his Heirs Male, upon his Demise, which did not happen 'till the Reign of King *Edward* III. who being possessed of them, gave this Lordship to his fifth Son *Edmund de Langley*, Earl of *Cambridge*, whose Son and Heir *Edward*, created afterwards Duke of *York* and *Albemarle*, died possessed of it, and many other great Estates, 3 *Hen. V.*

Carbouse, the Seat of *John* Gill, Esq; High Sheriff of this County in 1692.

Coningsburgh, or *Connisborough*, an old Castle, called in *British*, *Caer Conan*, and situated upon a Rock. At the Battle of *Maysbelly*, in which *Aurelius Ambrosius* routed the *Saxons*, and put them to a disorderly Flight. *Hengist*, their General, is said to have retired to it to secure himself, and gather his dispersed Army together; which having done in a few Days, he took the Field again and fought the *Britains*, who pursued him; but it proved Fatal both to himself and his Army: For the *Britains* cut off many of his Men, and taking him Prisoner beheaded him, as *Matth. of Westminster* tells us; but the *Saxon Annals* say, that he died a natural Death, being worn out and spent with Fatigue and Business, which may not be improbable. The Castle hath been a large strong built Pile, as may appear from the Out-walls which are yet standing. It is situate on a pleasant Ascent from the River *Don*, but much over-topped by an Hill on which the Town stands. Before the Gate is an Agger, said by Tradition to be the Burying-place of *Hengist*.

The Lordship and Town, with divers Hamlets thereunto belonging, were the Estate of *Harold*, Earl of the *West Saxons*, who being afterwards King of *England*, and killed by *William the Norman*, com-

monly called the Conqueror, it fell into his Hands, when he was made King, as appears by *Domesday-book*. He distributed *Harold's*, and many others *Saxons* Lands to his Captains and Followers; and so we find this Lordship in the Possession of *William* Earl of *Warren* and *Surrey*, in King *William Rufus's* Reign, it being given him by the Conqueror, to whom he was nearly allied. He having built the Priory of *Lewes*, and endowed it with many Lands in *Sussex*, gave to it by way of Augmentation, the Church of this Town, and divers others in *Yorkshire*; but the Manor continued in his Family to the last Heir Male *John*, Earl of *Warren* and *Surrey*, who died possessed of it; and though he had settled it upon King *Edward* II. and his Heirs, with his other Estates, yet he after obtained of the King a Return of some Parts of them, to settle upon his Mistress *Maud de Nereford*, and his natural Children by her, of which this of *Coningsburgh* was one, which he gave to *Maud* for Life; and after her Decease, to her Children *John* and *Thomas*; but it seems that it fell to the Crown in King *Edward's* III's Days, or King *Richard* II.'s, because we find *Edmund de Langley*, Earl of *Cambridge*, dying seized of it 2 *Hen. IV.* leaving it to his Son *Edward*, then Earl of *Rutland*, who became by his Death Duke of *York*. He also died possessed of this Lordship by the Name of the Castle and Manor of *Coningsburgh*; but he having no Issue, left his great Estate to

Richard his Nephew, Son to *Richard* Earl of *Cambridge*, his younger Brother. This last *Richard* was surnamed *de Coningsburgh*, because he was born in this Town. He having married *Anne*, the Daughter and Heir of *Roger Mortimer*, Earl of *March*, whose Mother *Philippa* was the only Daughter and Heir of *Lionel* Duke of *Clarence*, elder Brother to *John* of *Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaster*, thought himself entitled to the Crown after the Death of *Edmund Mortimer* the last Earl of *March*, whom he conspired with other Lords to raise to the Throne

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in King Henry V.'s Time, to make way for the Succession of his Posterity, who were his next Heirs, and were almost infallibly sure of it; because *Edmund* had none, nor was like to have any Child. This Confederacy was timely discovered by the King; and being apprehended and tried, he and his Friends lost their Heads at the North-Gate of *Southampton*; but this Misfortune of the Father did not discourage the Son from prosecuting (as he called it) his undoubted Right, after the Death of the said *Edmund de Mortimer*, as soon as his Age (for he was then but 14 Years old) and his Interest among the Nobles would permit; and though he was slain in the Attempt at *Wakefield*, yet his Son *Edward* so effectually prosecuted his Right, as to seat himself upon the Throne, after several Battles with King *Henry VI.*'s Friends, and deposed that King.

Coningsley, or *Cononly*, the Lordship of *Sir Thomas Nevill* of *Hornby*, Knt. whose Daughter and Heir *Margaret*, being married to *Thomas de Beaufort*, Earl of *Exeter*, brought this, with many other Lordships, into his Family; which, with his other Estates, he left to his Nephew, *John* Earl of *Somerset*, his next Heir.

Drax, a little Village antiently noted for a Monastery of Canons of *St. Austin*, long since dissolved. Here (as *William Newbrigenfis* tells us) *Philip de Tollevilla* had a Castle strongly situated in the midst of Woods, Rivers, and Marshes, which he, relying on the Courage of his Men; and the great Store of Arms and Provisions which he had laid up in it, held out against King *Stephen*; but it was quickly taken and reduced by the King. The Benefaction of *Charles Read*, Esq; a Native of this Place, and a Judge in *Ireland*, must not be forgotten here. He having erected an Hospital and School-house, endowed them with 100 *l.* a Year for the Maintenance of the Poor, and a School-master.

Eddington, a little Village not far from *Coningsburgh*, where the Right Ho-

nourable the Lord *Molesworth* hath a Seat.

Extrope, or *Estrope*, a Lordship of *Tosti*, Earl of *Northumberland*, which with many others he possessed in King *Edward* the Confessor's Time, as appears from *Domesday Book*. He left them all to his Brother *Morkar*, from whom they passed to the Conqueror.

Fishlake, the Lordship of the Earls of *Warren* and *Surrey*, of whom *William* 1st gave the Church of this Place to the Abbey of *Lewes*, that he had founded; and *William* 2^d gave the Tithes of all the Eels in his Fishworks of this Place to the Abbey of *Roche*, coming at length to *John* Earl of *Warren* and *Surrey*. He having no Child, settled this, and his other Estates, upon King *Edward* II. and his Heirs after his Death; which not happening 'till King *Edward* III.'s Reign, the Crown was not in Possession of them 'till then; but because he had a Concubine, who by him had two Sons, he thought himself obliged to provide for them, and to that End obtained of King *Edward* II. a Power to dispose of some few of his Lands to them, of which this Lordship was one. He gave it to *Maud de Nereford* for Life; and after her Decease, to her Sons *John* and *Thomas*; but it seems as if they held them not long; for we find that *Edmund de Langley*, Earl of *Cambridge* and Duke of *York*, fifth Son of King *Edward* III. died possessed of it, as we may probably suppose of his Father's Gift. He left it to his Son *Edward*, then Earl of *Rutland*; but after his Father's Decease, Earl of *Cambridge* and Duke of *York*; who having no Children, left it, with his other Estates, to *Richard* his Nephew, Son of *Richard de Coningsburgh*.

Fulbeck, the Lordship of *George* Duke of *Clarence*, of which, by an Inquisition, he was found possessed at his Death; but being attainted in Parliament soon after, he was put to Death, by being drowned in a But of *Malmsey*. His Son *Edward*, then but three Years old, was not suffered to inherit it, nor any of his Father's great Estates; yet bore the Title

Title of Earl of *Warwick*, as descended to him by his Mother, to his Death, which was inflicted on him by King *Hen. VII.* for furthering the Escape of *Perkin Warbec*, as was pretended; but really to promote the Marriage of his Son *Arthur*, with *Katharine of Spain*, because he was thought a Bar in *Arthur's* Title to the Crown, being the next Male *Plantagenet* then alive.

Hampole, or *Hampall*, the native Place of *Richard Role*, alias *Hampole*, where living he was honoured, and dead, was buried and sainted. He was an *Eremit*; and led a very strict Life, and wrote many Books of Piety. He threatened the Sins of the Nation with Famine, Plague, Inundation, and War, with other general Calamities, and spake much against the Covetousness and Viciousness of the Clergy of that Age; but notwithstanding he was reputed as a Saint, his Doctrine was not obeyed.

Hatfield, and *Hatfield-Chace*, the Manor of it was the Estate of the Earls of *Warren and Surrey*, of whom *William 1st* gave the Church here to the Priory of *Lewes*, which was of his Foundation; and *William 2d* gave the Tithes of all the Eels taken out of his Fish-works here, to the Abbey of *Roche*. The Manor continued in the Family divers Successions, and came at last to *John*, Earl of *Warren and Surrey*, who died possessed of it; but had before settled it, with his other Estates, upon the Crown, 9 *Edw. II.* to which it had come; but he obtained Leave to settle it, with some other Estates, upon his Concubine, *Maud de Nereford*, and her Children, *John* and *Thomas*; but it was not long before it came to the Crown, and was given to *Edmund de Langley*, fifth Son of King *Edw. III.* and inherited by his Posterity, till it came again to the Crown. Near this Village is a Place excellent for Deer-hunting, called *Hatfield-Chace*. In this Chace *Cadwallin*, King of the *Britains*, (called by *Bede*, *Carduella*, erroneously, for *Cadwalla*, as it is in a MS. Copy of *Bede*, was his right Name) with *Penda*, the Pagan

King of *Mercia*, slew in a bloody Battle; *Edwin*, the first Christian King of *Northumberland*, and *Offrid* his eldest Son, in the Year 633. Here also was the Birth-place of Prince *William*, second Son of King *Edw. III.* (and not at *Hatfield* in *Hertfordshire*, as most of our Historians tell us) as plainly appears by the Rolls, which assure us, that Queen *Philippa*, his Mother, gave five Marks *per Annum* to the neighbouring Abbot of *Roche*, and five Nobles to the Monks there, to pray for the Soul of this her Son, *William de Hatfield*, which Sums were after transferred to the Church of *York*, where he was buried, and are at this Day paid by the Duke of *Devonshire* to the Archbishop, Dean and Chapter of *York*, out of the Impropriation of the Church of *Hatfield*. Near the Town are many Entrenchments, as if some great Army had been encamped there. It is said that no Rats have ever been seen in this Town, nor Sparrows at a Place called *Lindham* in the Moor below it; though it is a good Soil for Corn and Pasture, but encompassed with a Morass.

Hooton, or *Hoton*; there are divers Villages of that Name in this Wapentake; all which, besides this one, have other Names annexed to them for Distinction. This *Hoton*, as we find by *Domesday-book*, was Part of the Estate of *Edwyn*, Earl of *Mercia*, in *Edward the Confessor's* Reign; but falling into the Conqueror's Hands by his Rebellion, was disposed of by him to his Followers; but to which of them is not known. There is another *Hoton*, called *Sheriff-hoton* (but why we find not) the Lordship and Estate of *Alan*, Earl of *Britanny* and *Richmond* in King *Stephen's* Reign, for whom he manned the Castle there. Here was a Battle fought between King *Stephen* and the Empress's Party, wherein King *Stephen* was taken, and *Alan* slain. In After-times we find *Robert de Noell*, Baron of *Raby*, dying possessed of it 10 *Edw. I.* who also had at the same Time another Lordship called *Hoton* *Longvillers*, deriving its Name of Dis-

inction from the Family of *Longvillers*, who had before been Lords of it; and in the same Family of *Nevills* was another Village of the same Name, called *Hoton Painell*, so called from the *Pagnells* or *Paynells*, formerly Lords of it. Of this Lordship, *Thomas Nevill*, Lord *Furnival*, died possessed 8 *Henry IV.* and left it to his two Daughters and Heirs, with his other Estates; but to which of them this Lordship fell in the Division, we know not. *Mrs. Rhodes* hath lately erected a Charity-School here.

Killom, or *Kilbolme*, the Lordship of *Thomas de Twenge*, Rector of *Lytham*, descended to him from his Brothers, *William* and *Robert*, who left no Issue. He left it with the other Estates of his Family to the Descendants of his three Sisters, to whom, how it was divided, we are not informed of, save a little Part to the youngest Sister's Children.

Kimworth, or *Kimberworth*, the Lordship of *John de Cromwell*, who 2 *Edw. II.* obtained a Charter of Free Warren in all his Demesne Lands here and elsewhere. In his Family it continued divers Successions, till Heirs Male failing, the Heirs general inherited it and his other Estates, by which Means it came into the *Nevills* Family, and *Richard Nevill*, the great Earl of *Warwick*, died possessed of it. All his Estates were seized by King *Edw. IV.* because he died Fighting against him in *Barnet field*; but upon the Accession of King *Hen. VII.* to the Throne, they were restored to his Widow, and by her settled upon the King and his Heirs.

Kirk-Sandal, the Seat of the Family of *Rokeby's*, (of whom Sir *Thomas Rokeby*, Knt. was Sheriff of this County, 8 *Hen. IV.*) and *William Rokeby*, who was born in this Parish, was Parson of it, and Vicar of *Halifax*. He was afterwards made Bishop of *Meath* and Archbishop of *Dublin*; where dying, he ordered his Bowels to be buried at *Dublin*, his Heart at *Halifax*, and his Body at this Place; and over each of them a Chapel to be

built, which was accordingly performed in every Respect.

Kiveton, the Seat of Sir *Edward Osborn*, Bart. Vice-President of his Majesty King *Charles I.*'s Council for the North, and Lieutenant General of the Forces in those Parts, raised for that King's Defence against his rebellious Subjects. His Son *Thomas*, being descended by his Mother from the *Nevils*, Lords *Latimer*, faithfully co operating with divers loyal Subjects, towards the joyful Restoration of King *Charles II.* was for his faithful Services to that King, not only employed in Places of Trust about him, as Treasurer of the Navy, a Privy Councillor, and Lord High Chancellor of *England*; but advanced to several Degrees of Honour, as Baron of *Kiveton*, Viscount *Latimer*, Earl of *Danby*, and at length Duke of *Leeds*, which his Posterity now enjoy.

Langton, the Lordship of *William de Vesci*, who died possessed of it 37 *Hen. III.* leaving his Wife *Agnes*, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of *William de Ferrers*, Earl of *Derby*, surviving him; who had this Lordship and some others, soon after his Decease, assigned for her Dowry; which after her Decease passed to his Posterity,

Lindham, a Village, where no Sparrows come, though good Corn Land.

Marr, a Village distant about three Miles from *Doncaster* on the West (called by *Bale*, *Marrey*; and by *Tritheimius*, *Marro*) famous only for being the Birth-place of *John de Marre*, a Carmelite Friar. He received his School-Learning at *Doncaster*, and was sent from thence to *Oxford*, where he obtained great Honour and Respect from that University, for his excellent Learning. *Bale*, who seldom gives Friars a good Word, tells us, That he was subtilly Learned in all secular Philosophy. *Tritheimius*, and other Popish Writers, give him wonderful Encœmiums for his Abilities; but from them 'tis suspected to proceed from his Writings against *John Wickliffe*. He died *March 18, 1407*, and was buried

ried in the Convent of the Carmelite Friars in Doncaster.

Melton, a Village rendred famous by the Nativity of *William de Melton* there. There are four Villages of that Name in this County, and therefore what we say of his Nativity here is but Conjecture, as it must have been, if we had placed him in any of the other Three. He was preferred from Provost of *Beverley* to a Canonry first, and then to the Archbishoprick of *York*; but going to *Avignon* for his Consecration, he was forced to wait two Years before he could obtain it. Returning home, he fell to the Finishing of the fair Cathedral, begun by *John Roman*, his Predecessor, but neglected for two or three Successions. He expended 700 Marks thereon, which was a great Sum in those Days. His Life was free from Scandal, and eminent for Chastity and Charity, Fasting and Prayer. He raised his Tenants Rents to make them answer the Design of the Donors, *i. e.* to be a comfortable Support to himself and Successors, as Things grew dearer. He bought three Manors in this County of the Archbishop of *Roan*, and settled them on his Brother's Son, (in Obedience to *St. Paul's* Command, to provide every one for his own House) who was so much enriched thereby, that his Descendant, *William Melton*, was High Sheriff of this County 50 *Edw. III.* The Old Baily in *York* this Archbishop encompassed with a great Wall, and expended much Money in adorning the Bier of *St. William*, a Saint no Man knows from whence. This Archbishop died after he had sat in this See twenty-two Years, in 1340; and lies entombed in the Body of the Church, near the Font, which is in the lower Part of the Church.

Mexburgh, a small Village, famous for certain Aggers or Banks which are about it, as *Danxbank*, *Kempbank*, &c. The former is a Part of *Wineo-banke*, of which we shall have occasion to speak elsewhere. *Kempbank* runs by *Swinton*, and ends near this Village, from which a Quarter of a Mile South, is another

Agger, which runs parallel with that, from a Place called *Birchwood*, towards this Village, and terminates within half a Mile of its West End. It is probable that these Banks were raised to strengthen the Roman Fortification at *Templebrough*.

Norbaneston, and *Southbaneston*, two Manors contiguous, the Estate of *Robert Pierpoint*, Ancestor of the Earls of *Kingston upon Hull*, for which 9 *Edw. II.* he obtained a Charter of Free Warren in all the Demesne Lands thereunto belonging, and left them so privileged to his Successor, *Sir Edmund Pierpoint*; to him succeeded *Henry*, and after him *Sir William Pierpoint*, Knt. but he seemed to have lost the said Privilege; because he obtained a Confirmation of the Grant of Free Warren, 6 *Hen. VIII.* in these Lordships, and others included in the former Grant, and none else.

Sandbeck, a small Village near *Rotherham*, which hath been honoured by giving the Title of Viscount to the Right Honourable *James Sanderson*, Viscount *Castleton* of *Sandbeck*.

Sprottsburgh, a Village situate on the Banks of the River *Done*, the Seat of the antient Family of *Fitz-Williams*, which Name *William Fitz-godrick* assumed in King *Hen. II.*'s Days, calling himself *William Fitz-Williams*. They were allied partly by Descent, and partly by Marriage; with most of the best Families in England. In King *Henry VIII.*'s Reigo, *William Fitz-Williams*, Son of *Sir Thomas*, by *Lucia*, the Daughter of *John Nevill* Marquis *Montacute*, having been made one of the Esquires of that King's Body, and knighted for his good Services at the Siege of *Tournay*; and afterwards having highly merited that King's Favour for his Conduct as Vice-Admiral of England, and otherwise, was, *Reg. 29*, advanced to the Title and Dignity of Earl of *Southampton*, and Lord Privy Seal. He died in the Expedition against *Scotland*, leading the Van of the Army; but so high an Estimation had the English of his Memory, that in Honour to him, his Standard

Standard was born in the Foreward throughout that whole Expedition. He left no Issue, and so his Honour was extinct. Yet was not the Family thereby destitute of Men of Eminency; for Sir *William Fitz-Williams* a Descendant of it, was made Lord Deputy of Ireland, June 30, 1588. He did many excellent Things in his Government, viz. Raising a Composition in *Munster*, and settling the Possessions of Lords and Tenants in *Monahan*. In his Time, the College of *Dublin*, which Queen *Elizabeth* had ordered to be founded, but was not finished, was brought to Perfection, probably by his Assistance and Encouragement, because in Memory of him his Arms are set over the Gate. But now this Lordship is descended to the *Copleys*, (as *Elmsley* and many other Estates of theirs in these Parts are to the *Savills*) and is made a most delightful Seat by Sir *Godfrey Copley*, Baronet, who has greatly adorned it with Canals, Gardens, and Fountains, &c.

Stanfield East and West, the Lordship and Estate of *John Lord Grey of Rotherfield*, of which, and several other Manors with *Alice* his Wife, and *John Marmion*, his Son by her, whose Name he assumed, *East Stanfield* was privileged with a Charter of Free Warren, procured by *John de Marmion*, his Mother's Ancestor. He succeeded his Father in this Lordship, but dying without Issue, his Brother *Robert* inherited it; but he leaving one Daughter only, named *Elizabeth*, she carried it by Marriage into the Family of Sir *Henry Fitz-bugh*, Knt.

Swinton, a small Village, having nothing remarkable in it but the Agger or Bank, called *Kemp-bank*, which passes by it to *Mexburgh*.

Temple-Brough, a fair Roman Fortification, of which the North-East Corner is worn away by the River *Don*; the Area is about 200 Paces long, and 120 broad, besides the Agger; and without it is a very large Trench, thirty-seven Paces deep from the Middle of the Rampire to the Bottom. On the other Side of it is another large Trench, up-

on which are huge Trees, and upon the Side of the Bench of the Highway, a Chesnut-tree without Bark, for the most Part so big, that it can scarcely be fathomed by three Men.

Thriburgh, the Lordship and Estate lately of Sir *William Revesby*, Bart. but since the Seat and Estate of *John Savil* of *Medley*, Esq;.

Tickbil, the native Place of *Israel Tongue*, a Person of a various Fortune, viz. 1. A School-master at *Church-bill* near *Chipping Norton* in *Oxfordshire*, being driven from *Oxford* by the Siege; but returning upon the Surrender of it to the Parliament Forces, and submitting to the Visitors, was made, 2. Fellow of *University College* by them; but marrying within little more than a Year, he became, by the Resignation of his Wife's Father, (3.) Minister of *Pluckley* in *Kent*; but being here troubled with factious Parishioners, and Quakers, he left that Living, and got himself chosen, (4.) A Fellow of the new created College at *Durham*; where teaching Grammar in the Jesuits Method, he brought on Boys exceeding Fast in Learning. But that College being dissolved in 1660, he came to *Islington* near *London*; and, (5.) Set up a School again, and not only wonderfully improved Boys, but Girls; one of whom is said to be able to construe a Greek Chapter by that Time she was fourteen Years old. He first discovered to his Majesty, King *Charles II.* the Popish Plot, being told of it by Dr. *Oats*. He wrote several Books against the Papists, as *The Royal Martyr*; *The Jesuits unmasked*; *Jesuits Assassins*, &c. He died in 1680, and was buried in the Vault in *St. Mary Staining*, in the Church-yard.

Treton, or *Trecton*, the Lordship of *Morkar*, Earl of *Northumberland*, before the Conquest; but after it became the Estate of the *Furnivals*, of whom *Thomas Lord Furnival* died possessed of it 39 *Edw. III.* Joan his Wife surviving him, who had for her Dower this Lordship, and some other Estates of that Family. *William*, his Brother, (for Want of

of Issue) succeeded him in his other Estates and Honour, but never was seised of this Manor; *Joan*, his Brother's Widow enjoying it all his Life-time. He died in 6 *Rich. II.* leaving Issue one sole Daughter and Heir, *Joan*, who marrying to *Thomas de Nevil*, brought all her Lands to him, with the Honour of *Lord Furnival*, on which Account he was summoned to Parliament the same Year. *Joan*, the Widow of *Thomas Lord Furnival*, died 19 *Rich. II.* and he had Livery of this Lordship in Right of his Wife that Year. He died *Anno 1406*, 8 *Hen. IV.* and was buried in the Priory of *Wirkop*, leaving his two Daughters *Maud* and *Joan*, his next Heirs. Which *Maud* was married to the famous Sir *John Talbot*; who, for his noble Exploits, was afterwards created Earl of *Sbrensbury*. How long it continued in his Family, we know not; but that it was some Way or other alienated, appears from hence, That *Robert Lord Pierpoint* was possessed of it 9 *Edw. II.* when he obtained a Charter for Free Warren in all his Demesne Lands here. Some Ages after this, Sir *William Pierpoint*, Knt. was seised of it, and obtained a Confirmation of the Charter of Free Warren before granted to his Ancestor, *Robert de Pierpoint*. His Descendant *Robert* being a Person of excellent Parts and ample Fortune, was advanced by King *Charles I.* to the Honour of Lord *Pierpoint* of *Holm Pierpoint*, Viscount *Newark*, and Earl of *Kingston*. He signalized his Gratitude and Loyalty to that King in his Troubles, by raising a Regiment for his Assistance, and was slain by the Parliament Army in 1643.

Wadles, or *Wadesley*, the Lordship of *Ribald* of *Middleham*, given him by his Brother *Alan*, surnamed *Niger*, Earl of *Britany* and *Richmond*, and inherited by his Son *Ralph*, and his Posterity.

Wadworth, the Lordship and Estate of the ancient and noble Family of *Scroopes* of *Bolton*, of which *William Lord Scroope* dying possessed, *Cicely*, his Wife, who survived him, had for her Dowry, an Assignment of this, and other Parts of

his Lands, which at her Death came to *Richard Lord Scroop*, his Brother.

Wales, or *Walise*, the Lordship and Estate of *Merkar*, Earl of *Northumberland*, in King *Edward the Confessor's* Reign. We have found nothing more of Note in it, but that *William Hewet*, who was Mayor of *London* in 1559. and Cloth-worker, was the Son of *Edmund Hewet*, an Inhabitant of this Village.

Wentworth Woodhouse, a Village inhabited by Gentlemen of the same Name, from whom many good Families in this and other Counties are descended; and some of the Barons of that Name have derived their Title from it. A Family of this Name is found at *Nettlested* in *Suffolk*, the Seat of Sir *Richard Wentworth*, Knt. whose Son *Thomas* was admitted as a Peer into Parliament 21 *Hen. VIII.* as were also his Descendants, *Henry* and *Thomas*, which last having been made Knight of the *Bath* at the Creation of *Henry*, Prince of *Wales*, in 1610, 8 *Jac. I.* was further advanced to the Dignity of Lord *Wentworth* of *Nettlested*, and Earl of *Cleveland*, 1 *Car. I.* and another at *Gosfield* in *Essex*, who by Marriages were nearly related to each other; but our Business being with that Branch of the Family which was settled here, we shall proceed to them. Sir *William Dugdale* tells us, that he had the Sight of the Genealogy of this Family, which we wanting can't be supposed to give so full an Account of it as it deserves, and we willingly would. The first Person of Note of this Family, that we meet with, is *Robert de Wentworth*, so called from this Place, who lived about the Time of King *Hen. III.* and *Edw. I.* and married *Emme*, the Daughter and Heir of *William Woodhouse*, for whose Sake their Seat being fixed here, it was called *Wentworth Woodhouse*; but we must not esteem this *Robert* the Original of the Family; for it seems pretty clear, that they were resident and of good Repute in this County at the Conquest, though we are not able to particularize in their Names. From this *Robert* descended *William de Wentworth*, whose eldest

eldest Son and Successor was *William*; but his second Son, *John*, seated himself at *Elmsal* in this County, and from him the *Wentworths* of *Kirby*, *Nettlested*, and *Bretton*, &c. are descended. From *William*, the eldest Son of *Robert* of this Place, are derived two *Thomas's*, *William*, Sheriff of *Yorkshire*, *Thomas* and *William*, Sheriff also of this County 24 *Eliz.* He was created Baronet 9 *Jac. I.* 1611, and was the Father of that great Man, *Thomas Wentworth*, afterwards Earl of *Strafford*, to which Honour, how he ascended, we shall briefly shew. This Sir *Philip Wentworth*, Knt. who in King *Rich. II.*'s Reign married *Mary*, the Daughter of *Roger Lord Clifford*, was a collateral Branch of this Family, a younger Son. Sir *Thomas Wentworth*, Baronet, after his Father's Death, being a Person of a fair Estate and great Abilities (which he gave Proof of in divers Conferences with the Lords, when he was a Knight in Parliament for this Shire), was, as soon as the King had Notice thereof, made one of the Privy Council, and soon after successively created Baron *Wentworth of Wentworth Woodhouse*, Viscount *Wentworth*, Baron *Rabi*, (by Reason of his Descent from the *Neuils* of *Rabi*) and Earl of *Strafford*. He had been, at his Entering into the World, one of those Persons who refused to lend the King, (*Charles I.*) 40 *l.* upon the sending of the Privy Seal to him for it; because he said, The Demand was contrary to the Right and Property of the Subject, to pay Money without the Consent of Parliament. Sir *Thomas*, upon his Refusal, was not imprisoned, as some were; but was removed out of this County, and confined to *Kent*, till the Parliament met in 1627, the Year after, in which he acted the Part of a true Patriot, and with such Arguments vindicated the Rights of the Subject, yet with as special a Regard to the Prerogative of the Crown, that he was taken great Notice of; and by Sir *Richard Weston*, Lord Treasurer, and Earl of *Portland's* Means, brought into the King's Favour, as ne-

cessary to advise him in that Juncture; and his Proposals were always so candid and rational, that they were much followed. Now it was, that the King being sensible of his great Capacity to serve him, took him into his Privy Council, and conferred the above-mentioned Honours upon him, and soon after employed him in Places of the greatest Trusts; as Deputy of *Ireland*, where he first reformed the Church; and to encourage the Clergy in their Duty, begged of the King all the Impropriations that were in the Crown; and then to secure the State from all Attempts of the Papists, who in that King's Reign were very predominant, he raised 8000 Foot, and 1000 Horse for the King's Service; but before he had settled them in their Quarters, he was recalled into *England*, to lead the Army against the *Scots*, who then invaded the Borders. He readily undertook the Command, and marched with the King's Army into the North, but did nothing, the *Scots* protesting their Loyalty, and desiring a Conference in order to an amicable Agreement. The Earl was for driving the *Scots* out of the Nation by Force; but the Parliament, which the King called for their Advice before Hostilities began, sided with the *Scots*, and joined with them in the Ruin of this great Man, whom they charged with High Treason; and because they could not prove all their Articles to be so, they condemned him by Bill of Attainder, and executed him on *Tower-hill*, May 12, 1641. He left a Son and Heir *William*, who bore the Marks of his Father's Disgrace, till 17 *Car. II.* he was restored to all his Father's Honours, and made Knight of the Garter, and one of his Privy Council. He died in 1695, without Heirs, and left the Bulk of his Estate to his Sister's Son, *Thomas Watson*, second Son of *Edward*, Earl of *Rockingham*, who thereupon changed his Name to *Wentworth*. But, though the Honours of *Wentworth* and *Strafford* became extinct by his Death, the Titles of Lord *Raby*, *Neumarch*, and *Overley*, descended

descended to his Uncle's Posterity, viz. *Thomas Wentworth*, Grandson of *William*, the second Brother of *Thomas*, Earl of *Strafford*, upon whom those Honours were entailed, or hereditary. In the Reign of King *William* he had the Command of the Royal Regiment of Dragoons, and was sent to congratulate *Frederick*, King of *Prussia*, upon his assuming that Title, and in *Queen Anne's* Reign was sent Ambassador to *Berlin* and the *Hague*; and upon his Return was created Viscount *Wentworth* of *Wentworth-Woodhouse*, and Earl of *Strafford*, and elected a Knight of the Garter. The exuberant Charity of this Noble Earl in erecting and supporting Charity-Schools in this Place, *Sheffield*, *Rotherham*, and *Pontefract*, in repairing, adorning, and endowing Churches and Chapels with Lands, Rents, and Libraries at *Tinsley*, *Bradfield*, this Place, and *Boltonstone*, all in this Shire, besides what he hath done in others, is as admirable as exemplary. He hath only a Daughter and Heir *Anne*.

Wormsworth, or *Warmsworth*, the Lordship and Estate of *Henry Lord Scroop*, who had been Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, 7 *Edw. III.* and was summoned to Parliament 8 *Edw. III.* He died 10 *Edw. III.* seized of this Lordship, and left it to his Son and Heir *William*, who departing this Life 19 *Edw. III.* left it with other great Estates to his Brother *Richard*; but Cicerly his Wife surviving him, had it allotted to her for Part of her Dowry, after she had married *Sir John Clopton*, and enjoyed it for Life.

Westbury, or *Westburgh*, the Lordship and Estate of *Adam de Everingham*, who died possessed of it, 9 *Edw. I.* leaving it with his other Estates to *Robert* his Son, who departed this Life 15 *Edw. I.* and left it to *Adam* his Son, whose Son *Adam* separated it from his other Estates, and gave it to *Reginald* his younger Son, whose Son *Edmund* inherited it, but died

without Issue, and so it passed to his Sisters and their Heirs.

Wheatley, a Village situate upon the River *Don*, the Seat of *Sir George Cooke*, Bart. whose Uncle *Bryan Cook*, Esq; gave by Will the whole Rectory of *Arksey*, to five Trustees for the Payment of so much to the Vicar there, as with his antient Stipend might amount to 100*l.* a Year. He also gave 40*l.* a Year to a School-master to instruct the Poor of the Parish, and sixty Pounds per Annum for the Building and Endowing an Hospital for twelve of the antientest poor People in the Parish, each of them to receive annually, besides their Dwelling, five Pounds for their Maintenance. His Brother, *Sir George Cooke*, Bart. gave also 200*l.* and two Cottages, towards the Building of a fair School-house.

Whiston, the Lordship of *Thomas Lord Furnival*, who married *Elizabeth*, the Daughter of *Peter Montfort* of *Beaufort-Castle*, and Widow of *William de Montacute*, Progenitor of the Earls of *Salisbury* of that Name. He departed this Life 6 *Edw. III.* and leaving *Elizabeth* surviving, she had this Manor and some other Estates in Dowry, which she held to her Death, in 28 *Edw. III.* and then left them to *Sir Thomas de Furnival*, Knt. her Grandson. For this Lady there is, or lately was standing, a beautiful Monument of Marble with her Pourtraiture thereon, cut to the Life. On the North-Side of the Choir of *Christ Church*, (antiently the Monastery of *St. Frideswide*), *Oxford*, where there was afterwards a Chantry of two secular Priests, founded to celebrate Divine Service for her Soul, and the Souls of her Father and Mother, of her two Husbands, *William Montacute*, Earl of *Salisbury*, &c.

Wixley, a Village of no Note for any Thing, but that it was the native Place of *William Roeb*, Son of *John Roeb* of this Place, Draper, who was Lord Mayor of *London* in the Year 1540.

The Natural History of this West-Riding.

WE cannot but begin this Part of the Natural History of *Yorkshire*, with the extraordinary Situation of *Hassel-wood*, the Seat antiently of the famous Family of the *Vavasors*, near which is the remarkable Quarry, called *Peters post*, out of which the Stone, which built the Cathedral Church of *York*, dedicated to *St. Peter*, was hewed, given by the *Vavasors*. This Town affords a very pleasant Prospect; for the two Cathedrals of *York* and *Lincoln*, tho' sixty Miles asunder, and much of the Country and Towns between them, may be from thence discovered; and *Tunstal*, Bishop of *Durham*, affirmed to King *Hen. VIII.* when he was in his Progress to *York*, that the Country round about for ten Miles, was the richest Valley that he ever found in all his Travels through *Europe*, there being in it One hundred sixty-five Manor-houses, the Seats and Possessions of Lords, Knights, and Gentlemen of the best Quality; Two hundred seventy-five several Woods, (of which some of them contain Five hundred Acres) thirty-two Parks, and two Chases for Deer, One hundred and twenty Rivers and Brooks, (whereof seven are navigable) well stored with Salmon and other Fish, seventy-six Water-mills for grinding Corn, twenty-five Coal mines, three Forges for making Iron, and Stone enough to supply the same with Materials to work on; and besides this, within these Limits, as must Sport and Pleasure for Hunting, Hawking, Fishing, and Fowling, as in any Part of *England*. It is possible and probable, that from that Time to this many Alterations have happened by demolishing Houses,

cutting down Woods, &c. but although the Face of Nature may be disguised, the Features of so admirable a Region will still remain; but to come to a more particular History of Nature's Bounty to this Part of the Shire, we shall continue to make Use of our former Method in treating of the,

1. *Air.* 2. *Earth.* 3. *Water;* and
4. *Fire.*

1. Of the Air, which is more wholesome and healthy in this Riding than in the other two Ridings, the East and North, because they border upon the *English* or *German* Ocean in some Part or other; for the Unwholesomeness of Air proceeds generally either from the Sea, Marshes, or other Fens and Bogs, of which this Riding is as free as any Country in *England* is, or can be; for Rivers and Pond Fogs are common to all them, more or less; and being not so noisome as others, do very little prejudice the Air. There was antiently on the East-Side of this Riding a River Island, called *Marsh-land* to this Day, which was once over-run with Water, and so probably infected the Air with unwholesome Fogs; but it hath been for some Years drained at the Charge of the Gentlemen of the Neighbourhood, in the Reign of King *Charles I.* and now Part affords good Pasture and arable Land, and the other Parts are dug for Turf, and so made of very great Use to the Inhabitants; and that the Air is not esteemed less wholesome than other Places of this Riding, may appear plainly from the Multitude of Villages situate on the Borders of it, and *Thorn*, a well inhabited Market-Town in it. But as harmless as the Air

Air is there, surely 'tis much more healthy and wholesome in the upland Parts of this Riding, especially in *Craven*, which is not only hilly, but is higher than the other Parts, as is beyond Contradiction evident from this, that all or most of the Rivers of this Riding, which are some of them very large, have their Rise among the Mountains there, and pour their Waters down into all Parts of it; and so pass into the *Humber*, or other Counties.

2. The Earth, or Soil of this Riding, as well as of the other Two, as to its Fruitfulness, is of a mix'd Kind. If in one Place it be of a stony, sandy, or barren Nature, in another 'tis pregnant and fruitful; and so if it be naked and exposed in one Part, it is clothed and sheltered with great store of Wood in another, being thereby made beautiful by that Variety. The hilly Parts are barren, and lower Vallies fruitful; so many Rivers, and some of them large, can't but produce much meadowing and good pasture Ground; and both by the Improvement of the Inhabitants are rendered very profitable in breeding Oxen and Sheep of the largest Size, sufficient to stock many Parts of *England* with Cattle for fatning. Nor is their Soil in many Places unfit for Ploughing, though the Product is not so plentiful for Wheat and Barley, as Oats; nor do they want Dairies equal to other Counties, some few excepted, as *Cheeshire*, *Warwickshire*, &c. Besides the Trees of common Growth in all Parts of *England*, here are some not usually found in other Counties, as Firs, Yews, and Chesnuts. Nor doth this Riding only afford Plenty of Necessaries, but much for Pleasures, as Parks and Chases, which are very frequent here. But there are other Things remarkable in the Soil of this County, which are not found in others; as in this Riding, Mines of Lime-stone, which is plentifully dug up in *Elmet*, and near *Tadcaster*, which being burnt at *Brotherton* and *Knottingley*, is at certain Seasons conveyed in great Quantities for Sale

to *Wakefield*, *Sandal*, and *Standbridge*, from whence it is sold into these western Parts, which are naturally cold and mountainous, to improve their Land, and for other Uses. At *Huddleston*, near *Shirburn*, also is a noble Quarry, out of which when the Stone is first cut, it is very soft; but lying in the Air a-while, it presently consolidates and hardens. There is also another Quarry within half a Mile of *Aldmonbury*, which is built of Stones dug out of it in a great Part. The Edges of the Stones are black, which appearing in the Houses so built, the Inhabitants will have that Blackness to be a Proof of the Town's being burnt down; but that is a groundless Proof, because the Stone in the Quarry is so edged, and that so deep, that 'tis not probable any Fire can come there. In most of the Hills between *Scarborough* and the River *Tees*, there is a Stone found of which the People make Allom; it is of a bluish Colour, and will cleave like *Cornish* Slate. The Mine lies deep, and requires great Pains to dig up; but being calcined, it is made into Allom by various Percolations and Boilings, which is most distinctly related in the *Philosophical Transactions*. *Louth*. Vol. II. p. 538. To this Head may be referred several other Things for which this Riding is famous, as fine Horses, Mines of Allom, and Jet; Iron about *Sheffield*, and Pit-coal; Goats at *Sureby*, *Ripley* for Liquorice, &c.

3. Waters, for which this Riding is very eminent, having several great and navigable Rivers, besides Multitudes of Brooks gliding into them; as, 1. The *Ouse*, the principal River in this Riding; if not for its Largeness, yet for this, that all the other Rivers in this Riding are received into it; and so in one Chandel run into the *Humber*. It begins to take its Name about *York*, from a little Brook which falls into it there, called *Ouseborne*, being before called *Ure*. It runs gently from North to South quite through that City, and divides it into two Parts, which are joined together by a very large Stone

Bridge, which hath but one Arch. On the South-East of that City is the River *Fosse*, which is very deep and muddy, and running by obscure Ways into the City, 'tis scarcely discernable, 'tis so set with Buildings, falls into the *Ouse*, which having passed *York*, begins here and there to be disturbed with Eddies, i. e. those Whirls of Water called *Hidras*, and so passeth on, dividing this Riding from the Eastern, till it empties itself into the *Humber*, receiving into it in its Passage the River *Wharfe* at *Nun-appleton*, and the River *Aire* near *Drax*, being there increased by the *Don*, *Went*, and other Rivers. This River is navigable up to *York*, and on that Account is not only of great Benefit to it for the Plenty of Fish, viz. Salmon, and other common River Fish, but the great Traffick that is produced thereby in that City by merchandizing. 2. The *Ure*, which springing out of the western Mountains in the *North-Riding*, becomes a Boundary to this western Riding on that Side, till it comes to *York*, where it changes its Name into *Ouse*. Our Antiquaries are of Opinion, that the old City *Isurium Brigantum*, long since demolished, and *Eboracum* or *York*, took their Names from this River *Ure*, which also supplies the northern Parts of this Riding with Store of Fish. 3. *Danus*, commonly called *Don* or *Dune*, because it runs in a low deep Chancel, for that's the Signification of the British Word *Dan*. This River is remarkable for the Plenty of Alders, Yews, and other Trees growing on the Banks of it, and giving to a great Town, situate on its Side, the Name of *Doncaster*. It rises upon the southern Border of this Riding, and dividing it self into two Chancels about *Doncaster*, takes in the Brook *Went*, and so passes by the Isle of *Marjland* into the *Ouse*. It is of great Service to these southern Parts for its Water and Fish. 4. The *Calder*, which flows along the Borders between this Riding and *Lancashire*, hath at first but a small Current; but being supplied with the Waters of divers Rivulets, becomes so

large about *Epland*, that it is not passable but by a Bridge, from whence it runs many Miles, still augmented by many Brooks, five Miles beyond *Wakefield*, and there empties itself into, 4. The *Aire*, a large River issuing from the Root of the Mountain *Pennigent*, (which is the highest Hill in these Parts). It at first seems doubtful, whether it shall run forwards into the Sea, or return to its Spring; for it is so winding and crooked, that in travelling hereabouts it is passed over seven or eight Times in Half an Hour in a strait Road. Its Course is calm and quiet, even so easy that it hardly appears to move; and that is the Reason of its Name; for the British Word *Ara*, signifies flow and easy. The Head of this River lies in the Part of this Riding called *Craven*, from the British Word *Crage*, a Rock; for what with huge Stones, steep Rocks, and rough Ways, this Tract is very wild and unsightly. This River holds on a long Course, quite cross this Riding almost, before it falls into the *Don* near *Snath*, and so passes into the *Ouse*, affording pleasant and fruitful Meadows, and Pasture all along its Current, and Plenty of good Fish. *Bondman's Dam*, upon this River deserves our Notice, (1.) Upon the Account of the Tenure of certain Copyholds, which were charged with the Repairs of it, sometimes to their great Charge as well as Toil; but to compensate this slavish Tenure, they were Hopper-free, i. e. had their Corn ground immediately as soon as the Hopper was empty, though never so many waited. 2. In Gratitude for the Abolishing the Bond-Law, whereby not only the Lands and Services, but the Bodies of these Tenants, and their Children, were sold or given away, as Cattle by their Lords. *Fox Martyrol. Tom. 1. p. 120. N. E.* The River *Ribble*, (which we shall not number among the Waters of this County, because it passes so soon into *Lancashire*) must not be forgotten here; because it rises in these Mountains of *Craven*, and holds on a Course of forty Miles before it

it leaves this Riding, receiving in its Way a considerable Brook, called *Hudor*, rising on the Side of *Bowland Forest*; but having spoken of that in *Lan-shire*, we shall pass to, 5. The *Wherfe*, which hath its Rise out of the Foot of *Craogen Hills*. In *Saxon* it is written *Guepf*, which may well be derived from *Guer*, a *British* Word, signifying *Swift*, for such is the Nature of the River, having a Torrent swift and violent, fretful and angry as it were, at the Stones that hinder its Passage. In the Winter-time, when it is swelled by Rains or dissolved Snow, it rolls along after a surprising Manner; and though it abates of that in Summer, yet even then 'tis dangerous to pass over, partly for its Rapidity, and partly by Reason of the Slipperiness of the Stones, so that an Horse cannot get firm Footing in it. It hath a long Course in this Riding, viz. above fifty Miles, before it falls into the *Ouse*, keeping for a great Way an equal Distance of about ten Miles from the *Aire*. Among other small Rivulets, or Brooks which fall into it, the *Wasbrook* and *Cock* are very considerable; as is also that nameless one that gives Name to *Shirburn*. This also affords Plenty of Fish, and is of great Convenience to the People of this Riding. Having thus given an Account of the Waters of common Use, we shall proceed to those of a different Nature, preternatural and physical; as,

1. At *Gigleswick*, where at the Foot of a very high Mountain is the most noted Spring in *England* for ebbing and flowing, sometimes thrice in an Hour; and the Water subsides three Quarters of a Yard at the Reflux, though it is thirty Miles from the Sea.

2. Near *Knarborough-Castle*, which being demolished, and scarce discernable where it was, is now famous only for the medicinal Springs by it, which are four Sorts, viz. 1. The sweet Spaw or vitrioline Well, discovered by Mr. *Slingsby*, about the Year 1620. 2. The stinking or sulphur Well, said to cure

the Dropsy, Spleen, Scurvy, Gout, &c. so that what was before called the Dishonour of Physick, may be deservedly called the Honour of *Knarborough Spaw*; the late Way of Bathing in it being in these Diseases found very Sovereign. 3. *St. Mongab's* (not *Magnus's* or *Mungus's*, as the Vulgar for the most part call it) or *Kentegern's Well*, a Saint much honoured in old Time in these Parts, whom *Servanus*, Bishop of *Orkney*, loving above others, used to call *Mongab*, i. e. in their northern Dialect, a Dear Friend. 4. The *Dropping-Well*, the most famous of the petrifying Wells in *England*, whose Water doth not issue from the Bowels of the Earth, but distills in Drops from the Rocks hanging over it, and from thence takes its Name of the *Dropping-Well*. Its strange petrifying Nature appears in this, That if a Piece of Wood be put into it, it will in a little Time, not only be crufted over with a stony Substance, but by longer Continuance in it be turned into Stone. The Ground on which the Water drops before it unites in the Well, for twelve Yards together, is become a solid Rock. From the Well it runs into the River *Nid*, where the Water of it hath made a Rock, which stretches some Yards into the River. These four Springs are near one another, and so different in their medicinal Virtues, that they are a Rarity no where in *England* to be paralleled, or any where else perhaps.

3. *Leeds* also affords us several Waters of the medicinal Kind, which, for the Benefit they may afford to our Reader occasionally, we shall add, viz.

1. *St. Peter's Spring*, which is intensely cold, and hath proved very beneficial to such as are troubled with Rheumatick Pains, Weaknesses, Rickets, &c. for which Reason it is much frequented by those who were wont formerly to have Recourse to *St. Mongab's Well* abovesaid.

2. *Eye-bright Well*, which stands on a declining Ground, near the *Monks-pit*, carries

carries its Virtues in its Name, being found a Sovereign against sore Eyes, as by long Experience the People have found.

3. The Spring at the Skirt of the *High Dam*, whose Water by the Powder of Galls will turn into a purple Colour. It hath sometimes been drank medicinally with good Effect.

4. The Spaw on *Quarry-hill*, whose Virtues surpass all the Rest, and are too many particularly to be set down, being a *Panacea*; the Ducking-stool, or as the *Saxons* call it *Sealpingstole*, is near it.

4. Fire, as necessary an Element in those Climates as either of the former; and we may observe, that the farther North in this Kingdom a County is, the better it is provided with Fuel for Fire, and that in such an Abundance, as that the more southern Parts, and particularly *London*, is supplied therewith plentifully from thence. In this Riding there are three Sorts of Fuel for Fire, viz. Pit-coal, Wood and Turf; Pit-coal is the most plentiful and cheapest, the great Towns and Gentlemen's Houses being chiefly supplied with that, as also the Forges for Iron. The Mines for this Fuel must needs have been ve-

ry great, and common antiently, if not still; since, as we have related above, there was in King *Hen. VIII.*'s Days, twenty-five Coal-mines within ten Miles of *Hesslewood*. Wood is not so plentiful as antiently, though it is not wanted, but is only used upon better Occasions, because Coal is both more common and much cheaper. We do not find that there are so many and so large Woods proportionably in other Parts of this Riding, as there were in *K. Hen. VIII.*'s Days, within ten Miles of *Hesslewood*, as we had said above, viz. 275 several Woods, and some of them containing 500 Acres; and yet there may be sufficient for all necessary Uses for Building, Shipping, and Firing. Turf, as it is the most unwholesome, so nothing but Poverty and Necessity can oblige even the meaner Sort of People to use it for Firing. We do not find it dug any where but in the boggy Part of the River Isle, called *Marjland*; and tho' the Villages thereabouts are pretty plentiful, and for them it may be of good Use; yet 'tis not likely that it can be carried up higher much into the Country, because Coal is so much better, and but a little dearer Firing.

Of the Archbishops of YORK.

UPON the Conversion of this Part of the *British* Island, called *England*, under King *Lucius*, who not only himself, but his Nobles, and almost all the common People of his Kingdom, were baptized into the Christian Faith; our Historians do all agree, that a Church was then instituted after this Manner in these Parts. The heathen Idols were broke down and destroyed; their Temples were changed into Churches; the Lands appointed for the Maintenance of their Priests given to

the Preachers of the Gospel for the same End; and instead of twenty-five Flamens, so many Bishops; and for three Archflamens, three Archbishops were ordained, viz. one at *London*, another at *York*, and the Third at *Carlisle*; two of which are long since abolished, and *York* only still continues an Archbishoprick. When this Conversion of *England* happened, we are not certain, yet all Historians agree, that it was before the Year of Christ 200; and that the Church thus constituted, enjoyed Peace till

till the Times of *Dioclesian*; but we have but a small Account of the Bishops of those Times, and therefore cannot give a perfect Catalogue of them in this See; for we find only,

St. Samson, the first Archbishop of this See, placed in it by King *Lucius*; but Bishop *Godwin* thinks it not credible, because it was not so long ago used to impose either Hebrew or Saint's Name in this Nation; however, our Historians generally Name him for the first Archbishop, and

Taurinus next to him, who was translated hither by the Order of *Constantius Chlorus* the Emperor, as they will have it: After him

Pyrrannus is said to have been preferred to this See by the famous King *Arthur*; but how long every one of these sat, and whether there were not some Vacancies, we can't discover; but it seems probable there must have been some such Thing, because in their Times there were fifteen Archbishops in the See of *London*, besides *Theonius*, the last, with whom

Tadiacus, the last Archbishop of *York*, before the Restitution of the Christian Church here by *Paulinus*, fled into *Wales* with their Clergy, being forced thereto by the Settlement of the heathen Saxons, who having conquered the Nation would not bear with the Christians. This was done *Anno 553*.

Paulinus, the first Archbishop of this See in the Saxon Times, was raised to it upon this Occasion, *Anno Salutis 652*. *Edwin*, King of *Northumberland*, falling in Love with *Edilburga*, *Eadwald*, King of *Kent*'s Sister, earnestly desired her for his Wife; but she being a zealous Christian refused to marry an heathen Prince, unless he would become a Christian; *Edwin* did not reject the Condition; but to avoid an unbecoming Levity, desired Time to consider of the Arguments brought to convince him; and if he found good Reason to leave the Religion of his Fathers, he would do it, in the mean Time, promising that she and all her Retinue should en-

joy the Freedom of their own Religion. On these Terms she went into *Northumberland* to be married, and *Paulinus* went with her, not as her attendant only, but as her Chaplain; and, if he had a fair Opportunity, to convert the Inhabitants to Christianity. And because the Queen thought it might conduce much to the Conversion of that Nation to make *Paulinus* the Archbishop of it, she sent for *Justus*, then Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and had him consecrated *July 21, Anno Christi 622*.

Paulinus knowing for what End he was raised to this great Dignity by the Queen's Favour, set himself diligently to his Work in Preaching the Gospel to the *Northumbrians*, but found it to little Purpose so long as the King continued a Pagan; whereupon he applied himself wholly to bring about his Conversion, which he at length thus effected: He had been in great Danger of being murdered by his Predecessor *Edelfrid*, and was forced to fly to King *Redwald* to escape his Hands; which when *Edelfrid* understood, he prevailed with *Redwald* by Money and Threats to deliver him to him. This was related to *Edwin* by a Friend in the Night, who offered to remove him to a Place, where neither *Edelfrid* nor *Redwald* should come at him; but *Edwin* giving him thanks, said, He could not accept his Offer, because he could not distrust *Redwald*'s Promise, and would not suspect him, who had been so Kind to him. Yet when his Friend was gone, he was full of anxious Thoughts what he should do, and whither he should fly; and while he was thus troubled in the Night, a Man appeared to him, and asked him what Reward he would give him, if he would persuade *Redwald* not to hurt him, nor deliver him to his Enemies, and make him a more glorious King than any of his Ancestors? To whom *Edwin* answered, whatever he desired, or should advise him to. At this Answer the Man departed, and laying his right Hand on his Head, said, When these Things are come to pass, remember what you have promised,

promised, and then disappearing, he knew it was a Spirit. *Edwin* still sat solitary, musing at what he saw, which gave him some Comfort, yet full of Troubles and Fears; whilst his former Friend came to him, and told him *Redwald's* Mind was changed by the Advice of his Queen, and that he was preparing an Army to fight with *Edelfrid*, who was coming against him; which was seconded with the News of Victory presently, wherein *Edelfrid* and his Son were slain, and so *Edwin* came to his Throne. *Paulinus* having Information of this Vision, went to *Edwin*, who was solicitous about the Change of his Religion, and laying his right Hand on his Head, asked him if he knew that Sign. At this the King trembling, fell down at his Feet; but *Paulinus* lifting him up, said, You have escaped the Hand of your Enemies through GOD's Help, and have obtained the Kingdom you desired. Remember what you have promised, and defer not to embrace the Faith, by observing the Laws of him who hath delivered you from temporal Evils, and set you on a Throne; and if you obey him, he will secure you from eternal Torments, and make you Partaker of his Kingdom in Heaven; which, when he heard, he answered, That he ought and would embrace the Faith, and hear his Doctrine.

After King *Edwin* was baptized, and embraced the Christian Faith, it is almost incredible what Numbers of Men and Women of all Sorts and Degrees flocked to *Paulinus* to receive Baptism. It is reported, for thirty Days together, (scarce being able to rest in the Nights) he incessantly laboured in Teaching, and administering Baptism to the Catechumens in the Fields and Rivers, no Churches being yet built. *Edwin* indeed, when he was to be baptized, reared a small Building of Wood, and dedicated it to St. *Peter*; and afterwards laying the Foundation round it, began the Building of a magnificent Church, which, after his Decease, which happened suddenly, soon after, *Oswald*, his

Successor finished; but *Sedwall*, King of *Wales*, and *Penda*, King of *Mercia*, joining together, made War upon him, and coming to a Battle, this pious Prince, through GOD's Permission, was subdued and slain. *Paulinus* seeing his Province thus brought into Trouble and Confusion, took Ship and sailed into his own Country, in the sixth Year after his Arrival in those Parts. At his Coming the See of *Rochester* happened to be vacant, and he was intreated to take upon him the Care of it. Here he presided thirteen Years, and upon Octob. 10, 644, was summoned by Christ from hence to receive the glorious Reward of his Labours, nineteen Years after his Consecration at *York*. The Character of him given by *Bede* is this, That he was a Person of a tall Stature, a little stooping, black-hair'd, lean-faced, crooked and thin-nosed, of a venerable, yet terrible Aspect. He was buried (as the same Author says) in the Chapel of St. *Andrew* the Apostle, which King *Edilbert* had raised from the Foundation, in the City of *Rochester*.

Cedda succeeded him, but twenty, and some say thirty Years after this Archbishoprick had been vacant, by Reason of the continual Wars carried on by the heathen Princes in this Province. *Aidanus*, *Finnanus*, *Colmannus*, and *Tuda*, who succeeded each other in the See of *Lindisfarn*, taking Care of that Part of the Country which lay beyond the *Humber*, all the Time of the troublesome Vacation. *Egfrid*, King of *Northumberland*, at length promoted *Wilfrid* to this See, and to that End sent him into *France* to receive his Consecration from *Agelbert*, then Bishop of *Paris*, but lately of *Dorchester*. There he stayed longer than *Egfrid* thought necessary; and not knowing when he would return, that King obliged *Cedda*, an holy Man, (saith *Bede*) modest in his Behaviour, very knowing in the Scriptures, and putting in practice whatever he had learned from thence, to take upon him the Archiepiscopal Function, which he had designed for *Wilfrid*. When *Cedda* had managed

managed this See three Years like a good Pastor, *Wilfrid* returned out of *France*; and he being admonished by *Theodorus*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, that he could not honestly keep the See of which he was in Possession, because it was given to another, resigned it to *Wilfrid*, and retired into a Monastery, till *Wulfber*, King of *Mercia*, at the Solicitation of *Theodore*, made him Bishop of *Lichfield*; where having sat two Years and six Months, he died, and was buried in that Church.

Wilfrid came thus to be Archbishop of *York*, yet not presently after he returned, as we shall by and by see, after we have given a more full Account of him. He was born in these northern Parts of *England*, of Parents of a mean Condition, who neglecting to give him a good Education in his Childhood, he was utterly unacquainted with the Elements of Learning, till he was fourteen Years old; when, being uneasy under the ill Usage of a Mother in-Law, he left his Father's House, not knowing whither to go. By Chance he met with some Courtiers at his first setting out, to whom his Father had done some good Offices. They observing him to be a Boy of a towardly Genius, and handsome, thought him fit to take into the Court, and to that End carried him to the Queen. She inquired of him about many Things, and particularly what Course of Life he desired to take, and found that he was chiefly inclined to Learning. She thereupon sent him to one *Cedda*, a Monk of *Lindisfarn*, who was the King's Counsellor and Chamberlain. Being instructed diligently by him, he was so sharp-witted a Boy, and had so good a Memory, that he improved wonderfully in a little Time. At that Time there was continual Contests between the *English Saxons* and the *Britains*, *Scots*, and *Picts*, about the Observation of *Easter*, Tonsure of the Clergy, Celibacy, and the like Doctrines.

Being not a little concerned in this Controversy, *Wilfrid* had a great Desire to go to *Rome*, that he might furnish

himself with Arguments to convince those who defended the Custom of the Eastern Churches, which they said, was received from *Joseph* of *Arimathaea*. Queen *Eansled* above-mentioned, and *Ercombert*, King of *Kent*, having furnished him with all Necessaries for his Journey, he entred upon it with one or two Companions. Coming to *Lyons*, he stayed there with Archbishop *Wolfin*, and learned many Things of him; after which he went on his Journey to *Rome*, as he had designed. From thence when he returned, he stayed a little while at *Lyons*, where he became the adopted Son of the Archbishop, and had no Thoughts of returning into his own Country, till by the Arts of *Brunichildis* the Queen, the Archbishop was killed, as nine of his Predecessors had been before him. Being arrived in his own Country, King *Egfrid* gave him the Land of ten Families in a Place called *Stanford*, (as *Bede* speaks) and not long after to his Monastery at *Rippon*, that of thirty Families in a Place, called *In-rhyb*. Nor did much Time intervene before he was by the same King preferred to the Archbishoprick of *York*, and sent into *France* for his Consecration, because he despised the Ordination of the *Scotch* Bishops, whom he called Schismatics, because they dissented from the Church of *Rome* in the fore-mentioned Opinions.

He had not attained the thirtieth Year of his Age, when he was admitted to this See by *Anilbert*, Bishop of *Paris*, and eleven other Bishops, with great Solemnity, and all the Episcopal Ceremonies. Being delighted with the Company of the said Bishops, and other learned Men, he stayed in those Parts longer than he need to have done; and when he hastened home, he met with such contrary Winds as cast him into remote Regions; from whence, after many Wanderings, he returned to his own Country, where he found his See had been possessed by another three whole Years. He thereupon retired into the Monastery of *Rippon*, and remained there

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some Time, till he was sent for by *Wolfer*, King of *Mercia*, to take upon him the Government of the See of *Lichfield*, which perhaps he would have accepted, but that *Cedda* being a good Man, chose rather to take the Bishoprick of *Lichfield* as his own Right, than keep the Archbishoprick of *York* with Detriment to any other; and so he was settled in his own See, and Things happened according to his Wish.

Being thus restored, he made it his chief Business to compleat his Cathedral Church, which *Paulinus* had pretty far advanced, but not having finished, was almost fallen down again. He therefore made up the Walls, and covered them with a leaden Roof, set up glass Windows, and furnished it with all Kinds of Ornaments; which, with his Affability, Courtesy, Industry, and Liberality, procured him such Favour and Respect from all Sorts of Men, that many (especially of the Clergy) trusted him with their Money while they were living, and at their Death left their Wealth and Children (if they had any) to be disposed of as he thought fit. By these Means he became in a little Time very rich, attended with Multitudes of Servants, and had his House furnished with golden and silver Plate, and other valuable Household Goods, so that he lived in great Splendor. When these Things were told to *Theodore*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, it came into his Mind, That the Diocese of *York* was too large, and that it would be better for the People to have more Bishops; and thereupon he endeavoured to persuade *Wilfrid*, that he would not take it ill, if he appointed him some Suffragans, who might ease him of much of his Trouble; but when he found *Wilfrid* against it, he endeavoured to compel him to it. *Wilfrid* was very much displeased at this Attempt, and having appealed to the Pope, went himself to *Rome*.

Some say (how truly we don't know) that he made some Differences between the King and Queen, attempting to

make her forsake her Husband and embrace a monastick Life; by which Injury he so much provoked the King, that he endeavoured to lessen his Power, and constitute under him some new Bishops; and to humble him the more, accused him of certain Crimes to the Pope. *Wilfrid*, in his Voyage to *Rome*, happened to undergo a Tempest, which drove him into *Friezland*, where being obliged to tarry all the Winter, he converted the Nation, before wholly given to heathen Superstitions, with their King, to the Christian Faith. In the Beginning of the Spring he went to the Pope, whom he found busy in celebrating a Synod; in which, when he had heard *Wilfrid's* Case, in the Presence of 125 Bishops, he ordained, That nothing should be altered in the Archbishoprick of *York*, without the Consent of the Archbishop himself. Nevertheless King *Egfrid* remained so immovable from his Purpose, that *Wilfrid* seeing that he must either yield to the King, or leave his Country, being not able to bear a Disappointment in a Thing about which he had taken so much Pains; and being stripped of his See, went voluntarily into Exile.

After some Wanderings in foreign Parts, he came into *Suffex*, and settled there among the *South-Saxons*, whom he converted from their Idol Worship to the Christian Faith, and was by them made their first Bishop. He built himself a Cathedral Church at *Selfey*, as we have more at large shewn in *Obichestre*. He remained there in Exile ten Years, and King *Egfrid* being dead in that Time, his Successor, King *Alfrid*, recalled him to his Archbishoprick, where having continued five Years, he was accused by the King and most of the Bishops, and deposed from his See; whereupon he fled again to *Rome*, and made such an Answer to the Charge of his Accusers, that he was acquitted by the Pope, who wrote Letters to the King, and (through the Mediation of his Friends joining therewith) obtained, that he might return home, and should be

be restored to his former Estate. The Decree of the above-mentioned Synod being read, did much help his Cause: All agreeing (as *Bede* has it) that a Man of so great Authority, who had for near forty Years executed the Function of a Bishop, ought not to be condemned; but being entirely acquitted from the Faults he is accused of, he recalled into his Country with Honour. He lived four Years after this peaceably, and died *Octob. 12, 711*, in his Monastery at *Rippon*, near *Stamford*, forty-five Years after his first Consecration, and in the seventy-sixth Year of his Age. He was first buried at *Rippon*, in the Monastery built by him there; and when the Church there fell down, *Odo*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, removed his Body thither, *Anno 940*.

Bosa was his Successor, for *Theodore*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, persisting in his Resolution, after *Wilfrid's* first Ejection, divided his Diocese into four Parts. In one of them, which he placed at *Hagulstadt*, (which he afterwards removed to *Lindesfarn*, which he made a new See at that Time) he made *Eata* Bishop, and appointed *Tumbert* his Successor). In the Province of the *Picts* he ordained *Trumwin* Bishop, and raised this *Bosa* to the See of *York*; but when *Wilfred* returned, he was forced to give Place to him, as *John* who succeeded *Eata* at *Lindesfarn* was. But when *Wilfrid* was again forced to fly, both *Bosa* and *John* recovered their Sees again; and before *Wilfrid* was again restored, *Bosa* died, and one *John* succeeded him, whom *Wilfrid*, contenting himself with the See of *Hagulstadt*, and being himself old, would not thrust out. *Bosa* was highly commended for his Mildness and Piety, and died ten Years after his Consecration, and was the first of the Archbishops of *York*, that was buried in his Cathedral Church.

John (commonly called *John of Beverley*) descended of a good Family of the Saxons, dwelling at *Harpham* in the Kingdom of *Deira*, and educated under the Abbess *Hilda*, (a very Holy Woman)

in good Discipline and a pious Conversation, succeeded him. When he was a Youth, he was delivered by his Parents to *Theodore*, a Grecian, then Archbishop of *Canterbury*, to be instructed in the Greek and Latin Tongues (as *Bale* informs us). *Alfred of Beverley* adds, that he not only studied at *Oxford*, but that he was created Master of Arts there; but Bishop *Godwin* questions the Truth of *Alfred's* Relation, because there was no such Distinction of Degrees in the World in his Time; but however that be, this *John* was doubtless a Man of eminent Knowledge, as his Writings sufficiently prove; and that he was as famous for Holiness of Life, every one must believe, who reads, and believes the Account of his Miracles given us by *Bede*, *Hist. Eccles. l. 5. c. 2—6*. and *Bede* was his Scholar, and ordained Priest by him. Being very old, when he had governed his See thirty-three Years and eight Months from his Consecration, he resigned his Bishoprick with the Consent of his Clergy, and placed in his See one *Wilfrid*, his Chaplain, and passed the rest of his Days in the College which he had built at *Beverley* for secular Priests. He died *May 7, 721*, and was buried in the Porch of his Church. His Obit was kept *May 7*, annually, by the Order of a Synod held at *London 1416*, that Day being consecrated to his Memory, and numbered with the yearly Festivals. Among many other Privileges granted to his College of *Beverley* by our English Kings for his Sake, King *Athelstan* bestowed on it the Privilege of an Asylum, a certain stone Chair being placed in the Church, having these Words engraven on it by his Command: *This Stone-Chair is called a Freed-stool, i. e. a Chair of Peace, because whatever Criminal shall fly to it, shall have all Manner of Security.*

Wilfrid before-mentioned, his Successor, was consecrated *Anno 718*, and when he had sat about thirteen Years, more or less, he died *Anno 731*; and after his Decease,

Egbert, the Brother of *Eadbert*, King of the same Province, was raised to this eminent Dignity. He, by his own Prudence, and the Assistance of his Brother, restored this See to its primitive State. For *Paulinus*, the first Archbishop of this See, was driven from it by the Contentions of his Enemies, and dying at *Rockester*, left his Pall, which he had received from Pope *Honorius* there. His Successors, though Bishops of so great a City, yet contented with the Title of Bishop only, aspired at nothing higher. But *Egbert* being installed, and being a Person of a more exalted Genius, thinking with himself, that as it was Pride to aim at Honour not due, so it was sloth to neglect what was due, recovered the Pall by much Addressing the Papal Chair. He was, (as some express it) the Armoury of all the liberal Sciences, and erected a noble Library at *York*, of which *Alcwin* is a sufficient Witness, who in an Epistle to the Emperor *Charles* says, Afford me Books of the most exact scholastick Learning, such as I had in my own Country, by the Industry and Devotion of my Mr. *Egbert*, the Archbishop. And if it please your Excellency, I will send some of our young Men, who shall take out of them whatever is necessary, and bring the Flowers of *Britain* into *France*; and so the Garden of Learning shall not be inclosed in *York*; but there shall be also some Outlets of Paradise in *Tyrone*, &c. He sat thirty-six Years in this See, and was buried with his Brother in one Porch at *York*. He was not only an eminent Patron of Learning and learned Men, but was himself very learned; for he wrote many Volumes, which are particularly mentioned in *Bale*. To him succeeded

Cana, or *Albertus*, called by some *Adelbertus*, and by *Florence*, *Cana*. He sat after *Egbert* fourteen Years, for he was consecrated with *Alcmund*, Bishop of *Hagulfstadt*, April 24, 767, and died at *Chester*, in the Year 781. To him succeeded

Eanbald, who was certainly ordained while *Cana*, or *Albertus* was living; but whether by his Resignation, or as a Coadjutor to him, doth not appear. He was a Scholar of *Alcwin* (as *Malmsbury* tells us) unless perhaps he means his Successor, which he had omitted to name. He was far advanced in Years, when he became Bishop here, yet governed this Province seventeen Years. He died in the Monastery of *Adel*, *Anna Dom.* 796, and is said to have been buried in his Church.

Eanbald 2d, a Priest of this Church, succeeded to his Predecessor of the same Name. He was consecrated at *Sockburgh*, *Novemb.* 19, 797, and before the End of that Year celebrated a Synod at *Pincanbalch*.

Wulfius succeeded him some Time after (*Malmsbury* calls him *Wilfridus*), and died 831.

Wimundus succeeded *Wulfius*, and is said to have sat seventeen Years, and died (as *Westminster* tells us) in the Year 854. After him sat

Wilferus for the Space of forty-six Years. He was forced into Banishment by King *Egbert*, who flying to *Burghed*, King of *Mercia*, was courteously entertained, and tarried with him, till *Egbert* dying the Year following, *Wilferus* was recalled into his own Country, by *Ricinus*, his Successor. He died in the Year 900, unless we will give Credit to *Westminster*, who says, without any great Probability, that he died in 895. While he governed, the Danes cruelly wasted his Province with Fire and Sword, so that the Archbishops had very little Profit of their Lands for many Years, insomuch, that not having enough to sustain themselves and Families, they obtained the Administration of the See of *Worcester* for the most Part, and held it in *Commendam* (as we Term it) with the Archbishoprick for some Years.

Ethelbald followed *Wulferus*, but we find nothing at all of him; and yet

Redward, who succeeded him, is not at all better known among our Historians than *Ethelbald*, for we have no Mention of him in them, unless it be by obscuring his Name by Writing it differently; for he is called by *Stubbes* (who hath written most fully about the Archbishops of this See) *Lodeward*.

Wulfstan was after him promoted to the Government of this See by King *Athelstan*, of whom *Agmunderus* obtained it of the *Danes* for Money. This Bishop is charged with a notorious Crime; for he is reported, contrary to his Duty to King *Edred*, and his Brother *Athelstan*, (by whom he was preferred) and unmindful of the customary Oath he had taken, his Country and the Religion he professed, to have advanced the Interests of the *Danes*, those cruel Enemies of Christianity, who in those Times afflicted the Nation with long and sharp Wars. For this Wickedness, which deserved to be punished with a thousand Deaths, he was put in Bonds in the Year 952, and in the next Year, thro' the unheard of Mercy of the King, set at Liberty. Thus *Malmsbury* and others relate this Matter; but *Westminster* tells us, that he was imprisoned for no other Reason, but because he had killed some Citizens of *Thetford*, in revenge for the Death of a certain Abbot called *Adelm*, whom they had unjustly, and without any Cause, slain. Two Years after he was restored to his Liberty; he died Decemb. 26, 955, and was buried at *Rippon* near *Stamford*.

Osketil succeeded him, a Person much celebrated for the Innocency of his Life, and as much for his great Knowledge of learned Writers. He governed this See sixteen Years with great Commendation, and died in the Year 971.

Athelwold succeeded him, but as soon almost as he had tasted of the Dignity of a Bishop, he resigned it, preferring Ease before Honour, and

Oswald was soon after put in his Place, and so in the Space of one Year this Province of *York* had three Arch-

bishops, *Osketil*, *Athelwold*, who resigned, and *Oswald*, who succeeded him. He was near akin to *Osketil*, but nearer to *Odo*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, being his Brother's Son; and by their Interest became first a Prebendary of *Winchester*, and then Dean (for the Clergy that were preferred to that Church, were at that Time, most of them married). When he saw that the secular Clergy were losing Ground, and drawing on apace to their Ruin, through the new Devices of the Monks; he having consulted with his Uncle, went into *France*, and studying there a-while, became a Monk. He remained there five or six Years; and though his Uncle wrote several Letters to him to call him home, he did not obey them, till hearing that his Uncle was sick, he hastened into *England*, but it proved too late, for the Archbishop was dead before he arrived. He was so much in love with a monastic Life, that he had hardly Patience to stay till he was buried, and had left it before his Interment, but that *Osketil* prevailed with him to stay, and by his and *Dunstan*'s Means he was, after two Years, made Bishop of *Worcester*, viz. in the Year 960. Coming to *Worcester*, he found the Church possessed by secular Canons; which being troubled at, he began presently to study how to eject them, and bring Monks into their Room, which by this Trick he effected. The Cathedral Church was dedicated to *St. Peter*, he therefore built another in the same Church-yard to the Honour of the Virgin *Mary*, wherein having placed Monks, he most freely conversed with them, and communicated most commonly with them in Divine Service, which, when the People saw, and thought it a Sin to want the Blessing of so religious a Bishop, they flocked to him. The Clergy being thus left alone, chose rather to take on them the Monk's Habit, than be an Hindrance to themselves and a Scoff to the People. The Report of this Action procured *Oswald* great Favour, both with the King and his Nobles,

Nobles; and therefore the King, by the Advice of *Dunstan*, put him into the See of *York*, which happened then to be just vacant, as a Person, who having lived in those Parts, knew best to govern such a rude People. Nor was he permitted to resign his Bishoprick of *Worcester*, lest the Monks newly planted in that Church should be destitute of his Patronage. The Archbishoprick being thus united to the Bishoprick, he being still as much in love with Monkeny as ever, founded a large Monastery at *Ramsay* for *Benedictine* Friars, by the Assistance of a certain Earl named *Ælwyne*, and so much enriched it, that at the Suppression the Value of it was near 2000 *l.* a Year. He also bestowed many Gifts upon the Monks of *Florence*, among whom he had conversed in his younger Years. He died suddenly at *Worcester*, when he had been washing the Feet of certain poor People (as his Custom daily was) and was found dead upon his Knees without any Sickness. These Things *Malmsbury* relates of him, and adds, That the Day before his Death, he foretold that his Death was at hand. He was a learned Man (as those Times were) and very eminent for Sanctity; saying that led by a Spirit of Error, he was carried away with strange Admiration and Affection to Monkeny, labouring to promote that Doctrine of Devils, the Prohibition of Priests Marriage, being incensed against pious Men, for no other Cause so much, as because they had married Wives according to GOD's Ordinance. He died Febr. 27, 992, thirty-two Years after his Consecration, and when he had presided at *York* twenty-two Years, and was buried at *Worcester*, in the Church he had built there. Many Miracles were said to be wrought at his Tomb, for which he was numbered among the Saints of those Times by credulous Posterity, and his Bones were placed in a rich Shrine by

Aldulfus, his Successor. He was the Abbot of *Peterborough*, and was esteemed a very holy and religious Person, and

succeeded him in both his Sees. He is to be pardoned (says *Malmsbury*) for his Holiness sake, because he sought his Dignity, not through Ambition, but through Necessity; but *Wulfstan* did not so. And why, I pray? because he differed from him in Sanctity and Habit. He was not a Monk. Oh wicked Monk! what he approves in a Monk, that he imputes to another for a Wickedness. He lies interred at *Worcester*, and is highly to be commended for his Bounty to the Monastery of *Florence*, in Imitation of the Munificence of *St. Oswald*.

Wulfstan the Second, succeeded him, being promoted to both Sees by the Favour of King *Canute*. He died in the Year 1023, May 28, when he had presided twenty Years, and was buried in the Cathedral of *Ely*. After this *Wulfstan*, *Alfricus*, surnamed *Puttoc*, or *Putta*, obtained the See of *York*, having been Provost of *Winchester*, and *Leoffius* of *Worcester*. *Alfricus* lived in the Times of *Canutus* and *Hardicanute*, and was detested for this, That *Hardicanute*, by his Advice, dug up his Brother *Harold's* Corpse, cut off his Head, and after an infamous Example, commanded it to be thrown into the *Thames*. And moreover, being angry with the People of *Worcester* for keeping him from that Bishoprick, he was the Cause that *Hardicanute*, because the Citizens had obstinately resisted the Gatherers of that King's Tax, burnt their City, and destroyed the Fortunes of the Citizens, as *Malmsbury* tells us. He laid out a great Sum of Money in adorning and enriching the College of *Beverley*. He procured a rich Coffin at a great Charge to be made, to put in the Body of *St. John of Beverley*. He purchased several Farms at *Fridays-thorp*, *Melton*, and *Holme*, and gave them to the same College. He built an high Tower, and furnished it with two great Bells, and gave two other Bells of an equal Bigness to the College of *Stow*, and two more to *Southwell*. No wonder then, that the Monks speak so ill of him, since he was so bountiful to the Colleges of Priests, and gave the Monks

Monks nothing. He died at *Southwell*, Anno 1050, and was buried at *Peterborough*.

Kinsus, the Chaplain of King *Edward* the Confessor, succeeded him in this Sec. He erected several Edifices at *Beorley*, viz. the Hall, almost all the Church, and other Buildings. He gave Books and several Ornaments to divers Churches in this Diocese, and more liberally to *Skirston*. He died at *York*, Decemb. 22, 1060, and was buried at *Peterborough*, where he had been some Time a Monk. A certain MS. without Name (which must not be concealed) attributes many of the good Deeds of *Alfred* his Predecessor, to this *Kinsus*, who (it says) was not born, but cut out of his Mother's Womb.

Aldred succeeded, and of him *Malmshury* thus speaks, He was made Bishop of *Worcester* of a Monk of *Winchester*, in 1047. He imposing upon the Weakness of King *Edward*, and alledging the Custom of his Predecessors to prevail more with Money than Reason, possessed himself of the Archbishoprick of *York*, without leaving his former Sec. Having after this contrived it with the King, he went to *Rome* in the Company of two Bishops elect, *Giso*, Bishop of *Wells*, and *Walter* of *Hereford*, and *Tostin*, Earl of *Northumberland*. Pope *Nicholas* received the Earl graciously, and made him to sit by his Side in the Synod, which he had called to punish Simonists. *Gison* and *Walter* he made Masters of their Desires, because they were Men competently learned, and no Ways guilty of Simony; but *Aldred* being every Way blame-worthy, as appeared by his Answers, he was deprived of all his Honour by a just Severity. Thus they returned with different Success, but in their Way were all involved in the same Misfortune; for they fell among Thieves, who stript them of all Things, but their Clothes, doing them no bodily harm, and so caused them to fly back to *Rome*. This Mishap proved a Means of recovering his Honour to *Aldred*; for *Tostin* applying himself to the Pope with many

sharp Words brought him over to his Opinion, saying, That his Excommunications would be little regarded by foreign Nations, when Thieves under his Nose contemned them, and he raged at his Supplicants, but had no Power over Rebels; That their Losses should be recovered by his Authority, since they were taken from them by his Perfidiousness, or that he would take Care that the King of *England* should know it, and take from him his *Peter-pence*, for he would not fail to tell him the whole Truth. The *Roman* Clergy being terrified by these Threatnings, persuaded the Pope to restore the Archbishoprick and Pall to *Aldred*, telling him, that it would be a wicked Thing, if he should send him into his own Country in Disgrace and Beggary. The Pope saw Reason to accept this Advice, yet upon these moderate Terms, that the See of *Worcester* should have a Bishop of its own for the Future, and so they all returned home safe, being comforted by the Pope's Liberality, which more than made up their former Loss.

Malmshury, a little after adds, how King *William* the Conqueror being unwilling to be crowned by Archbishop *Stigand*, for the Reasons to be mentioned in their Place, was crowned by this Archbishop *Aldred* in this Manner, viz. He took an Oath before all the People, that he would treat his Subjects with Moderation, and deal Justice equally to the *English* as *French*. While therefore the King kept up this Temper towards his Subjects, he loved him as his Son, and revered him as his King; but when he laid an intolerable Portion of Tribute upon his People, the Bishop sent some Embassadors to him, whom he with Difficulty admitted, and sent away with an angry Answer; whereupon the Bishop without delay, denounced both him and all his Children accursed, affirming, that he might deservedly curse him whom he blessed undeservedly. This being reported to the King, he being appeased by his Friends, sent some of them to intreat the Bishop; but

but the Death of the Bishop prevented the Messengers. He died of a Disease which he had contracted from Trouble of Mind, as it often happens. The Freedom of his Mind eminently appeared in one Word, which I shall set down in *English*, because no *Latin* Words can come up to the *English*. There was one *Ursus* appointed Sheriff of *Worcester* by the King, who built a Castle so near the Monastery, that the Ditch took up Part of their Burying place. The Monks complained to this Archbishop (who was the Guardian of the Diocese) who thereupon fell thus upon him:

Higbest thou *Ursus*,
Have thou GOD's Curse.

alluding in these Words elegantly, but something harshly, to the Sound of Names, which in *Latin* intends thus much: Thou art called *Ursus*, let GOD's Curse light upon thee, and (I did not add in *English*) Mine, and that of all holy Men, unless you remove your Castle from hence; and know certainly, that thy Posterity shall not long inherit *St. Mary's Land*. He foretold these Things to be fulfilled, which we have seen accomplished; for not many Years after, his Son *Roger* was dispossessed of his Father's Estate, by the Displeasure of King *Henry*; because in his furious Anger he had slain one of that King's Servants. Thus far *Malmsbury* goes; but

Florence of Worcester mentions another Cause of *Aldred's* Death, which was thus; When it was told him, That *Harold* and *Canutus* the Danes, with a Navy of 240 Ships, were come to the Mouth of the River *Humber*, he was so affected with Grief, that he fell into a Distemper, of which he died in the tenth Year of his being Archbishop (as he had requested of GOD), Sept. 4, 1609, and was buried in *St. Peter's Church*. How he cheated the See of *Worcester* of the greatest Part of its Revenue, and left *Wolstan* only twelve Manors to maintain himself and his Dependants, is above shewn; which he defended, by Pleading,

that *Wulfer* had so wasted this Bishoprick, that the Bishops had little Benefit by it, which was not true; for *Alfrick* and *Kinsius*, though they had no *Commendam* to help them, had bought several Farms, and added them to it, and built many Things at a great Charge. *Aldred* also himself built many Things, viz. an Hall for the Prebendaries at *York*, and another at *Southwell*, and finished a Third, which *Kinsius* had left imperfect at *Beverley*; and raised from the Foundation, not only the Choir there, but the whole Church (which is now the Cathedral) of *Glocester*. He reduced the Clergy of his Province, who were fallen into an extravagant Finery in Clothing, to a decent and uniform Garb. He being King *Edward's* Minister, spent a whole Year in *Germany*, and in the Year 1058, or thereabouts, passing by Sea, went to *Jerusalem* by *Hungary*, which (says *Hoveden*) none of the Archbishops of *England* was ever known to do that Way.

Thomas 1st, a Canon of *Baion*, a Norman by Birth, but who had been educated in the Saxon Schools in *Normandy*, and had spent some Time in *Spain*, was appointed Archbishop by the King, & Gul. I. His Father was a Priest, and he had a Brother named *Sampson*, who was Bishop of *Worcester*, whose Son *Thomas* succeeded this Archbishop, (though not immediately) in this See. As soon as he returned into his own Country from *Spain*, he was made Chaplain to *Odo*, Bishop of *Baion*, the King's own Brother, who presently made him Treasurer of *Baion*, and recommended him to the King his Brother to be his Chaplain. *Malmsbury* gives him this Character; that he was an upright Man in all his Life, not to be blamed for any Thing in Word or Deed, save, that in the Beginning of his being Archbishop, he contended with the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, about the Primacy; yet by Mistake rather than Obstinacy. He was so remarkable for his neat Personage, that he was much admired by all that saw him. He was vigorous in his Youth, and

and had a well-proportioned Body, and when he was old, had a ruddy Complexion and lovely grey Hairs. His Liberality was some Offence to his Successors, because many of the Bishop's Lands he applied to the Use of the Clergy, too prodigally as was thought. He took Care that all his Clergy should be Learned, and sufficiently provided for; he finished his Church from the Foundation, which had been but begun. No Man ever aspersed him for a Misbehaviour in his Celibacy; he had as great Skill in Philosophy as the Antients, neither was he vaunting in Speech, but of a pleasing Countenance and sweet Behaviour; having a good Voice and Skill in singing, he composed many Church Hymns. If any in his Hearing spake any Thing in jesting wise, he'd presently turn it into divine Praises. He chiefly aimed with his Clergy to have harmonious Musick in his Church, and do nothing effeminately with a Purpose to hide it, with a warbling Voice (as *Persius* expresseth it).

Being to be consecrated, he went to *Canterbury*, but refused to take the usual Oath of Obedience to that Archbishop, which being referred to the King, he gave Sentence, after a strict Inquiry, for the Archbishop of *Canterbury*; whereupon he made Profession of Subjection according to Custom, but he was dispensed with as to the Oath. Afterwards he went to *Rome* with *Lanfrank*, Archbishop of *Canterbury* (being accompanied with *Remigius*, Bishop of *Dorchester*) to receive the Pall of Pope *Alexander*. There envying the Honour given to *Lanfrank* greater than to himself, which he thought a real Injury to him, he began the Controversy which had been laid asleep by the King's Decree, about his Subjection and Primacy, and enlarged the Bounds of his Province so, as to take into it the Dioceses of *Lincoln*, *Worcester*, and *Lichfield*, which he asserted, according to the ancient Distribution of the Kingdom, to lie within his Jurisdiction.

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And indeed, (if we may believe *Stubbs*, who wrote the History of this Church tolerably well) the two Metropolitans, *Canterbury* and *York*, before the Coming of the *Normans*, were accounted equal, not only in Power, Dignity, and Office, but Number of Suffragans; but now the Archbishop of *Canterbury* hath persuaded our new and credulous King *William*, that the Church of *York* ought to be subject to *Canterbury*, and that it would confer to the firm Establishment of the Kingdom, that *England* be subject to one Primate only; otherwise 'twould happen that such foreign Invaders, as coming by Sea to *York*, are wont to trouble the Nation, one or other of them might be created, by the Archbishop and Inhabitants of his Province, King of it, and so the Kingdom will be divided. Thus much *Stubbs* wrote. But because the Difference depending upon the Privileges, Customs, and private Constitutions of each Archbishoprick might be determined better by them than any written Law, the Pope ordered that it should be made an End of by the King and his Nobles. These meeting at *Windsor-Castle*, parted the Dioceses contrary to *Thomas's* Intention, making the River *Humber* their Boundary, and so all the Dioceses which *Thomas* claimed for his, were excluded his Province of *York*, and yielded to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, so that his Province had but narrow Bounds, and he was obliged to profess Subjection to *Canterbury* with an Oath.

The Pope in the mean Time, either in Favour of *Lanfranc* his Countryman, or because he desired some Gifts, deprived both *Thomas* and *Remigius* of their Pastoral Staff and Ring; the one, because he was a Priest's Son; the other, because by lending the King a great Sum of Money to conquer *England*, he was promised a Bishoprick if he was victorious; but for *Lanfranc's* Sake, and by his Mediation, they were both restored to their Sees. *Thomas* returning to *York*, found his whole Diocese

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(especially the City and Cathedral) in a most miserable Condition, the *Danes* besieging the City, and the *Normans* in the Garrison, finding it necessary to burn the Suburbs; the Fire spread it self into the City, and consumed all the Houses with the Cathedral Church. The *Danes* seeing the Citizens busied in quenching the Fire, broke by Force into the City; and having taken it, slew all the Citizens they could find, sparing neither Sex nor Age, except *Malettus* the Governour of the Castle, his Wife, Children, and some few more. Soon after the City was thus destroyed, King *William* came with a great Army, and, as if he had entred an Enemy's Country, destroyed it so with Fire and Sword, that he did more Mischief than the Enemy had done. Hence it was, that all the Country between the *Humber* and *Tine*, lay desolate without an Inhabitant for nine Years after. As to the Church of *York*, this Archbishop, when he came home, found only three Canons in it, all the Rest being slain or fled, and even for these there was no House to dwell in, nor any Thing to maintain them. The Archbishop, by Degrees, procured a Remedy for all these Evils, for the Church he covered with a Roof for the Present, and a little after, pulling down the Walls that had been damaged by the Fire, he built a new Church from the Foundation, which is the very same which is now standing, not unworthy of the Name of the Metropolitan Cathedral. He recalled the Canons that were dispersed, and furnished them with all Things necessary; he built an Hall and Dormitory, and appointed a Steward to take Care of their Affairs; some Farms and Churches he partly bestowed of his own, and partly recovered them from those who unjustly kept them; and twelve Manors which *Aldred* had extorted from *Wulfstan*, Bishop of *Worcester*, he restored freely to him. When he had ordered Things thus, he appointed a Prebend to every one of the Canons,

that they might diet by themselves, whereas before they had but one Table, much like the Fellows of Colleges in our Universities. He also made a Dean, Treasurer, and Precentor, whereas he had constituted a Chancellor, when he entred upon his See at first. He furnished the Church, after he had built it, with Books and Ecclesiastical Ornaments plentifully, both for Use and Shew, and with great Care placed in it Learned Men from all Parts, with whom he often conferred about learned Matters, not so much to satisfy himself, as to stir them up to be studious. He himself was (according to the Times he lived in) a Learned Man, and wrote many Things both in Prose and Verse. Among other Things, he composed many Church Hymns, which being skilful in Musick himself, he set to fit Tunes; nor was he skilful in singing only, but playing on the Organs. He crowned King *Henry I.* Aug. 5. 1100, (*Anselm*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, being then in Banishment) and died at *Rippon*, Nov. 18, following, and was buried in the Church he had built, by *Aldred*, his Predecessor. The Epitaph fixed on his Tomb, is said by *Stubbs*, to belong to his Nephew *Thomas*; but Bishop *Godwin* judges it to belong to this *Thomas*, by the Time of his Death, and the Description of his Person. It is an high Commendation of his Piety, Learning, and Person.

Gervard, who had been a little Time Bishop of *Hereford*, Nephew of *William*, Bishop of *Winchester*, succeeded *Thomas*. He had been Chancellor of *England* under both the King *Williams*. He was (says *Malmesbury*) a Learned Man, and a copious Speaker; yea, if we believe *Stubbs*, inferior to few of his Time in Knowledge and Eloquence; but *Newbrigerfs* is more sharp upon him, and owns indeed, that he was witty and not illiterate, but says he was no good Liver, being crafty to get Money of his Subjects upon improper Occasions, and as most Men assert, accustomed to some ill

III Courses, which rendered him odious both to GOD and Man. While he delayed to make Profession of Obedience to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*; and it was thought he must be forced to do it by a Command from the Pope *Paschal*, he prevented the Pope's Mandate by the King's Advice. When he had sat seven Years and six Months, he died on a sudden, of a Disease indeed, but a light one; for being a little indisposed, while he sat in a green Pasture near his Palace in *Southwell*, that he might take the Air, mixed with the Smell of sweet Flowers, he ordered his Attendants to go home and refresh themselves, (*Newburgenfis* says, while his Clergy were walking up and down by him, he lying upon a Pillow, grew stiff in a dead Sleep; but (let *Malmsbury* go on) they accordingly went, and returning from their Repast, found their Master, to their great Grief, dead. 'Twere to be wish'd that this Report were false, and so great a Bishop had not so died (says *Malmsbury*) for 'tis certain, that the Canons of *York* obstinately opposed his Burial in the Church, and would hardly suffer him to be buried in a Grave near the Church-door; though a few Years after, *Thomas*, his Successor, to remove the Disgrace cast on him, buried his Corps nobly in the Church among his Predecessors. *Newburgenfis* adds, That his Body was carried to *York*, and had few that attended it; nor did either the Clergy or Citizens meet it with a funeral Solemnity, as was usual; but the Children (as it was said) flung Stones at the Bier, while it was out of the Church, and so it was buried without Honour. He prevailed with the King to give the Church of *Laxton* to the Chapter of *York*; and, when he had obtained five other Churches of the same King for himself, viz. *Driffeld*, *Kiln*, *Polkington*, *Pickering*, and *Burgh*, he bestowed them also upon the Canons. *Bale* being angry with him, because he troubled the married Clergy, charges him with magick Arts, taking his Argument from hence, that when he was

dead, under his Pillow was found a Volume of *Erymicus* the Astrologer, who yet we can't learn, whether he wrote any Things of Magick.

Thomas 2d, succeeded *Gerrard*; he was the Nephew of the former *Thomas*, by his Brother *Sampson*, Bishop of *Worcester*, and Brother of *Richard*, Bishop of *Baion*. He was very young and very fat in Body, but not of a dull Apprehension; but endowed with the Prudence of an old Man; he was eminent for his Virtues, insomuch, as that at the same Time almost he was elected, and desired to be the Bishop of two Sees, viz. *London* and *York*. As his Predecessors were not forward to make Profession of Obedience to the See of *Canterbury*, he was not in haste to do it, using many Excuses to avoid it. *Anselm*, who had been ill a long Time, supposing that he expected his Death, that while the Archbishoprick was vacant, he might be consecrated by some other without the usual Profession, wrote a Letter to all the Bishops, threatening them all with Excommunication, if while he lived, or after he was dead, any of them should consecrate him, or any other to the See of *York*, before he had professed his Subjection to his See, as was usual. And so great was the Consent of all the Bishops, (the Father of *Thomas*, Bishop of *Worcester*, not opposing it) that they had rather be deprived of all their Honour, than contradict the Command of their Father *Anselm*. His Father's Assent, which was esteemed the Principal one, confirmed the pious Resolution of all the Rest, especially when he added, Whatever others Opinion is, I will not be subject to Father *Anselm*'s Excommunication so much as an Hour: Therefore because, besides *Anselm*'s Epistle, the Privileges of the Apostolick See, and the Statutes of the Realm, upon which the Authority of the Church depends, are to be obeyed more than Father or Mother, let *Thomas* chuse either to be subject to the See of *Canterbury*, or bid farewell to his See. This Speech prevailed with him, not to yield

to Reason, but Power, and so he made Profession, and received that from the Deputy, *Richard*, Bishop of *London*, which he refused to do to the Principal, as *Malmsbury* expresses it. He was consecrated *June* 27, 1109, and when he had sat five Years and almost nine Months, he fell into a Disease, which the Physicians declared would prove mortal, unless he would use the Company of a Woman; but he chose to preserve his Chastity, rather than stain the Episcopal Dignity with such a foul Blot; and so died *Febr.* 19, 1114, and was buried by his Uncle. He made two new Prebends in his Church. He constituted Canons Regular at *Hagulfstadt*. He bought some Farms, and gave them to the Canons Regular of *Southwell*, and obtained for them the same Privileges, as the Canons of *York*, *Beverley* and *Rippon* were known to enjoy. To him

Thurston, a Prebendary of *St. Paul's* Church, and King *Henry I.*'s Chaplain, was designed his Successor; but when he could not obtain his Consecration of *Ralph*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, by any Means, unless he would perform the usual Profession, he renounced his Election: But nevertheless, being advised by some of his Friends, that if he would go to *Rome*, 'tis probable he might return with his own Desire fulfilled, he took his Journey thither, but could get nothing from the Pope, but certain Letters, which were of no Weight either with the King or Archbishop, to which last they were directed. A little after this Pope *Paschal* died, and *Gelasius* was his Successor; whereupon *Calixtus* celebrated a Council at *Rhemes*, to which *Thurston* went, hoping that he might procure his Consecration of the new Pope. The King, when he desired his Passport, and Provision for his Journey, denied it him, till he had faithfully engaged, That he would attempt nothing to the Dishonour of the See of *Canterbury*; but he presently (as *Malmsbury* says, whom we must at last leave), as soon as he saw it convenient, forgot it, and broke it, and

received the Episcopal Benediction of the Apostolick Bishop, contrary to the Custom of his Ancestors. The King's Ambassador, the Brother of *Ralph*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, *Seffridus*, (afterwards Bishop of *Chichester*) got to the Pope before *Thurston* came, and delivered his Message to the Pope, That he should not consecrate *Thurston* by any Means, nor permit him to be consecrated by any but the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, according to the ancient Custom; and if he should think he had Right to do it as the Apostles Successor, he might be sure that the King would not recede from his Purpose in the Case, though he lost his Crown. To this the Pope answered, Let not the King think that I will act in this Business otherwise than he is willing. Nor was it ever in my Will, that I should lessen the Dignity of the See of *Canterbury*, in which so many eminent Fathers of Note through the whole World have presided. The Ambassador being satisfied with these fair Words, made haste to return home, and was no sooner gone, but the Pope, overswayed by the Importunities of the *Romans*, who had ingratiated themselves with *Thurston*, consecrated him, while *John*, the Archdeacon, forbade him openly to do it. To him the Pope answered, We will do no Wrong to the Church of *Canterbury*, but what we do, we have proposed to be done, saving the Due and Dignity of that See. The Hearers thought his Excuse was frivolous, when they saw his Actions disagreeable to his Word. When the King heard what the Pope had done, he forbade *Thurston* entering into any Part of his Dominions, and would not recede from his Severity, though the Pope being at *Gisors*, entreated him to do it, and offered to absolve him from the Breach of Faith, which the King took himself bound by, if he did it. And so the King remained unappeased at that Time; but the next Year the Pope being better settled in his Apostolick Chair, disposed Things more freely, as he would, and sent an Epistle,

pistle, importing, That unless *Thurstan* obtained his See, the King should be excommunicated, and the Archbishop of *Canterbury* suspended from his Priestly Office. The Fear of this made the King desist from his Purpose, and so *Thurstan* got his See.

He was a Person of a noble Mind, and of singular Learning according to those Times. His Prudence, Industry and Diligence in his Pastoral Office, was had in high Commendation. He was very Kind to his Canons, to whom he granted this Privilege, that their Heirs should receive the Fruits of their Prebend for one whole Year after their Decease, except one third Part, which was reserved for upholding the Fabrick of the Church. Nor did he make this Order for the Canons of *York* only, but also for those of *Beverley*, *Rippon*, *Southwell*, and *Glocester*, of which Colleges the Bishops of *York* had been the Builders, and were always the Visitors. Several Monasteries he either built a-new, or repaired, viz. eight, the chief of which was the Abbey of *Fountains*, whose Revenues at the Suppression were 1173 *l.* 7 *d.* ob. per Annum. Three Years before he died, the City and Church of *York* underwent a great Destruction. For by an accidental Fire, thirty Churches besides the Cathedral were destroyed, with the Abbey of *St. Mary's* in the Suburbs, an Hospital built by *Thurstan*, and almost all the Houses of the City itself. In the following Year, Anno 1138, when *David*, King of *Scots*, invaded the Borders with a very numerous Army, and destroyed all Places with Fire and Sword; he gathered a confused Company of Men and met him at *Alverton*, where he vanquished him in Battle, with the Slaughter of Twelve thousand Men, as *Walsingham* tells us; but *Hoveden* says, that he was kept back by Sicknes, and so was not present in the Expedition, tho' all Things almost were managed by his Advice and Direction. When he had governed his Province twenty-six Years after his Election, being old and sickly, he resigned his Place voluntarily, and

would have been made a Monk of *Pontefract*; but he had scarcely put off his Pontifical Robes, and put on his Monk's Dress, when Death came upon him, and made him assume his Grave-clothes, for he survived but eleven Days after his Resignation, dying Feb. 5, 1140.

Henry Murdac, after many Difficulties, obtained this See at length; for *William*, Nephew to King *Stephen*, by *Emma* his Sister, who was married to Earl *Herbert*, a Person as eminent for his Virtues as his noble Parentage, being then Treasurer of *York*, was chosen regularly to the Archbishoprick, and by the Approbation of his Uncle consecrated; after which he sent a Messenger to *Rome*, to request the Pall of the Pope in his Name; but was not only denied it, but commanded to come to *Rome* to answer to certain Crimes, of which he was accused; the chief of which (as it seems) was, that he was not lawfully elected, and that he dared to take upon him and usurp a Bishoprick not due to him. When he came thither, he found Enemies unexpected, both many in Number and powerful. Among others *St. Bernard*, the famous Abbot of *Clarevallis*, is reckoned the Chief; for he promoted the Cause of *Henry*, surnamed *Murdac*, Abbot of *Fountains*, who was desired by many to have obtained the Archbishoprick of *York*, if *William* were removed, because he, with Pope *Eugenius*, had been *Bernard's* Scholar. There were at this Time most furious Civil Wars in *England*, between King *Stephen*, *Henry I's* Nephew by his Sister, and *Maud*, *Henry's* only Daughter. *Maud's* Party were much disgusted, that *William*, *Stephen's* Kinsman, was raised to so great a Dignity; wherefore 'tis likely, that certain Crimes were invented, which being pretended, Pope *Eugenius*, by the Intercession of his old Friend, ejected him out of his Bishoprick, and sent *Henry Murdac*, adorned with the Pall, into *England*. At the News of this, King *Stephen* being much enraged at his Nephew's Disgrace (which all Men judged undeserved) required of the new Archbishop

bishop an unusual Oath, which when he refused to take, although the King proceeded no farther than Threatnings and Chidings, (for he was a Prince so wonderfully mild, that though he was provoked by a Civil War many Years together, he is not said to have punished any of his Peers capitally) yet he encouraged the Citizens of York (to whom *William* was very dear upon the Account of his good Nature and Sanctity) to expel *Henry* out of their City, who thereupon excommunicated them; but *Eustace*, the King's Son nevertheless, contemning his Authority, commanded that they should celebrate Divine Service, as usual, in all their Churches. Upon this Occasion, and because the King's Ministers were every where vexatious to all, that had been instrumental in depriving *William* any Ways, Seditions and Tumults increased daily through the whole Province, but chiefly in the City, where an Archdeacon, the Archbishop's Friend, was killed. When these Tumults had continued after this Manner two or three Years, and the King was at length pacified, the Archbishop was quietly received by his People, and governed his Diocese with great Strictness, more or less, ten Years; and dying at *Sherbourn*, Octob. 14, 1153, he was buried in his own Church at *York*, 18 *Steph. Reg.*

St. William, as soon as Things were settled and put in Order, returned into *England*, and concealed himself in the Monastery at *Winchester* (*Henry*, Bishop there, being his Uncle, and King *Stephen*'s Brother) being much retired from Company ever since he had been consecrated Archbishop. While he remained here, bearing his adverse Fate with much Evenness of Mind, *St. Bernard* and Pope *Eugenius* died, with which he being acquainted, *William*'s Friends advised him to go to *Rome*, and complain of the Injury done him ten Years before, to *Anastasius*, the new Pope. He harkened to their Advice, and when he came to *Rome*, while he was preparing to do the Business he came for, he re-

ceived Information, that *Henry*, the Archbishop, his Adversary, was dead; whereupon advising with one *Gregory*, a Cardinal, a Person of great Experience and Prudence, he obtained his Desire easily, and was adorned with the Pall by the Pope. A little before *Easter* he arrived at *Winchester*, and having there celebrated that Feast with his Uncle, hastened to his See. *Robert*, Dean of *York*, and *Osbert* the Archdeacon, met him without the City, who pretending a Defect in his Election, and appealing to the Pope, endeavoured to keep him from his Church; but he contemning their Appeal, went forward, and was received with great Applause both by the Clergy and People. *Polydore Virgil* assures us, that so great Honour was given him every where, that great Multitudes of People flocked to him; and it happened, that when he went to *York*, he passed a Bridge over the River *Aire*, a little beyond *Pontefract*, being attended with such a Number of People, that the Bridge being of Wood, broke, and a great Part of them fell into the River. *William* was on the other Side of the River, and as soon as he heard the Cry of the People ready to be drowned, he turned himself to the River, and shedding many Tears, lift up his Hands and Eyes to Heaven, and prayed GOD devoutly to help them, which he did so speedily, that of many, who were struggling for Life in the Waters, not one perished. Thus far *Polydore*'s Story of this Archbishop.

Newburghensis carries his Relation farther, and says: Being received into his Church, he governed with a suitable Moderation, and through his natural Lenity was burdensome to none. A few Days after *Pentecost* he was seized with a Fever, and snatched out of this Life, to the great Grief both of the Clergy and Laity, for the Loss of so mild a Pastor. His sudden Death made some think he was poisoned, either by some of his Adversaries, who put poison into the sacramental Cup, or by some one that envied his Proferment; and so by Drink-

ing it, he lost his Life. But this (says he) was a mere Surmise, which yet some Men spread among the common People, as a certain Truth. But this Historian adds, That he at length, while the Report was fresh, resolved to inquire of a certain great and antient Man, a Monk of the Monastery of *Rieval*, then sickly, and near Death, who was at that Time a Prebendary of *York*, and had been very familiar with this Archbishop, about this Matter, with an Adjuration; who answered, That it was a false Invention of some People's Opinion, for he, when that Wickadness was said to be done, was present, and attending upon the Archbishop, and was sure, that there was no ill-disposed Person among his faithful Assistants, who could dare to do such a Thing; and that it was also false, that he refused to take an Antidote by the Persuasion of his Friends, when it was thought that it was his Enemy's Malice had done him so much Mischief; and whereas it hath been said, to confirm the Story, that he should reply, That he would not add Man's Antidote to GOD's, he was known to be a wise Man, and had learned, that GOD was not to be tempted by humane Authority; and therefore 'tis to be believed, that he neither spake nor did any such Thing. Further, *Symphorianus*, a Clergyman familiar with him, who lived a considerable Time in his Service, and while he was sick, constantly attended on him, hath been heard to say, that at the Desire of his Friends, he did take the Antidote, and he was reputed a wise Man. The same Person also said, that his Friends that were present, did for this Reason believe, that he had drank some deadly Thing; because, whereas his Teeth were white, they began to grow black under his Indisposition; but the Physicians laughed at it, because when Men are dying, 'tis common for their Teeth to grow blackish. Thus *Newbrigenfis* states the Matter; but the Hymn which is wont to be sung upon his Festival (for he was sainted, as we shall see by

and by) maintains the contrary Opinion, for thus it runs:

In Octavo's Pentecostes

Quidam malignantes hostes

In eum Pacificum

Et ut ipsam priverent Vitā

Celebrantis Aconita

Propinant in Calice, &c.

In the Octaves of *Pentecost*

Some inveterate Enemies

To him, a peaceable Man;

Put some Poison in the Cup

Of the Sacrament, which he drank,

And so deprived him of Life, &c.

Hoveden, a Writer of those Times, says, that by the Treachery of some about him, the Water which in the Divine Service he was obliged to use in Washings, was some Way infected, and so became the Cause of his Death. Which way soever it happened, he was taken out of the Land of the Living, June 8, 1154, and buried in his own Church, by his Kinsman *Hugh*, Bishop of *Durham*, and at his Tomb (after he was sainted) were many Miracles done, which whoever will may believe; but let them remember, That this Saint, whatever he was, was deprived of his Bishoprick by *St. Bernard*, or at least by his Help.

Roger became his Successor, for as soon as the Death of *William* was known, *Robert*, the Dean, and *Osbert* the Archdeacon of *York*, began to consult how they might promote *Roger*, Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, to this Archbishoprick, which the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who was the Pope's Legate, labouring also to effect, they brought it about so, that the Chapter (though not much inclined to it) did chuse him. This Man, the Monks (who were the only Writers of those Times) reflect sharply upon, yet in such a Manner, that the Reader may perceive, that he was a great Man, and endowed with an admirable Judgment; for thus *Newbrigenfis* describes him. In 1181, *Roger*, Archbishop of *York*,

York, died, a Learned and Eloquent Man, and singularly judicious in secular Affairs, but in his Episcopal Office not solicitous for Men's Souls. In those Things, not which GOD, but the World annexed to his Office, he was very studious to promote them; for he improved the Temporal Estates, Revenues, and Buildings belonging to his See so much, that he left little or nothing for his Successors to do; he was so covetous, that he never omitted any Occasion of getting; he preferred Boys in his Church, who were fitter to play at Even and Odd, and ride an hobby Horse, than bear the Dignities of a Church. He hated the Monks, and is reported to have said, That *Thurstan*, his Predecessor, was guilty of no greater Fault, than Building the Monastery of *Fountains*. He said, that Ecclesiastical Benefices ought to be given rather to the Riotous than Religious, and kept so close to this Principle, that he made the Condition of the Clergy worse than he found it; and in this Blindness he persisted as well pleasing to GOD. In fine, he was more Intent upon the Sheering, than Feeding the Lord's Sheep; so that when he died, he had many thousand Marks in his Treasury, when many of Christ's Flock were in Want. When he could keep them no longer, he gave some Legacies to the Church, Poor, &c. but when he was dead, the King seized on all. Thus the Monk describes him, which, how true it is, let the Reader judge by what *Stubbs* says of him. This *Roger* built the Choir of the Cathedral Church with the Seats, and the Bishop's Palace by the Cathedral, new. He erected the Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre at the Gate of the Palace on the North-Side of the Church, and endowed it with five Churches of his own Gift. He appointed thirteen Ministers to attend continually upon Divine Service, of which four were Priests, four Deacons, four Sub-Deacons, and one Sacrist, who was to govern the Rest, be the Keeper of the Chapel, and Steward of all the Re-

venues to it belonging, which he ordered to be thus distributed, viz. To every Priest, ten Marks, to each Deacon ten Shillings, to each Subdeacon, six Marks yearly, and to the Sacrist the Rest, whom he appointed to give ten Shillings to exonerate the Canons from the like Charge, and sixty Shillings to the Poor upon the Day of the Lord's Supper. These and many other Things did this Archbishop for the Glory of GOD, and Honour of his Church, to the great Advantage of his See. When he had presided twenty-seven Years, and being of a great Age, he was seized with a fatal Disease at *Louth*, and perceiving he was near his Death, summoned many Abbots, Priors, and Monks to him, and by their Advice delivered a great Sum of Money to the Bishops of *England* and *Normandy*, to be given to the Poor, and other pious Uses, viz. To the Archbishop of *Canterbury* 500*l.* and to that of *Roan* as much, as also of *Rhemes*, and something to all the Bishops of their Provinces; which when he had done, he ordered himself to be carried to *York* (as *Hoveden* says); but others to *Sherbourn*, and there died, Nov. 22, 1181, and was honourably interred in the Heart of the Choir, *Hugh*, Bishop of *Durham*, celebrating the Funeral Rites. *M. Paris* says, That in his Lifetime he obtained a Privilege of Pope *Alexander*, that if a Clergyman within his Jurisdiction, being at the Point of Death, made a Will, and did not distribute his Goods with his own Hands, the Archbishop should have Power to seize upon the Goods of the Deceased. And, because 'tis just, that every one should undergo what he imposeth upon others, after the Death of this Archbishop, all that was found in his Treasury was confiscated, which was a Sum of Eleven thousand Pounds of Silver, and Three hundred Pounds in Gold, besides an Abundance of Plate, both silver and gold. After his Death this See was vacant ten Years, before

Jeffrey Plantagenet succeeded him. He was the natural Son of King *Hen. II.* and

and being a Person of good Parts, and modest, was by his Father, when very young, made Bishop of *Lincoln*, upon the Death of *Robert de Querceto*, Anno 1117, the last Bishop there. He had some Time before been Archdeacon of *Lincoln*, and was by his Father's Means, chosen by the Chapter, Bishop of that Church; he contenting himself with the Profits of so rich a Bishoprick, refused to be consecrated, knowing better how to shear, than to feed his Sheep. When he had sat seven Years he renounced his Election freely by his Father's Command, who saw his Unfitness, and made him Chancellor of *England*; which Place though he was young, he managed for eight Years together with Equity and Prudence. During this Time, viz. Anno 1189, his Father died, many Bishops Sees being then vacant, and among them this of *York*, for ten Years before. *Richard*, the new King, that he might satisfy the People of *York*, who were uneasy under so long a Vacancy of their See, and advance his Brother, who as yet was but meanly provided for, wrote Letters to the Prebendaries of *York*, and obtained of them, though unwilling, to chuse him their Archbishop. He was consecrated at *Tyrone*, by *William*, Archbishop there, Aug. 1191; and because the King, his Brother, was about to go into *Palestine*, to subdue the *Mahometans*, he took an Oath, that he would not return to *England* in three Years, yet he hastened to his See presently, and arriving at *Dover*, was taken by Force from the Altar of *St. Martin's Church* there, by the Servants of *William*, Bishop of *Ely*, (whom the King, at his Departure, had left his Deputy) and cast into Prison, his Baggage being first plundered, and his Goods taken from him. *New-burgensis* thus speaks of this Fact. The Fame of this Enormity soon spread it self over the Nation. The great Ones railed against the Chancellor of *Ely*, and meaner People cursed him, and by the general Vogue he was detested as a Tyrant. *John*, Earl of *Morton*, at the

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same Time was greatly troubled at his Brother's being taken Captive, and gathered a great Army, with Design not only to redeem his Brother, but revenge his Sufferings. To him the Barons and Bishops joined themselves, among which last were the Bishops of *Bath* and *Chesler*, who a little before had been the Chancellor's chief Friends and Associates; but being offended at his tyrannical Behaviour and Pride, they joined with them, yea were more set against him than the Rest. The Chancellor seeing himself thus hated, repented of what he had done, and releasing the Archbishop when he came to *London*, made him amends for the Injuries done him, by his abundant Kindness and good Offices. He governed his Province well, beyond the Expectation of most Men, if not as puffed up with his high Birth, yet more haughtily than was fit. He was certainly much to be commended for his Gravity and Sobriety. He had some Contest with his Canons in King *Richard's* Reign; but his Brother, King *John*, was more displeased with him, and confiscated not only the Revenues of his Bishoprick, but his Moveables, which while the Sheriff of *Yorkshire* was executing, the Archbishop excommunicated him and all his Assistants, together with all those that incensed the King against him. What was the Cause of the King's Anger is variously reported; but whatever it was, his Revenues were kept from him a whole Year, and his Moveables were never restored, and yet he was forced to pay 1000 *l.* to obtain his Temporals. His Losses required Time to recover, but seven Years after they were increased; for in the Council at *Winchester*, when the King required the 13th Penny to maintain his Wars, he alone opposed it, which he thinking would make the King irreconcilable to him, fled into Banishment, and remained there till he died, in 1213. He ruled this Archiepiscopal See 22 Years. When this See had been vacant four Years after

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ter the Death of *Jeffrey Plantagenet*, the Election of a Successor fell at length upon

Walter Grey, in this Manner: *Simon Langton*, Brother of *Stephen Langton*, then Archbishop of *Canterbury*, was chosen Archbishop of *York* by the Chapter, when the said *Stephen* was a little before suspended from the Execution of his Episcopal Office by the Pope, because he adhered to the rebellious Barons, 1 *Hen. III.* and with them contrived to make Innovations in the State. This Crime of his Brother's was the Cause why he lost this Bishoprick. His Election being thus made void (saith *M. Paris*) the Pope commanded the Prebendaries, that they should forthwith proceed to another Election; which unless they did, he would provide them a suitable Pastor himself; whereupon the Canons chose *Walter de Grey*, Bishop of *Worcester* (whom they had before rejected for his Illiterateness, though it is certain that he studied some Time in *Oxford*) but now did it upon the Account of his Chastity, as having been single from his Birth to that Day, which being not common in those Days, the Pope immediately confirmed him, and sent him home with the Pall, having taken Security of him to pay ten thousand Pounds *Sterling* to the Court of *Rome*; which Money that he might get together, and pay some Debts contracted upon that Account, he was so sparing all his Life after, that our Historians represent him as sordidly covetous, of which *Parisensis* gives us a Proof, in telling us how cruel he was to the Poor, and his Tenants in a Time of Famine; yet the same Author says, he was a wise Man and a judicious Counsellor; and *Westminster* attesteth, that he was a prudent Man, very skillful in state Affairs, and very faithful to his Prince, of which this was no small Sign: That in the Year 1253, Queen *Eleanor*, to whom the King, being gone into *France*, had entrusted the Government of the Kingdom, going over to

her Husband, placed him in her Room, though he was so old and infirm, that he could not bear so great a Charge easily. He sat near forty Years, in which Time he did many Things for adorning and enlarging both of his See and Church, viz. He bought the Manor of *Tborp*, and annexed it to the Church; but upon Condition, that the Archbishop might use it as his own, and the Prebendaries should have no Benefit from it, but when the See was vacant; which he settled so with this Design, That if the King at any Time should take away the Temporal Estates of the See (as it often happened) he should have no Right to this Manor. He also gave certain Stipends to many Priests to say Masses for him after his Death. He bestowed also thirty-two Hoods of great Value upon his Church, and left to his Successors a great Number of Cattle and Sheep, (having first obtained the King's Leave) to use them upon these Terms, that every one of them should leave the same Number to his Successor. The Houses at *Westminster*, which *Hubert de Burgh*, Earl of *Kent*, had built, and given the *Dominicans*, he bought of them, and left them to his Successors, and therefore they were called *York-Place*, till King *Hen. VIII.* took them from Cardinal *Wolsey*, as he was falling, and having enlarged and beautified them, made it one of his chief Palaces (now called *Whitehall*). While this *Walter* was at *London* to attend the Parliament, having his Understanding much weakened with fasting and Cares (as *Westminster* speaks) so that he almost lost his Appetite, and was extremely weak, he retired to the Bishop of *London's* Manor at *Fulham*, and there died within three Days, when he had governed his See courageously forty Years, and so went the Way of all Flesh about May 1, 1255. His Body was buried with great Funeral Pomp in his own Church, by *Walter*, Bishop of *Durham*. Upon his Death

Sewall was chosen by the Prebendaries of *York*. He was Dean of that Church, educated in *Oxford*, naturally of a constant and modest Disposition; but much improved by his Knowledge of the Arts, particularly of Divinity and Law, as his Writings particularized by *Bale* do shew. King *Henry* laboured to defer and hinder the Election as much as he could, that he might keep the Revenues in his own Hands; which he said he never had before, and would not have them soon got out; wherefore, because the Dean was not born in lawful Wedlock, he denied his Consent upon some frivolous Excuses: But this Bar being removed by a Dispensation from the Pope, he was consecrated July 23, 1256, by his Suffragans. The Deanery being thus vacant, Pope *Alexander IV.* without the Knowledge of *Sewall*, bestowed it on one *Jordan*, an Italian, who knew nothing of the English Tongue. He was installed clandestinely by two Persons that came along with him, by the Pope's Authority. When Archbishop *Sewall* heard of it, he was extremely troubled at the Fraud, and rendered it void as far as he was able; but the cheating Romans returning to *Rome*, caused the good Man to be interdicted, and loaded with immense Troubles, which he bore with Patience. The Prebendaries were equally troubled, that such a worthless Person should hold such a noble Prebend, and be next to their Bishop; but they were afraid of the Pope, and the more, because the King was entirely subject to him. This Success encouraged the Pope to attempt greater Things, and thereupon sent his Command, that he might have 300 of the next Livings that fell in *England*, to bestow upon such Italians as he should Name; who, as the Event shewed, were most of them wanton and saucy Boys, that were ignorant altogether of the English Tongue. *Sewall* obstinately refused to admit them in his Diocese; which when *Jordan* saw, he grew weary of Contentions, and taking a Pension of an hundred Marks, resign-

ed his Deanery. The Pope nevertheless was not appeased, but suspending *Sewall*, forbade him the Use of the Cross, which some chief Clergyman was wont to carry before him. The Archbishop yet refused to submit, and gave his Benefices to Barbarians, as Pearls to Swine, which so much angered the Pope, that he ordered him to be excommunicated throughout all *England*, with Bell, Book, and Candle, that he might break his Constancy; but the Archbishop confident of the Divine Help, still held out, and would not yield to the Pope's Will, which procured him the Blessings of the People, though privately, for fear of the Pope, the more because the Pope cursed him. Worn out with these Troubles, he died about the Feast of Ascension, Anno 1258, with these Words in his Mouth, with Hands and Eyes lifted up to Heaven, Lord Jesus Christ, just Judge, Thou infallibly knowest, how the Pope, whom thou hast permitted to govern thy Church, hath worried my Innocency for this, (as GOD knows, and the World is not ignorant of) that I would not admit Persons unworthy, and ignorant, to the Government of the Churches committed to my Care, though unworthy. To him succeeded

Godfrey de Kinton, in whose Time it was ordered by the Pope, that every new Archbishop should go himself to *Rome* to obtain the Pall; whereupon this *Godfrey*, who was Dean of *York*, (and by some is called *Godfrey de Ludham*) being lawfully elected Archbishop, went to *Rome*, and was there consecrated, Sept. 23, 1258. He, for some Cause unknown interdicted the City of *York* from sacred Offices, in the Beginning of *Lent*, and did not take off the Interdict till the 3d of *May* following. He sat six Years, three Months, and eighteen Days, and died about the Feast of *Epiphany*, 1264, and was buried in his Church.

Walter Giffard succeeded him, but it was purely by the Pope's Power, for *William de Langton*, Dean of *York*, was chosen into this See by the Chapter, after *Godfrey's* Death, and going to

Rome, (as our Author supposes, without Plenty of Money) was rejected by the Pope, and this *Walter Giffard*, Bishop of Bath and Wells, translated hither. He had been the Pope's Chaplain, and Prebendary of Wells, first Treasurer, and then Chancellor of England, and was chosen Bishop of Bath, May 22, 1264, from whence he was removed to this See, being confirmed in it, Octob. 15, 1265, which having held thirteen Years, six Months, he died April 25, 1279, and was buried in his Church. *Onuphrius Panuinus* will have Cardinal *Bonaventura* to have been Archbishop of York in 1274; but through some great Mistake, for

William Wickwane, upon the Death of *Giffard*, was legally chosen by the Prebendaries of York, to be their Archbishop. He had been the Chancellor of the Church of York, and going to Rome, was consecrated there. Being returned into England (as the Author of the Chronicle of *Osney* assures us) he passed through the Province of Canterbury with the Cross erect, (as his Predecessors used to do, in a pompous Manner) which some of the Archbishop of Canterbury's Dependants seeing, snatched the Cross violently out of the Bearer's Hands, and broke it in Pieces. He was (as *Bale* tells us) not only of Note for his high Birth, but for his virtuous Actions, and Learning of all Sorts, in which he so employed himself, that he got himself a great Name all over England. He left one Work behind him, called *The Memorial*, which is full of all Sorts of Learning. He ruled this Province six Years, and did nothing memorable (unless we will have this so): That he removed the Bones of *St. William*, his Predecessor, to a more honourable Place, and put it in a Shrine of great Price; (the King, *Edw. I.* the Queen, and twelve Bishops being present) but leaving his Bishoprick, he departed into France, and falling sick at *Pontbien*, died, and was buried there Aug. 27, 1285. He was esteemed a very Holy Man by the common People of those Parts, who

believed that many Miracles were wrought at his Tomb. After his Recels, Octob. 28, following, succeeded

John, surnamed *Romanus*, so called, because he was descended from *John*, the Treasurer of York, who was a Native of Rome. He had been Precentor of this Church, and Chancellor of Lincoln; and being chosen Archbishop of this See, was consecrated a little after at Rome. He was a wise and bold Man, famous (as *Pol. Virgil* tells us) for his Teaching and good Living. He built, at his own Charge, in his Church, the northern Part of the Cross Isle, and the Steeple that contains the Bells, and is in the Midst of it. He also added to the Buildings of *St. Peter's Hospital*, and laid the Foundation of the Nave of the Church, which he designed to have raised new; but he was taken away by a sudden Death soon after that, April 6, 1290, he had set the first Stone in the southern Part of it. He died at *Burton* near *Beverley*, March 15, 1295, when he had sat a little more than ten Years. In the Year preceding his Death, he had excommunicated *Anthony Beck*, Bishop of *Durham*, who was then one of the King's Council, and was transacting Affairs for the King at the Emperor's Court. The King was very angry with him for this Fact, which, when he heard, he submitted himself to the King's Mercy, and was for his Offence, fined Four thousand Marks. He was buried in his own Church, which he had enlarged with several magnificent Buildings.

Henry Newark, Dean of York, was made Archbishop the seventh of March following, and two Years after (by the Consent of the Pope) he was consecrated in his own Church, June 24, 1298, by *Anthony*, Bishop of *Durham*. He lived but one Year after his Inauguration, for he died August 15, Anno Dom. 1299, and

Thomas Corbridge succeeded him. He was a great Divine, a Prebendary of York, and *Custos* or Provost of the Chapel of *St. Sepulchre*, which last the Pope bestowed

bestowed upon a certain Kinsman of his, who being a little after afflicted with a Disease, and seeing his Death approaching, was filled with Horror at the Judgment of GOD, for taking upon him an Office he was no Way fit to manage, living at such a Distance, and altogether ignorant of the *English* Tongue; whereupon he prayed the Pope, his Kinsman, that he would take Care that the Office should be given to some eminent Man, who might make amends by his Diligence, for that he had done amiss in. When therefore he was dead, the Pope wrote Letters to this Archbishop, desiring him to bestow the aforesaid Office upon some eminent Man, who residing at *York*, might manage it himself. This the Archbishop did, and gave it to *Gilbert Segrave*, who afterwards became Bishop of *London*. But in the mean Time it happened that the King desired the Place for one *John Busb*, his Secretary; and, because he was denied, and would admit of no Excuses, he was so angry with the Archbishop, that he took from him three Manors belonging to his See, and did not restore them as long as he lived. Nor did he live long after, either because few Men have Courage enough to bear up under the Burden of a King's Anger, or because it is just in GOD (who has promised a long Life to such as Honour their Superiors) to cut off such by a sudden Death, as contemn and disobey their Governors. And so indeed it hath fallen out for the most part, that those Bishops who have obstinately opposed their Princes, have not been long-lived, or long survived their Contumacy, of which many Examples might be produced. He died at *Lanham*, Sept. 22, 1303. A little before his Death, the Courts of King's Bench and Exchequer, after they had been kept seven Years at *York*, were removed to *London*.

William de Viridi campo, or *Greenfield*, a Prebendary of *York*, and Chancellor of *England* in King *Edw. III.*'s Reign, a Person famous for his Eloquence and Counsel, and tolerably learned, was

chosen by the Chapter after *Corbridge*'s Death, but could not be confirmed by the Pope till two Years after, and then not without paying 9500 Marks; whereupon he was consecrated by Pope *Clement* himself at *Lyons*, Anno 1305. But being stripp'd of so great a Sum of Money, he was reduced to so great Want, that the Clergy of his Diocese were obliged to relieve his Poverty twice; the first Time, soon after he entered upon his See, which he called a generous Contribution, and the next he termed a Subsidy. In his Time the Order of *Templars* was every where suppressed, and chiefly by *Philip*, King of *France*, and the Pope; but he favoured and helped them as much he could. He was present at the Council of *Vienna*, Anno 1311, and was assigned a Place there next to the Archbishop of *Triers*. When he had sat about ten Years, he died at *Cawood*, Decemb. 13, 1315, and being embalmed in *St. Nicholas's* Chapel, was buried in his own Church. In his Place

William de Melton, Provost of *Beverley*, and a Prebendary of *York*, was immediately put, by the Chapter of *York*, the King being at that Time otherwise busied. He had no better Success than his Predecessors in obtaining his Confirmation; for going to *Avignon* for it, he stayed full two Years before he could have it, which was on Sept. 25, 1317. He ruled this Province twenty-three Years with great Commendation, being studiously Intent, not only upon the publick Concerns of it, but being a most strict Manager of his own Conversation, taking all Care imaginable, least he should give any Occasion of Scandal any where; instructing his People under his Charge to live in Chastity, Fasting, Prayer, Almsgiving, and Hospitality; and Teaching, as well by his exemplary Life and Actions, as by Word and Preaching, his Tenants and Dependants, to whom he was very Kind; yet so as that he did not neglect the Rights of his Church: Nor was he unmindful of his Relations, whom he (as Occasion served)

served) willingly promoted; for among others, he bought for one of his Brother's Sons, the Manors of *Kingskilsn*, *Kingscleve*, and *Wentworth*, of the Archbishop of *Roan*, which Pope *John XXII.* confirmed. He bestowed a great Deal of Money upon *St. William's Shrine*, and finished the Nave of the Church (which *John Romanus* had begun to build) at the Cost of 700 Marks. He also walled in the Place (called the *Old Bailly*) in the City of *York*. Lastly, After there had been a long Debate between the Dean of his Church and the Chapter, he made them Friends, and took Care that the Determination of it by him made should be confirmed by the Pope's Authority, viz. *Anno 1328*. He died, as most agree, *April 22*; but as *Stubbs* says, the 5th, 1340, at *Cawood*, when he had sat twenty-two Years and an Half, and had successively executed the great Offices of Treasurer, and Chancellor of *England*. He lies buried in the Nave of the Church, which he had built new, near the Font.

William le Zouch, Dean of *York*, descended of the noble Family of the Lords *Zouch*, when he had for two Years together contended with one *William Kilsby* for the Archbishoprick, at length obtained his Consecration to this See at *Avignon*, by Pope *Clement VI.* *Anno 1342*. In his Time, viz. *Anno 1346*, the King of *Scots*, being put upon it by the King of *France*, invaded *England* with a great Army, supposing that King *Edward III.* being employed in the Conquest of *France*, had left none at home, but Clergymen and Shepherds, not doubting on that Account, but that he could destroy all before him, and do whatever he listed; but he found himself greatly mistaken; for upon the Eve of *St. Luke's Day* he was conquered, and taken by the Clergy of *Yorkshire*, and a few Laymen, being imprisoned with *Earl Dowglas* and many Nobles. The Honour of this Victory was chiefly attributed to this Archbishop and his Clergy, (though *William*, Earl of *Angus*, *Henry Piercy*, *Ralph Nevill*, *William*

Deincourt, and *Henry Scroop* assisted them with such small undisciplined Forces as they could get together on so sudden an Occasion) because the King, at his Departure had committed these Parts to his Care and Government. He began the Building of a Chapel on the South-Side of his Church, intending to be buried in it; but dying *August 8*, 1352, before he had finished it, he was interred in his own Church, before the Altar of *St. Edmund*, and

John Thursby, Bishop of *St. Davids*, who had been translated from thence to *Worcester*, in 1349, was about the Middle of *October*, 1352, being then Chancellor of *England*, promoted to the Archbishoprick of *York*. He began his Studies young at *Oxford*, and became a great Divine, and very skilful in both Laws. Among other small Tracts which he wrote, part in *Latin*, and part in *English*, he wrote a Commentary in the *English Tongue*, (yet extant) for the Instruction of the common People, expounding therein the Ten Commandments, Lord's Prayer, and the Creed, for the Use of the meaner People of his Province. *Bale* (by what Authority we know not) says he was created a Cardinal by the Title of *St. Sabine*, by Pope *Urban V.* whom *Walsingham* believes to have been an *Englishman*; but of these Things more hereafter, GOD willing. In the tenth Year of his Translation, he began to build the Choir of his Church new, and laid the first Stone with his own Hands, *July 29*, 1362, at which Time he paid down an Hundred (some say Five hundred) Pounds, towards the Charge of the Building, promising to pay yearly Two hundred Marks, (some say Two hundred Pounds) till the Work was finished, as he accordingly faithfully performed, as long as he lived. He also expended much Money in adorning *St. Mary's Chapel* with Images and Pictures of excellent Work; and several of his Predecessors Bodies, whose Tombs were dispersed up and down the Church, he removed into it, leaving room for his own

own Burial in the Middle of it, where (after he was dead at *Thorp*, (Nov. 6, 1373,) he was brought in a pompous Solemnity and buried. To this See, after his Death,

Alexander Nevil was promoted by the Pope. He was a Prebendary of *York*, descended of a noble Family, and most flagrantly zealous for King *Rich. II.* which proved his Ruin; for whereas many of the Nobles, who were displeased at the present State of Affairs, put themselves in Arms in 1386, against their King, and calling a Parliament, beheaded some, and banished or imprisoned others, whom they thought Enemies to their Faction; there was none that they hated more than this Archbishop of *York*, who they would believe stirred up the King against them by his privy Suggestions and Accusations, on which Account he was one of the first that was banished; and, because it was unusual at that Time to put a Bishop to Death for any Crime, it was ordained that he should be kept Prisoner in *Rocheſter Caſtle* for Life. But he foreseeing what was coming upon him, provided to save himself from it by Flight. Pope *Urban*, whether out of Compassion to his Misfortunes, or that he might get his Archbishoprick into his Hands to dispose of (which seems most probable) translated him to the Archbishoprick of *St. Andrews* in *Scotland*. Whatever the Pope's Design was, the Change proved worse for *Nevil*, for the *Scots* did not acknowledge *Urban* to be Pope, and so his Gift was of no Advantage to him; but thereby he was deprived of his own. From hence it came to pass that he grew so poor, as to get his Bread by serving the Cure of the Parish Church of *Lovain*, out of Necessity to save his Life. In this Sort of Life, when he had passed three Years, but in Banishment five Years, he died *Anno* 1391, and was buried in the Church of the *Carmelite* Friars there. He much enlarged and adorned with Turrets, and other Buildings, the Castle at *Crowood*. *Nevil* being thus removed under the

Shew of a Translation, the Pope thought fit to appoint

Thomas Arundel, the Brother of the Earl of *Arundel*, who had some Time been Bishop of *Ely*, his Successor; and that he might bring the more Money into his Treasury, by First-fruits, as well as debar *Nevil* from ever recovering his See, he removed the Bishop of *Durham* to *Ely*, the Bishop of *Bath* to *Durham*, the Bishop of *Salisbury* to *Bath*, and *John Walsingham*, the King's Chaplain to *Salisbury*. This Bishop *Arundel* was first of all the Archbishops of *York*, that submitted to a Translation from hence to the Archbishoprick of *Canterbury*. While he was at *York*, he disbursed much Money about the Buildings of his Palace, and gave to his Church, among other Ornaments, two large silver-gilt Basons, two Censers, two small Ones, and two silver Cups. To the Vicars Choral he gave a Bowl, and to his Canons a Cup, both of them of great Weight. Being made Chancellor of *England*, before he left this See, he held that Office to the Year 1396, when being removed to *Canterbury*, he resigned it. In the mean Time, viz. *Anno* 1393, he removed the chief Courts of *England* from *London* to *York*, saying, That there was no other Way to give a Check to the *Londoners* Pride and Sauciness, with which at that Time the King was highly offended. The same was done eighty Years before, when *Corbridge* was Bishop; but whatever he pretended, the *Londoners* affirmed, that he did it with no other Design, than to help and enrich the Citizens of *York*. For what Reason soever he did it, his Project did not last long, for the Courts, after a Term or Two, were recalled to the former Place.

Robert Waldby obtained the Archbishoprick after him. He was born at *York*, of no mean Parentage, being the Brother of *John Waldby*, the learned *Augustinian*. He was famous for his Knowledge, and being also an *Augustin* Friar, went out of *England* with that fortunate Prince, *Edward*, surnamed the

the *Plack Prince*, into foreign Parts, where he applied himself to the Study of Philosophy, both natural and moral, at *Thoulonse*, and afterwards to Divinity, in which by his Diligence, he made such a Proficiency, as that he was more eminent than ordinary for it, and further was among the Learned themselves esteemed an excellent Linguist. On this Account he was made Professor of Divinity at *Thoulonse*, and thought so famous a Preacher, that the King heaped Preferments on him, viz. the Archbishoprick of *Dublin* in *Ireland*, Anno 1387. Bishoprick of *Chester*, Anno 1395, and lastly this Archbishoprick; but he enjoyed it not long, for he died May 29, 1397, and was buried at *Westrminster*, under a marble Stone plated with Brass, in the Middle almost of *St. Edmund's Chapel*. He composed some Volumes particularly mentioned by *Bale*, from whose History what we have related concerning him is chiefly taken.

Richard Scroope was his Successor. He was a Nobleman born, being the Brother of *William*, Earl of *Wiltshire*, and Treasurer of *England*. He applied himself so close to his Book in his Infancy, that he proceeded Master of Arts and Doctor of Law in *Cambridge* and *Oxford*. Nor was he contented with the Learning of his own Country, but he went into *France* and *Italy*, to search more deeply into the Treasures of Learning there. Going to *Avignon* and *Rome*, he was made one of the chief Advocates in the Pope's Court, and returning into his own Country, first Chancellor of *England*, then Bishop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, and lastly, after the Death of *Walby*, Archbishop of *York*. He is highly commended for his Holiness of Life, and his wise Government, but had a most unhappy End; for *Henry*, Duke of *Lancaster*, having deposed *Rich. II.* who had so much preferred him, and beheaded his Brother, the Earl of *Wiltshire*, this Archbishop was so highly disgusted, that he conspired with the Earls of *Northumberland*, and *Marshall*, Lord *Bardolf*, and others, to depose and mur-

der him. Against them, *John*, Duke of *Lancaster*, the new King's Son, and the Earl of *Westmorland*, went with an undisciplined Army; but finding them too strong for them, the Earl of *Westmorland* seeming, at a Conference for Peace, to come into the Archbishop's Measures, and promising to dismiss his Forces, prevailed with the Archbishop to let his Men go home, which being done, the Earl strengthened with new Forces sent him by the King, fell upon the Archbishop and took him. The King was then at *Pemfret*, and when the Archbishop and the other Captives were brought thither to him, they were ordered to be carried from thence to *York*, where they were condemned to Death by the Judges, *Fulford* and *Gascoign*. Judgment was no sooner passed, but the Archbishop was set upon a lean deformed Horse, with his Face backward; and that Bishop, whose grave Age commanded every Man's Respect, having been always accompanied with Holiness of Life, incomparable Learning, and a lovely Person, was now loaded with all Sorts of Disgrace and Reproaches, and so conducted to the Place of Execution, where his Head was cut off, June 8, 1405, by an unskillful Executioner, who scarcely effected it at five Strokes. He was buried on the eastern Part of the New Works, where certain Miracles were said to be done by the Merits of this Martyr, and the King to be smitten with an incurable Leprosy. It is certain he was the first Archbishop that was condemned to Death by a legal Trial. The Pope excommunicated the Authors of this Archbishop's Death, but was easily intreated to absolve them a little Time after. The See was vacant two Years and an Half, and then

Henry Bowet was put into it. The Pope had indeed bestowed it in the mean Time upon *Robert Hulam*, Chancellor of *Oxford*; but, when he understood that the King was displeased at it, and desired much that *Henry Bowet*, Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells* should be preferred to it, he made *Bowet*, Archbishop of

of York, and *Halam of Salisbury*. This *Bowet* was a Doctor of Laws, and Prebendary of *Wells*, and having travelled over great Part of *Italy* and *France*, and been Treasurer of *England* one Year, was by the Favour of King *Hen. IV.* (who had a great Love for him) promoted to the See of *Bath*, and consecrated *Nov. 16, 1401*, and at length translated to this See, *Decemb. 1, 1406*, over which he presided seventeen Years. In that Time it happened, that *Hen. V.* being busied in the Conquest of *France*, the *Scots* invaded our Borders with an huge Army, and besieged the City of *Berwick* and Castle of *Roxborough*; which, that he might raise, while our Armies were elsewhere employ'd, though he was very old, and so infirm, that he could not bear the Shaking of an Horse, yet he would be carried by his Servants to the Camp, where sitting in a Throne, he, though not able so much as to stand, much less fight, so encouraged his Men by his Words and Speeches to them, that he was thought not to contribute a little to the Victory. He is said to have excelled all his Predecessors in good House-keeping, which some prove by this Argument, that he spent every Year in his Family eighty Tuns, which is 320 Hogsheads of *French Wine*, called *Claret*, from whence we may judge of the Furniture of his Table by Proportion. He died *Octob. 20, 1423*, at *Cawood*, and was buried in the Eastern Part of his Church, near the Altar of *All Saints*, which he himself had furnished with many costly Ornaments. He built a fine Hall in the Castle of *Cawood*, and a Kitchen at his Manor of *Oteley*. Upon his Death it seemed good to the Pope, through the Fulness of his Power, to raise to this Archbishoprick, *Richard Flemming*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, which being contrary to the Laws lately made, That no one should accept or comply with such Gifts of the Pope; the Prebendaries of *York*, who were angry that the Right of Electing was taken out of their Hands by Papal Usurpation, refused to own him for their

Archbishop, and drove him by Force out of their Church. Upon this began a great Quarrel, which was thus ended: *Flemming's Election* was declared null, and

John Kemp, Bishop of *London*, was appointed Archbishop by the Pope, the Chapter of *York* not gainsaying it. He was consecrated Bishop of *Rocheſter*, *Anno 1418*, and from thence was translated to *Chicheſter* in 1422, and the same Year to *London*, from whence he was removed to this See in 1425, when it had been vacant by Reason of the former Contests two Years. He governed here twenty-eight Years, and in an extreme old Age, one Year before his Death, went to *Canterbury*; and whereas he was created Cardinal of *St. Balbin*, while he was at *York*, he was made Cardinal of *St. Rufin*, after his Translation thither, but held both little more than six Months.

William Booth succeeded him. He was bred up in the Study of our Common Law in *Grays Inn*, *London*, sometime; but being offered the Chancellorship of *St. Paul's Cathedral*, he of a sudden became a Clergyman, and was afterwards consecrated Bishop of *Cowenry* and *Lichfield*; where, when he had sat six Years, he was declared the Successor of *Kemp* in this See of *York*, which he ruled twelve Years; and dying at *Southwell*, *Sept. 20, 1464*, was buried in *St. Mary's Chapel*, near the Archbishop's Palace. About the End of his Pontificate the Cathedral of *York* was burnt down by an accidental Fire; but it doth not appear that he did any Thing to restore it, though he spent much Money in repairing the Palace of *York*, and enlarging it with new Buildings. To him succeeded

George Nevil, Brother of the great Earl of *Warwick*, *Rubard Nevil*, (who was called *Make King*, because he set up, or put down the Kings, i. e. *Henry VI.* and *Edward IV.* as he pleased). He was by his said Brother raised to the highest Honours in his Youth; for having studied at *Oxford* in *Balio College*

some Time, he became Chancellor in that University, and was consecrated Bishop of *Exeter*, Nov. 23, 1455, when as yet he was not full twenty Years old. Five Years after this, viz. 1460, he was made Chancellor of *England*, which Office he managed to that Time, when King *Edw. IV.* (after he had sent the Earl of *Warwick* into *France*, to make up a Match with the Lady *Bonny*, the Queen of *France's* Sister) while he was absent, fell in Love with the Lady *Elizabeth Grey*, and married her of a sudden, though *Warwick* had finished his Embassy according to his Mind. This *Warwick* resented as a great Affront; and the King not being ignorant of it, that he might break his Interest, deprived his Brother of the Chancellorship, and put Dr. *Stillington*, Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, into his Place. After this, *Henry VI.* his Rival in the Kingdom being taken, and the Earl as yet shewing no Tokens of his Displeasure, though he was grieved at Heart, he suffered his Brother, the Bishop of *Exeter*, to be promoted to this Metropolis. Scarce three Years had passed from this Time, when by the Contrivance of these Men, *Edward* (who had governed almost ten Years) was deposed, and taken by the Archbishop (*Nevil*) at *Ulney*; and *Henry* being taken out of Prison, placed again on the Throne, which he had before possessed almost forty Years. The captive King was first kept in *Warwick-Castle*, and soon after removed to *Middleham-Castle* in this Shire. But the Keeper not being strict in keeping him, but out of Respect to him, letting him take his Pleasure in the Fields, and sometimes hunt, gave him an Opportunity, by the Help of his Friends, to make his Escape, and so he recovered his Kingdom, and not long after took the King and this Archbishop in the Bishop of *London's* Palace, and imprisoned them. As to King *Henry*, who was doubtless a very Holy Man, he was killed in the *Tower* with his Son, *Edward*, if not consenting to it, yet winking at it; but the Archbishop, who had

used the King humanely when he took him, was kept three or four Months Prisoner; and then dismissed, the King designing thereby to requite his civil Usage of him by it.

About a Year after this, the King being a Hunting about *Windsor*, this Archbishop by Chance told the King, that there was better hunting no where than about his House in *Hertfordshire*, which he had newly built at *Mare*, and invited his Majesty thither. The King was not backward to comply, and appointed a Day, when he pretended to go. The Archbishop went home, and to prepare for the King's Reception, let out all his Plate, and borrowed much of his Friends, that he might entertain the King most magnificently. When the King knew this, he had gotten the Game in his Nets which he wished for, and therefore the Day before the Time appointed, he sent for the Archbishop, and cast him into Prison, and seized upon all his Wealth, which amounted together to Twenty thousand Pounds. Among other Things which he took away, 'tis reported, that there was found a Mitre for a Bishop, adorned with Jewels of an immense Price; which being pulled in Pieces, the King is said to have made a Crown of it for himself. The Archbishop lay four Years together at *Calais* and *Guisnes* in a miserable Condition and great Want, the Revenues of his See being all that while brought into the King's Treasury. Into this woful Case he fell in 1472, and four Years after, by the Intercession of Friends, he was released from his Imprisonment; but being worn out with Grief, he died at *Blidlaw*, and was buried in his Church. While he sat, the Bishop of *St. Andrews* in *Scotland* was raised to the Dignity of an Archbishop, by Pope *Sixtus IV.* the twelve Bishops of that Nation, which had hitherto been subject to the Archbishop of *Tork*, being made his Suffragans. The Archbishop of *Tork* made all the Opposition he could to it, but in vain, the Pope asserting, That it was not at all convenient,

nient, that he should be the Metropolitan of *Scotland*, by Reason of the frequent Wars that happened between the *English* and *Scots*, when he for the most part must be the mortal Enemy of the *Scots*. The Feast made by this Archbishop at his Instalment was so magnificent, that the like was never heard of in our Age, nor perhaps ever before. Our Historians relate it as the Wonder of their Time, and 'tis incredible in ours. The Bill of Fare is in Bishop Godwin's Catalogue of Bishops, at the End of this Archbishop's Life, and Dr. Fuller's *Church History*, Cent. 15. p. 193, where such as affect Wonders may see and read it; we are to confine ourselves to Truth, and therefore omit it.

Laurence Beothe, Brother of William Beothe, to whom Nevil succeeded, and Bishop of *Durham*, succeeded Nevil in this Archbishoprick. He was President of *Pembroke Hall* in *Cambridge*, and was consecrated Bishop of *Durham*, Sept. 25, 1457; and having sat there near twenty Years, was translated to this See. In Aug. 1472, he was made Chancellor of *England*, and held that Office two Years. He purchased the Manor of *Battersey* near *London*, of one Mr. Nicholas Stanley, and having built himself an House there, annexed it to his See. He died at *Southwell*, Anno 1480, when he had governed this See but three Years and nine Months, and was buried by his Brother in *St. Mary's Chapel*.

Thomas Rotberam, called Scot, by his true Name, was his Successor. He was born at *Rotberam* in this County, and took his Name from thence, as was usual with the Clergy at that Time, leaving their parental Name. When he had learned the Rudiments of Grammar in his own Country, he removed to *Cambridge*, where he was made Fellow of *Kings College* first, and afterwards President of *Pembroke-Hall*, which Place he executed with great Commendation, till he was called to an higher Post. King *Edw. IV.* whose Chaplain he was, made him Provost of *Beverley* first, then Keeper of the Privy Seal, and in 1467,

Bishop of *Rocheſter*. When he had sat there four Years, he was removed to *Lincoln*, when he was constituted High Chancellor of *England*, and held that Office to the Reign of *Richard the Tyrant*; but was deservedly blamed, that he delivered up the Great Seal to the Queen at her Desire; whereupon *Richard*, who designed to usurp the Kingdom, took occasion to imprison him, and so deprived the lawful King (the Son of his Patron) of the Assistance of a faithful Counsellor.

While he was Bishop of *Lincoln*, he built the great Gates to the publick Schools at *Cambridge*, opened the Walks on both Sides, and erected the Library on the East Part, all at his own Charge, save that he was a little helped by the Academicians, being then their Chancellor. He began that Work in 1470, and finished it in 1476. When he had sat nine Years at *Lincoln*, he was removed to *York*, and ruled there near twenty Years, in which Time he did many memorable Things, viz. He built a College at *Rotheram*, where he was born, and dedicated it to *Jesus*, for a Provost, who was to be a Preacher, six Priests, five Choristers, and three School-masters, viz. one to teach Grammar, another Musick, and a Third to write and read; which he so well endowed, that when it was suppressed, the annual Revenues were 38 l. 5 s. 9 d. ob. *Lincoln College, Oxford*, (which Bishop Fleming left unfinished at his Death) he compleated, and to the seven Fellows appointed by him, added five more, giving them Farms to support them. He left a very costly Mitre to his Successors, instead of that which King *Edward* had taken from *Nevil*. He built many Things in the Archbishop's several Palaces, viz. at *Whitball* in *Westminster* (now one of the King's Palaces, but then belonging to the Archbishops of *York*) a large Kitchen, at *Southwell* a Pantry, and the Parlour by the River-side; and at *Thorpe* a Pantry, a Bake-house, and other Buildings on the North-Side of the House over against the Woods. His

Friends, whether made such by their Respect to him, or dear to him upon the Account of their Relation to him, he promoted with great Care, some by Marriages, others by Gifts and Settlements of Lands, and other by Ecclesiastical Preferments. He is said to have died of the Plague, *May 29, 1500*, at *Cawood*, aged seventy-six Years, and was buried under a marble Tomb, which he had provided for himself in his Life-time, in *St. Mary's Chapel*.

Thomas Savage, who succeeded him, was Bishop of *Rockester*, as his Predecessor had been, and was from thence translated to *London* in 1493, and after *Rotherham's* Death to *York*, 1501. He was a Knight's Son; and though he was a Doctor of Laws of *Cambridge*, yet he was promoted more for his Service to his Prince, and his quick Dispatch and Care of secular Affairs, than his Learning or Virtue; for he was very skilful in Court Matters, and spent all his Time in the Management of secular Business, save that he passed some Time in hunting, with which he was immoderately delighted. He built much at *Cawood* and *Scroby*, and maintained a great Train of Servants. It had been a Custom, that the Archbishop of this Place, at his Installment, did make a magnificent Feast at a great Charge, which he esteeming unnecessary, wisely laid aside, being installed privately and unawares by his Vicar. When he had sat about seven Years, he died at *Cawood*, and his Body, by his own Order, was buried at *York*, and his Heart at *Macclesfield* in *Cheshire*, where he was born, in a Chapel which he had built there, when he began a College there, but was suddenly taken away by Death, and left it unfinished.

Christopher Bambridge succeeded him. He was descended of a noble Family that lived at *Hilt* near *Appleby* in *Westmorland*, and being educated in *Queens College, Oxford*, became Doctor of Laws, Master of the Rolls, and Dean of *York*. In the Year 1507, he was consecrated Bishop of *Durham*, and in the following

Year translated to *York*. While he was an Ambassador at *Rome*, there happened a War between *Lewis XII. King of France*, and *Pope Julius*, to whose Help, by the Interest of this Archbishop, *King Hen. VIII.* was joined, and provided a Fleet to attack *Lewis*. In this he proved so successful, that he was rewarded with a red Hat, (as he had before desired) with the Title of *St. Praxedis*, *March 1511*. Whether he remained at *Rome* all this while, or whether he went again, we can't resolve; but 'tis certain, that in 1514, he died of Poison, which an *Italian Priest*, *Rivaldus de Modena*, his Steward, had given him in his Anger (as he confessed when he was hanged for it) because the Archbishop in a Passion had cudgelled him. He died *July 14*, of that Year, and was buried in the *English Hospital* (now called *College*) in *Rome*. After him

Thomas Wolfey, the great Cardinal, was raised to this Archbishoprick. He was born at *Ipswich* in *Suffolk*, of mean Parentage, though the Story of his Father's being a Butcher is not thought to be true; but whatever his Parents were, he being found a Child very apt to learn, his Parents, and other good Friends made a Shift to bring him up at School, and maintain him in *Oxford* in *Magdalen College*, where he made a wonderful Proficiency in Logick and Philosophy, insomuch that he became Bachelor of Arts at fifteen Years of Age, *Anno 1484*, and at the usual Time afterwards commenced Master of Arts; when being Fellow, he was made Master of the Grammar-School belonging to the College; but of that Employment, as being more laborious than painful, he soon grew weary, and being offered the Living of *Limington* in *Somersetshire*, by the Marquis of *Dorset*, (whose Children he taught) he readily accepted it, and had a Dispensation from *Pope Alexander V.* to hold such Benefices as were incompatible, *Nov. 4, 1501*. While he lived here he was put in the Stocks by *Sir Amice Pawlet*, Knt. which Disgrace he so highly resented, that when

he became Chancellor, he kept him in Prison some Years, and was hardly reconciled. By the Marquis of Dorset's Death, his Hopes of being introduced into the Court vanished; nor would his Spirit bear a Confinement to a Country Cure; whereupon he left his Living, and became Chaplain to Sir John Naphant, Treasurer of Calais, who recommended him to Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, who finding him an active and ingenious Man, introduced him into the King's Favour. The King at that Time wanted such a Person, to dispatch a certain Business he had with the Emperor, who was in Holland, and by the Advice of Winchester sends *Wolsey* about it, who dispatched it so soon (*viz.* in four Days) to the King's Mind, that the King scarcely thought he could be gone, when he was returned, which so much pleased the King, that he esteemed him very highly ever after, and in a little Time made him Dean of Lincoln, and his Almoner. All this happened to him in King Hen. VII.'s Time, who seldom preferred any so suddenly.

Henry VIII. succeeded his Father, and being young, *Wolsey* quickly gained his Favour by humouring his Inclinations; for whereas his other Friends intreated him to be present at his Privy Councils, and fit himself for State Affairs, *Wolsey* alone advised him to follow his Pleasures, and told him a young Man ought not to be confined to the Tediouſness of Consultations; every Age had its proper Employments, the Gravity of an old Man ought not to be imposed upon Youth; as he grew older, such Things would be pleasant to him as are now troublesome; but till that Time came he might enjoy the Riches his Father had left him, hunt, hawk, and follow his Pleasures; and if afterwards he desired to see into publick Affairs, he'd have enough to instruct him in them. This Speech pleased the King so wonderfully, that whereas others were thought before as much as he in the King's Favour, now he was next to the King, and none could prevail so much as he.

He was employ'd to acquaint the King with the Transactions of Parliament; was taken into the Privy Council; made Bishop of Lincoln, and Administrator of the See of Tournay, (then newly taken by the King) and six Months after, upon Cardinal Bambridge's Death, translated to the Archbishoprick of York, and a little after he was made Chancellor of England by the King, (*Warham* resigning) and Legate à Latere by the Pope; and Sept. 7. 1515, Cardinal of St. Cecilia; but these Preferments did not satisfy him, being not Revenue sufficient for a Chancellor and Cardinal, and therefore he begged of the King several Livings, as the Abbacy of St. Albans, and Bishoprick of Bath, which last he soon after left, and got first *Durham*, and then *Winchester*, because the richest. He afterwards laboured to get the Archbishoprick of Toledo; but being disappointed of it, he aimed at the Papacy at Leo X.'s Death, by the Interest of Charles V. Emperor, (whom he thought his fast Friend, who would grant him any Thing) but finding him to act coldly in it, he was very angry, and sought all Ways to make Henry and Caesar Enemies, which he soon effected by this Means.

King Henry had married *Katharine*, Charles's Aunt, and his Brother *Arthur's* Widow, by the Pope's Dispensation, which *Wolsey* (who was a Learned Man) knew to be unlawful; wherefore having before insinuated it into the King's Mind, that *Caesar* had not dealt cordially with him in the Marriage of *Mary* his Daughter, whom he rejected as spurious, he plainly told the King, his Marriage with *Katharine* was unlawful, and that the Pope could not disannul the Law of the Old Testament, which forbade it, advising him to put her away and marry *Margaret* of Alanson, the King of France's Sister. The King readily embraced the Proposal of divorcing his Queen, but cast his Thoughts upon *Anna Bolein*, and forthwith sends Embassadors to Rome to solicit a Divorce from Queen *Katharine*. *Clement*, who was

was then Pope, was displeased with *Cesar*, and *Henry* was in his Favour; yet not being willing to provoke the one, or disoblige the other, he appointed Legates, viz. *Wolsey* and Cardinal *Campeius*, to hear the Cause, (giving a decretal Bull to annul the Marriage privately) but to proceed as slow as possible, and not pass Sentence, but by his Order. The Legates began to hear the Cause, and the King hoped soon to have seen an End of it; but when Sentence came to be passed, *Campeius* grew cold and sluggish, which the King observing, inquired into the Cause of the Delay, and having found it out, grew so very angry with *Wolsey*, that he would never again see him, and resolved that he would marry again against the Pope's Will; and to that End sent to *Wolsey* to induce *Campeius* to pronounce the Sentence of Divorce, which *Wolsey* excusing himself from, as unable to do, he discarded him wholly; and depriving him of his Chancellorship, confined him to his Diocese of York, where he retired to *Cawood*, and lived in great Hospitality.

The Cardinal being now in Disgrace, though for twenty Years he had steered the Government with great Reputation, and faithfully advanced the King's Honour, many Crimes were imputed to him, which any Man might easily see were the Inventions of the envious. At length an Accusation of High Treason was brought against him in Parliament, that he might be condemned unheard. This he had some Foresight of, and procured his faithful Servant *Cromwell* to be chosen a Member of it; who pleaded so well for his Master, that he not only procured his Absolution, but got himself an Abundance of Praise, which afterwards made Way for the Honours bestowed on him. His Adversaries being thus defeated, alledged his Acting against the Law, viz. by assuming the Power of the Pope's Legate so many Years without the King's Licence. To this Calumny (for any one might see that such it was) he answered: Is this the great Crime for which I am stript

of all, and sent a begging, (for so the King's Officers had dealt with him) a Person of sixty Years of Age, who have spent my Life in the King's Service, and spared no Pains to promote his Honour and Interest. I expected my Accusation had been High Treason, not that I was conscious of such an Offence; but that I knew the King so wise as not to condemn and punish his old Friend, who had been so long in the highest Places under him, unheard, for a less Crime. But since no greater Crime is alledged against me, I hope my Enemies Endeavours will have no better Success than their Allegation of Treason had; for the King himself knows, that I did not enter upon the Legate's Office before I had the King's Patent for it; and yet they have taken all I had from me, and left not myself only, but all my Family (which are a thousand Persons) to perish. But I will not contend with the King, Tell him, that as I had all Things from him, so I do not think it unjust in him to take what he gave; I leave it to him to condemn or save me. He knows me innocent, and surely he that has pardoned so many Offenders, will acquit the Innocent. Upon this Resignation of himself, all he had was seized, and every Thing taken from him but his Liberty. In this Condition he lived a Year, and scarce a Day passed but he had some Presages of future Miseries (yet attended with some secret Insinuations of his Restoration to the King's Favour, brought him by Night) and that by some Token from the King, as a Bracelet, &c. But all this did not prevent his falling into a Disease through Grief, that the Physicians thought would prove his Death, which, when the King heard from one of his Physicians, who told him, that his Disease lay more in Mind than Body, he sent one of his Nobles with the Ring he had given the King, to tell him, that he was appeased, and sorry that he had hearkened to his Enemies so much, and would receive him into as great Favour as ever. These

Messages

Messages being Day after Day repeated, so railed his Spirits, that he grew well again within a few Days; but his Accusers could not bear with his Being so near the King, for fear he should be reconciled, and therefore procured he should be sent to his Diocese, where having lived the Summer in doing good, being affable and liberal, he gained the Love of all his People; but here his Enemies thought him too happy to suffer him to be long, and therefore procured, that the Earl of Northumberland should be sent to apprehend him, and bring him Prisoner to London, to answer an Accusation of High Treason then brought against him. In the Way he fell sick, and his Disease daily increasing, he died at Leicester in the Abbey, and was buried in the Church there in his Pontifical Vestments, without Ceremony, in the Night. He was the most magnificent Clergyman that ever was in England, maintaining above 1000 in Family, and yet built many Palaces more than Royal, as *Whitball*, *Hampton-Court*, and began his two Colleges at *Oxford* and *Ipswich*, and left them unfinished. See Dr. Fiddes's Life of him. After the Cardinal's Death this See was vacant a whole Year, at the End of which

Edward Lee, Doctor of Divinity, and the King's Almoner, was preferred to it by King Hen. VIII. He was born in Kent, and was descended of Sir Richard Lee, Knt. Lord Mayor of London, educated in *Magdalen College, Oxford*, where he took one Degree, and then removed to *Cambridge*, because the Plague was at *Oxford*, and took his other Degrees there. Being made the King's Chaplain, he was employed by that Prince in several Embassies to the Emperor, Duke of Austria, and the Pope at *Bononia*, about the Marriage of Queen Katharine, Anno 1529, in which Year he became Chancellor of the Church of *Salisbury*. Some Time after his Return from his last Embassy, he was made Archbishop of York, and soon after had the Temporalities restored to him. He was a great

Enemy of *Erasmus's*, and wrote several Things against him, viz. His Annotations upon the *New Testament*, some Epistles of his, &c. and though he was not thought, even at that Time, a Match for that great and polite Scholar, yet he was really a great Divine, and well skilled in all Kinds of Learning; famous, as well for his Prudence, as Virtue and Holiness; a constant Preacher, liberal to the Poor, and beloved of all Sorts of Men. In one of his Epistles to King Hen. VIII. he wonders that the Pope's Supremacy should be made a Cause of Martyrdom, as *Fisher*, Bishop of *Rockester*, seemed to make it, &c. he governed this See thirteen Years, and died in April, 1545, and was buried in his Cathedral, under a Stone, with this Epitaph: *Edward Lee*, Archbishop of York, an eminent Divine, &c. as above, lies buried here, who died Anno 1545. *Ætat.* 62.

Robert Holgate, Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of *Landaff*, where he had presided seven Years, was about the latter End of the same Year translated hither. He had been Master of the Order of *Semprinham*, and Prior of *Watton*; but after the Suppression of his Monastery, he got a Living near Sir Francis Askew's Seat in *Lincolnshire*, and with him had many Contests at Law; which, to maintain, he was obliged often to go to London, and, to guard himself against him, procured himself to be made one of the King's Chaplains, and a little after Bishop of *Landaff*, from whence he was translated hither. Here he was also made President of the North; and 'tis said, that there happened a Debate between the same Knight and another Person, which he was to determine as President. The Knight remembering how troublesome he had been to Dr. Holgate, when he was a poor Parish-Priest, feared, that now he was an Archbishop, he would deal severely with him; but the Archbishop knowing it his Duty to return good for evil, dealt friendly with him, and promoted his Cause as far as Justice would allow, giving this Reason for

for it to his Friends, in a jesting Way: That he was much beholding to that Knight, who, if he had not made him uneasy in his Country-Living, he had spent his Life there. When he had sat about eight Years here, Queen Mary began her Reign, and he was cast into the Tower of London; and when he had lain there half a Year, he was turned out of his See, because he was a married Man. He died in 1555, and

Nicholas Heath, a most wise and learned Man, of great Policy, and of as great Integrity, succeeded him. He was entered at Oxford, first in Corpus Christi College, but, before he took any Degree, removed to Cambridge; where having proceeded in Arts, he took Holy Orders, became Archdeacon of Stafford, Doctor of Divinity, and at length Bishop of Rochester in 1539, being then the King's Almoner. Having sat four Years there, he was translated to Worcester, which he held till King Edw. VI. came to the Throne; and then shewing himself no Friend to the Reformation, he was deprived and committed Prisoner to the Fleet, where he was detained till that King's Death. When Queen Mary came to the Crown, he was restored to his Bishoprick, and became so much in Favour with that Queen, that she made him President of Wales, Archbishop of York, and Lord Chancellor of England. While he was Archbishop, the Queen gave him Suffolk-house in St. George's Parish in Southwark; but it being remote from Court, he sold it, and bought Norwich-house near Charing-cross, for himself and Successors for ever, the Queen still retaining York-house, (now Whitehall) built by Cardinal Wolsey, and settled on his See; but taken away by King Hen. VIII. When Queen Elizabeth came to the Throne, Pole, Archbishop of Canterbury, being dead, it was his Place to Crown that Queen; which he refusing to do, and afterwards to take the Oath of Supremacy, he was deprived of his Archbishoprick and Chancellorship, and retired to a little Estate he had at Cobham in Surrey, where living in great

Piety, Studiousness and Devotion, he died in 1579, and was buried in the Chancel there. He was a Person of so great Moderation, quiet Behaviour, and modest Disposition, that Queen Elizabeth several Times visited him with marvellous Kindness.

Thomas Young, upon the Deprivation of Heath, was removed from St. David's to this See in 1559. He was a learned Civilian, and being in sacred Orders, was chosen Principal of Broadgate's Hall in Oxford, and soon after Chanter and Canon of St. David's, as he continued to the End of King Edw. VI.'s Reign. In Queen Mary's he fled out of the Nation for his Religion's sake, and lived in Germany, in an obscure and poor Condition, till her Death. When Queen Elizabeth arrived at the Crown, Ferrars having been deprived for his Misdemeanors, he was made Bishop of St. David's, where having sat about a Year, he was translated to York, and at the same Time made President of the North. He died at Sheffield, June 26, 1568, and was buried at the East End of the Choir of his Cathedral Church. In his Time the Hall of the Archbishop's Palace at York was pulled down, which had been built by Thomas Senior, at a great Charge 500 Years before. 'Tis said he pulled it down for the Lead; but it is reported by a Person, that was no Friend to married Bishops, and so may not be a true Imputation.

Edmund Grindall, who upon the Deprivation of Bonner, was, from President of Pembroke Hall in Cambridge, raised to the See of London, July 26, 1559, was, after he had sat there eleven Years, translated hither, May 22, 1570, and five Years after was removed to Canterbury, where we have given a fuller Account of him.

Edwin Sands, or Sandys, succeeded him. He was born of a noble Family, and being a Doctor of Divinity, was President of St. Katharine's Hall in Cambridge, and Vice-Chancellor of that University, when the Duke of Northumberland passing that Way with his Army, that

that he might keep the Princess Mary from possessing herself of the Throne, compelled him, otherwise very unwilling, to maintain the Title of *Jane Grey* to the Crown, (who had been before proclaimed) in a Sermon; which he did, but so prudently and modestly, that *Northumberland* declared himself very well satisfied with what he had done, which yet did not much anger the contrary Faction. For when Affairs were so changed, that the Duke and the Doctor were the Day after put in Bonds, the Duke was soon after beheaded; but the Doctor, after some Months Confinement, was by the Intercession of Friends set free, and fled with his Wife into

Germany, where he concealed himself as long as that Queen lived; and being called home in the Beginning of *Q. Elizabeth's* Reign, was consecrated Bishop of *Worcester*, Dec. 2, 1559, succeeded *Grindall* at *London*, May 22, 1570, and after six Years was translated to *York*; where having sat twelve Years, he died Aug. 8, 1588, and was buried at *Southwell*; but here Dr. *Godwin* was misinformed, for he lies buried in *Haukestead Church* in *Lancashire*, among his Ancestors, and has, in Honour of him, in the North-Isle, the peculiar Possession of his Family, a noble Tomb, with this Inscription about it:

*Edwinus Sandes Sacra Theologia Doctor
Postquam Wigorniensis Episcopatum X annos
Totidemq; tribus Demptis Londinensem gessisset
Eboracensis sui Archiepiscopatus Anno XII. Vita
Autem LXIX. Obiit July X. Anno Domini 1588.*

He was famous for eminent Virtue, while he lived, and was happy in leaving a worthy Posterity at his Death. While he was Archbishop of this See, he founded in *Haukestead* in *Lancashire*, the Place of his Nativity, a Free-School, by Letters Patent from *Queen Elizabeth*, Reg. 27, and compiled several Statutes for its Government, and Prayers for the Use of the School-master and Scholars. He put in the first Master himself, and appointed Governors, of whom three of his Sons were some, to put in succeeding Masters, with the Approbation of the Bishop of *Chesster* for the Time being. But the Fabrick of this School decaying through length of Time, Mr. *Daniel Rawlinson*, a Citizen and Vintner of *London* rebuilt it, and settled the Use of 100 l. upon the Masters, in their Turn.

John Piers, Doctor of Divinity, and Dean of *Church-Church*, *Oxford*, succeeded him, being removed from *Rochester* hither. He was born of Plebeian Parents near *Oxford*, and educated at *Magdalen School* first, and then in the College, where he was chosen perpetual

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Fellow, and entering into Orders soon after, was made Divinity Reader of that House. About that Time he obtained the Rectory of *Quainton* in *Bucks*, and nine Years after was made a Prebendary, and soon after Dean of *Chesster*. Many other Preferments he went thro', as Master of *Baliol College*, Dean of *Christ Church* and *Salisbury* in a few Years, being made Bishop of *Rochester* in 1576, holding the Deanery of *Salisbury* in Commendam, and being the Queen's Almoner. From *Rochester* he was the latter End of the same Year removed to *Salisbury*, where he sat about twelve Years, living in great Honour and Repute, till by the Death of Dr. *Edwin Sands*, this See becoming vacant, he was made Archbishop of *York*, in 1588, and having sat about six Years, died at *Bishops-Thorp* in this Shire, An. 1594, and was buried in the third Chapel, at the East End of his Cathedral of *York*, and over his Grave was soon after put a fair Monument on the East Wall.

Matthew Hutton, Doctor of Divinity, before the Year was out, was raised to this Sec; he had been Fellow of *Trinity College*,

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College, and Master of *Pembroke Hall* in *Cambridge*; and being first a Prebendary, and then Dean of *York*, was promoted to the See of *Durham*, Anno 1589, where having sat about five Years, he was translated to this Metropolitick Bishoprick. He ruled here about nine Years, and died *January* 1605. He gave 100 Marks to *Trinity College* in *Cambridge*, where he was educated, to enlarge their new Buildings.

Tobias Matthews, Doctor of Divinity, and Bishop of *Durham*, was declared Archbishop of this See in his Stead, Aug. 18, 1606. He was born in that Part of the City of *Bristol* which is in *Somersetshire*, and became a Student in *Christ-Church, Oxford*, where he took his Degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts; after which, entering into Holy Orders, he became eminent for his great Learning, Eloquence, Sharpness of Wit, and a sweet Conversation. He continued long in that University, and was chosen publick Orator, Canon of *Christ-Church*, President of *St. John's College*, and Vice-Chancellor, and at length Dean of *Christ-Church*, to which in that Time many Ecclesiastical Preferments were added, viz. the Prebend of *Teynton Regis*, and *Talmeton* in the Church of *Salisbury*, the Queen's Chaplain, Chantor in the Church of *Salisbury*, Dean, and a few Years after Bishop of *Durham*, to the Joy of the Clergy of that Diocese, Anno 1594; and as he succeeded Dr. *Hutton* there, so in about twelve Years he followed him to this See, to which he was consecrated, as above, and sat in it to the Time of his Death, which happened *March* 29, 1628, and was buried in a Chapel at the East End of the Choir of his Cathedral, near which a marble Monument was set up in Remembrance of him soon after. Among his good Deeds ought to be placed his Endeavour to set up a Library in his native Place, *Bristol*, for the Use of the Clergy, whose poor Revenues will not allow them to buy even necessary Books. His Character Mr. *Camden* gives us thus: He was a Person endowed with

the best of Ornaments, Virtue and Piety, a learned Eloquence and Affluity in Preaching, which made him truly most Reverend. His Successor was,

George Mountaigne, educated in *Queens College Cambridge*, some Time a Lecturer in *Gresham College*, and after Master of the *Savoy*, Dean of *Westminster* in the Place of Doctor *Neile*, promoted to the See of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*, to which See he was installed, *Decemb.* 1610; and having sat therein seven Years, was translated to *Lincoln*, and consecrated to it in *Decemb.* 1617, and four Years after to *London*, where having continued about six Years, he was translated to *Durham*, and three Months after to this Bishoprick, to which he was enthronized *Octob.* 24, 1628, but died the same Year in the sixtieth Year of his Age, and was buried in the Chancel of the Church of *Cawood*, where he was born, and had soon after a comely Monument set up to his Memory, by *Isaac*, his Brother, containing his Bust with Lawn-sleeves, with a large Inscription in Prose and Verse, made by *Hugh Holland* the Poet.

Samuel Harsnet succeeded him. He was born in *St. Botolph's Parish* in the Borough of *Colchester* in *Essex*, educated in *Pembroke Hall* in *Cambridge*, where from a Scholar he became Fellow, and at length Master of it. When he was a Master of Arts of some standing, he was chosen Proctor of that University, and went through that Office with great Credit to himself. After this he became Vicar of *Chigwell* in *Essex*, Archdeacon of *Colchester*, Chaplain to Archbishop *Bancroft*, Prebendary of *St. Paul's, London*, and Vice-Chancellor of *Cambridge* twice; all which Preferments made him so famous, that he found an easy Access to the See of *Chichester*, which having governed near ten Years, he was elected to the Bishoprick of *Norwich*, from whence, after nine Years Session, he was translated to this Archbishoprick of *York*, in 1628, where he sat but two Years, being then a Privy Counsellor to King *Charles I.* and died in 1630, at *Merton* in the Marsh in *Gloucester*.

Glostershire, in his Return from the *Bath* to *Southwell*, and was interred at *Chigwell* in *Essex*, in the Chancel there, and over his Grave is a marble Monument. He wrote several Books, viz. the Practices of Jesuits, and Impostures of others; besides some Sermons of his in print, and several MSS. among which was one, *De necessitate Baptismi*. To him succeeded,

Richard Neile, Bishop of *Winchester*, elected to this See, Feb. 28, 1631, and enthronized Feb. 16, 1632. He was born of honest Parents in the City of *Westminster*, (his Father being a Tallow-Chandler) and educated in the College School there, under the Learned Mr. *William Cambden*, from whence being elected to *Trinity College* in *Cambridge*, he became a great Proficient in Academical Learning. Being entred into Holy Orders, he, after some other petty Employments, was entertain'd as Chaplain to Sir *William Cecil*, Lord *Burghley*, and *Robert* his Son, afterwards Earl of *Salisbury*, who put him into the Road of Preferment, which came so fast upon him, that he passed through all Orders and Degrees of the Church of *England*, (which never any else did) and thereby was made thoroughly acquainted with the Conveniences and Distresses of the Clergy in their several Conditions; for he served the Church as a School-master, Curate, Vicar, Parson, Master of the *Savoy*, Dean of *Westminster*, Clerk of the Closet to King *James I.* and King *Charles I.* successively, Bishop of *Rochester* (which he held in *Commendam* with his Deanery) in 1608, two Years after of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*, then three Years after of *Lincoln*, and four Years after of *Durham*, where he took away Part of the great Hall in the Castle to enlarge the Parlour; and it continued still a fair large Room, though Dr. *Richard Fox* had taken out of it before some Butteries, and a Pantry. At *Durham* he sat near eleven Years, and then was translated to *Winchester*, from whence, after three Years, he was elected to this See, in 1631. In his Attendance at

Court, from first to last, he did many good Offices for the Church and Churchmen, crossing the *Scots* in most of their Suits for Ecclesiastical Preferments, which they indefatigably hunted after; and thereby drew on himself the general Hatred, not only of the *Scots*, but *Scotizing English*, of which *Prynne* and *Burton* shewed their Inveteracy, by calling him a Popish and *Arminian* Prelate, a Persecutor of Orthodox and godly Ministers, and Friend to *Arminian* Clergymen, which *Burton* did to King *Charles I.* that he might expel him the Court. He held this See nine Years, and died as full of Years as he was of Honours, an affectionate Subject to his Prince, an indulgent Father to his Clergy, a bountiful Patron to his Chaplains, and a true Friend to all that relied on him. His Death happened Octob. 31, 1640, happily for him, being three Days before the *Long Parliament* began. He wrote a Book against Archbishop *Spalato's* Shiftings in Religion, and some other Things not come to our Knowledge. To him succeeded

John Williams, Bishop of *Lincoln*. He was the Son of *Edmund Williams* of *Aberconway* in *Caernarvanshire*, and educated in St. *John's College* in *Cambridge*, where he was Fellow. He was afterwards Chaplain to the Lord Chancellor *Egerton*, and in 1611-12, was one of the Proctors of that University, where he entertained the *Spanish* Embassadors so nobly, that they told him, He was fit to serve a King, and they should be glad to see him at Court. Preferments came thick upon him after this, viz. three Livings and two Prebends, and not long after he was made Dean of *Salisbury*, a Privy Counsellor by the Favour of the Duke of *Buckingham*, and at length in 1621, Bishop of *Lincoln*, and Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, keeping the Deanery of *Westminster* (which he exchanged for *Salisbury*) in *Commendam*. When King *Charles I.* came to the Throne, he was a Privy Counsellor a little while, but the Seals were taken from him; and at the Coronation (whereas

being Dean of *Westminster*, he ought to have read Divine Service) he was set aside, and Dr. *Laud*, Bishop of *St. David's*, and Prebendary of *Westminster*, put in his Place; and he was interdicted the Parliament-house, with some Lords. At this Disgrace he grew highly discontented, and having spoken some Things to his Majesty's Dishonour, favouring of Disloyalty, he was questioned by a Bill in the Star-Chamber, and (when to clear himself, he was found to tamper with some Witnesses) he received this Censure, that he should pay Ten thousand Pounds Fine to the King, be imprisoned in the *Tower* during the King's Pleasure, and be suspended *ab Officiis & Beneficiis*, where he remained till Nov. 16, 1640, when he was released.

Being at Liberty, he became the Idol of the Puritans (which Party he had sided with from his first Displacing) and much consulted with by them; but Preaching before the King against the Discipline of *Geneva*, he lost their Favour in a great Measure, but gained the King's so much, that he raised him to the Archbishoprick of *York* in 1641. In this Station he put himself at the Head of the Bishops, who protested against the House of Lords, and was imprisoned with them eighteen Months in the *Tower* again. Being released, he fled to the King at *Oxford*, and having there gotten a Commission and Instructions, went into his own Country, and fortified his Castle at *Aberconway* for the King's Service; but being suspected that he would not be faithful, the King put in another Commander, which so disgusted the Archbishop, that he retired to his House at *Pentryn*, and having fortified it, declared for the Parliament; and gaining some Assistance from Colonel *Milton*, a Parliamentarian, besieged and took *Aberconway-Castle*, and kept it to his dying Day, which happened at the Lady *Moslyn's* House at *Glodet* near *Aberconway*, March 25, 1649. While he was in his Greatness he was characterized, a Person of a generous Mind, a Lover and Encourager of Learn-

ing and Learned Men, (being himself very Learned) hospitable, and a great Benefactor to the Publick; but when through Anger and Disgust he sided with the Parliament and Puritans, he was stiled by the Royalists a perfidious Prelate, the Shame of the Clergy, and the Apostate Archbishop, which how much he deserved, considering his Provocations, let the Reader judge. He hath many Things in Print, as Sermons, Speeches, Letters and Treatises, of which these are some, viz. *De Perseverantia Sanctorum*, Annotations upon the *Old Testament* and the *Epheſians*, three small Treatises to preserve a Lady from Popery, &c. He was buried at *Llandovery*, and succeeded by

Accepted Frewen, the Son of *John Frewen*, Rector of *Northiam* in *Sussex*; he was educated at *Canterbury School* and *Magdalen College, Oxford*, where being Master of Arts, he entered into Holy Orders, became a popular Preacher, and in 1625, Chaplain to King *Charles I.* having been an Attendant on him while he was Prince. In 1626, he was elected President of his College; and then having commenced Doctor of Divinity, was in 1628, Vice-Chancellor of that University, and about 1631, installed Dean of *Gloceſter*, which was his highest Preferment, till coming into Favour with Dr. *Laud*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, he was by his Means nominated by his Majesty to the See of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*; but the Times being very troublesome, he was not consecrated till the next Year, viz. April 1644; and then had no Profits of it, the Hierarchy being silenced, and so he was forced to shift for himself, and live some Time at *London*, and at other Times among his Relations, till the Restoration. King *Charles II.* being settled on the Throne, he was elected to the See of *York*, and enthronized Oct. 11, 1660. The See of *Lichfield* was not supplied that Year, in Expectation that Mr. *Richard Baxter* would take it; but he refusing it, it was offered to Dr. *Richard Baily*, President of *St. John's College*; but he refusing

sing it, because Dr. *Frewen* had taken all the Fines, it was conferred on Dr. *Hackett*. Dr. *Frewen* was counted a General Scholar and a good Orator, but hath nothing Extant but a *Latin Oration*, and a few Verses on the Death of Prince *Henry*. He died at his Manor of *Bishops-Thorp* near *York*, *March* 28, 1664, and was buried in his Cathedral at *York*, and over his Grave was soon after erected a sumptuous Monument, with an Inscription too large to be recited here.

Richard Sterne, Doctor of Divinity, and Bishop of *Carlisle*, succeeded him. He was born at *Mansfield* in *Nottinghamshire*, but descended of a *Suffolk* Family. He was educated in *Cambridge*, viz. a Scholar of *Trinity*, Fellow of *Christ*, and Master of *Jesús* Colleges. Upon the Breaking out of the Rebellion, he was very active in sending the *Cambridge* Plate to his Majesty; which *Cromwell* being informed of, seized on him, Dr. *Baily*, and Dr. *Martin*, and carried them in Triumph to *London*, to be imprisoned in the *Tower*, by the Order of Parliament. *Cromwell* stirred up the People as he went along with them, to abuse and revile them, and carried them through *Bartholomew Fair* to expose them to the Curses, Scoffs, and Reproaches of the Rabble, which they bore chearfully, because they expected worse Usage. Being brought to the *Tower*, they often petitioned to know their Accusation, and to have their Trial, but could not be heard. After a full Year's Restraining, they were, by Order of Parliament, in 1643, sent on board a Ship, then lying at *Wapping*, where they were instantly put under the Hatches; and though the Decks were so low that they could not stand upright, they could not be allowed Stools to sit, or Straw to lie on. Into this small Ship eighty Prisoners were crowded to stifle one another. While this Doctor was in Durance, he was ejected from his Mastership. He was at length removed out of the Ship, but still confined in some other Prison. Only when Archbishop *Laud* was be-

headed on *Tower-Hill*, he was allowed to attend him on the Scaffold, and performed his last pious Offices. At length (viz. three Years after) he obtained his Liberty, having suffered to the last Degree for his Loyalty, and lost all he had; after which he lived obscurely till the Restoration, and then was made Bishop of *Carlisle*, Dec. 1660, in which See he remained, till by the Death of Dr. *Frewen* he was translated to the See of *York*, where he sat nineteen Years. He died in 1683, and was buried in his Cathedral of *York*. He was a Person of great Worth, eminent Abilities, and unshaken Loyalty. He hath in print, a Comment upon the 103d Psalm, delivered in several Sermons, a Book called *Summa Logica*, and was concerned in setting out the *Polyglot*. He gave 1850 *l.* towards the Rebuilding of *St. Paul's Cathedral*. To him, in this Archbishoprick, succeeded

John Dolben, Doctor of Divinity, Son of *William Dolben*, Rector of *Stanwick* in *Northamptonshire*, and then Bishop of *Rochester*. He was elected from *Westminster-School* to *Christ-Church* in *Oxford*, in 1640. Soon after which, *Oxford* being made a Garrison for the King, he took Arms, and having given some Proofs of his Courage, was appointed an Ensign, and at length a Major in one of the King's Armies; but after the Surrender of *Oxford*, and the Army's Disbanding, he returned to *Christ-Church*, and took his Master of Arts Degree in 1647; but being ejected from his Student's Place in 1648, by the Parliament's Visitors, he married *Katharine*, the Daughter of *Sir Ralph Sheldon*, and lived privately in *Oxford* in *St. Aldate's* Parish, till the Restoration of King *Charles II.* His Loyalty, after that, soon made Way to his Preferment; and having been made a Canon of *Christ-Church*, and Doctor of Divinity, by the Recommendation of Dr. *Sheldon*, his Wife's Uncle, then Bishop of *London*, he was created Archdeacon of *London*, Clerk of the Closet, and Dean of *Westminster* in 1662. Four Years after this, he was raised to the See of

of *Rocheſter*, and held his Deanery in *Commendam*. While he ſat here he was made Lord Almoner to the King, which Place he managed with great Juſtice and Integrity, for the Benefit of the Poor. Upon the Death of Dr. *Sterne* he was elected Archbiſhop of *York* in 1683, and died of the Small-Pox at *Biſhops-Thorp*, from whence he was carried to *York*, and there buried, under a large and comely Monument, *Ætat.* 62. He was a Perſon of a free, generous, and noble Diſpoſition, and withall of a natural and bold Eloquence, which rendered his Sermons very pleaſing; but he never being forward to print them, we have but three or four of them extant. After his Death this See was vacant about two Years, and upon the Prince of *Orange's* Arrival was filled by

Thomas Lamplugh, Doctör of Divinity, then Biſhop of *Exeter*, who was promoted to it by King *James II.* Nov. 1688, upon this Occaſion: King *James II.* making an open Profeſſion of Popery, made uſe of an arbitrary Power to encourage Papists, and further the Propagation of their Religion in the Nation, viz. eſtabliſhing a Toleration, putting Papists into all Sorts of Commiſſions, Eccleſiaſtical and Civil, and diſpenſing with all Laws that contradicted his Deſigns, and imprifoning the Biſhops for oppoſing them; which ſo alarm'd the whole Nation, that they ſent for the Prince of *Orange*, (whoſe Princeſs was preſumptive Heir to the Crown) to come over with an armed Force, and ſettle Things in the right Current. This the Prince undertook, and landing in the Weſt, in the Dioceſe of *Exeter*, this Biſhop thought it his Duty to acquaint King *James* with it, and to that End haſtened to *London* with the News. The King took it very kindly, and tranſlated him within a few Days to this Archbiſhoprick, which had been vacant about two Years. This Doctör had been a Perſon well preferred before, for he had been Vicar of *St. Martin's in the Fields*, upon the Death of Dr.

Nathaniel Hardy, and at the ſame Time had a Prebend in the Church of *Worceſter*, which having held but a little while, he was made Dean of *Rocheſter*, from whence, in 1676, he was raiſed to the See of *Exeter*, where he had governed fourteen Years before he was promoted to this Archbiſhoprick; where having ſat about three Years, he died, viz. in 1691, and was ſucceeded in it by,

John Sharp, Doctör of Divinity, and Reſtor of *St. Giles's, London*. He had his Education in *Chriſt's College, Cambridge*; and being made Chaplain to *Hineage Lord Finch*, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*, arrived gradually to great Preferments, being made Archdeacon of *Berks* in 1672, Reſtor of *St. Giles's in the Fields*, Prebendary of *Norwich*, and afterwards Dean of the ſame Church in 1681, from whence, upon Dr. *Tillotſon's* being made Dean of *St. Paul's*, he was removed to the Deanery of *Canterbury* in 1689, but enjoyed it a little Time only, being preferred to this Archbiſhoprick, Anno 1691. While he was Reſtor of *St. Giles's*, in the Reign of King *James II.* he was accuſed to that Prince for Preaching ſeditiouſly, to alienate the Hearts of his People from the King and his Government; and a Letter was written by the King, or his Order, to the Biſhop of *London*, to ſuſpend him from Preaching in any Part of his Dioceſe. The Biſhop ſent for the Doctör, and acquainted him with the King's Diſpleaſure; but would not ſuſpend him till he had written a Letter to the King, ſhewing the Doctör's Submiſſion, to give the Doctör (who was the Bearer of it) an Opportunity to clear himſelf; but the King would not ſee him; whereupon being adviſed to Petition the King, who would not accept it, the Biſhop, upon Conſultation with his Lawyers, did not ſuſpend him, becauſe they told him, he could not legally do it; yet the Doctör acted upon the Biſhop's Advice, as if he had been ſuſpended, and never preached till the Revolution. But the Biſhop did

did not so escape, for he was tried for his Disobedience and Contempt of his Majesty's Command, and suspended from all Episcopal Jurisdiction, as he also continued till the Revolution; which, as it settled the Nation upon its old Foundation; so it restored these Sufferers, and many others, to their former Liberties and Preferments, and particularly made Way for this Doctor to higher Promotions, viz. the Deanery of *Canterbury* and this See, which he held to his Death. He hath several Sermons extant; and one of them which was preached before the Lord Mayor, on *Rom. xiv. 19.* exhorting to Unity in the Church, and Peace in the State, was answered by a Dissenter, who endeavours to prove that Separation is no Schism, which Mr. Long answered in his Character of a Separatist, and his Examination of Mr. Hales's Treatise of Schism, which gave Occasion to many such Notions of Schism.

Sir *Williams Daws*, Bar. Bishop of *Chester*, succeeded him in this Sec. He was the Son of Sir *John Daws*, born in the Deanery of *Bocking* in *Essex*, at his Father's Seat there, called *Lyons*. He had his School Education at and his University at *Katharine Hall* in *Cambridge*, where he was Master at the same Time that he was Dean of *Bocking*, his native Place. Queen *Anne* took a great Liking to his Person, being beautiful and grave, well-becoming a Divine, and promoted him first to the Bishoprick of *Chester*, with which he held his Deanery at *Bocking*; and afterwards, in the later End of her Reign, to the Archbishoprick of *York*, where having sat about ten Years, he died in King *George I.*'s Reign. He was a very graceful and plausible Preacher, and hath two Volumes of Sermons in Print. He was succeeded by,

Lancelot Blackbourn, Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of *Exeter*.

The Monasteries of YORK, and the West-Riding of the Shire.

YORK Cathedral, a College of secular Canons, dedicated to St. *Peter*. It was first built of Wood for the Baptizing of King *Edwyn*, King of *Northumberland*, who made it the Episcopal Seat of *Paulinus*, who converted his Kingdom to the Christian Faith. *Thomas*, a Canon of *Bayeux*, being made Archbishop, built it of Stone after a larger Manner, in 1067. *Roger*, Archbishop of *York*, built a new the Choir, and Vaults under it, and the Archbishopal Palace adjoining to it. He also built the Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre near the Gate of the Palace, and dedicated it to the Honour of St. *Mary* and the Holy Angels, endowing the Chapel with eleven Benefices, and settled therein thirteen Ministers, viz. four Priests,

four Deacons, four Subdeacons, and a Sacristan, whom Archbishop *Sewall*, who was consecrated in 1256, made the Patron of them, after he had appointed Vicars to each of them, and made them presentable. King *Henry VI.* Reg. 33. granted a License to *William* the Archbishop, to purchase an House to be a College for the Chantry Priests of the Cathedral to inhabit, and be a Body Corporate, which King *Edw. IV.* confirmed, enlarging their License of purchasing Lands, from the Value of ten Marks to 100 *l.* per Annum. Pope *Alexander* granted to *Thomas*, Archbishop of *York*, the *Pallium*, to be by him worn upon solemn Occasions, and Pope *Innocent* confirmed it to his Successors. Pope *Honorius* exempted this Archbishop from Sub-

Subjection to that of *Canterbury*, and the Popes *Paschal* and *Calixtus* confirmed that Exemption.

The Benefactors of this Church were so many, that it would make a Volume almost to particularize in their Persons and Donations; we shall give the Reader a small Taste of them, viz. King *Eadway*, Anno 958, gave *Southwell* to Archbishop *Osketil*; King *Athelstan*, King *Canute* the Dane, and King *Edward* the Confessor, were Benefactors to this Church, as was also King *William Rufus*, who gave to Archbishop *Thomas*, and his Successors, the Abbey of *St. German* at *Selby*, and the Church of *St. Oswald* at *Glocester*, in Lieu of the Jurisdiction which the said Archbishop claimed over *Lincoln* and *Lindsey*, which the said Archbishop thereupon quitted his Claim to for ever. King *Hen. I.* and King *Hen. II.* and *Maud* the Empress, granted Lands, Churches, and Liberties, to the Canons of this Cathedral. The Lord *William Percy* gave the Church of *Topcliffe* to maintain the Fabric of this Church. The Abbot and Convent of *Albemarle* gave *Preston*, and other Churches in *Holdernefs*. *Walter Gray*, Archbishop of *York*, granted by Deed to his Chapter, his Mansion-house and all his Lands in *Thorpe St. Andrew*, and *Bishops-Thorp*, to hold at the Rent of twenty Marks per Annum, to be distributed on the Feast of *St. Martin*, to poor People, on the Day of his Anniversary, &c. Pope *Innocent* confirmed all the Lands to them given by these and other Benefactors.

The Bishops of *Scotland* were all Subject to this Archbishop, as well as *Durham* and *Carlisle*; but there seems to have been either some Revolt from their Obedience, or great Unwillingness to pay it, because we meet with so many Papal Injunctions to them to submit to him; for *William*, King of *Scotland*, certified Pope *Alexander*, that the Church of *Scotland* was of old Times subject to the Church of *York*, and desired, that by his Authority it might be made so again, which probably was endeavoured

by him and his Successors; for Pope *Calixtus* wrote to the Bishop of *Glasgow*, commanding him to submit himself to the Jurisdiction of the Archbishop of *York*, within thirty Days after the Receipt of his Letter. Pope *Honorius* wrote to the Bishop elect of *Galloway*, (*Candida casa*) to repair to the Archbishop of *York*, as his proper Metropolitan, for his Consecration, &c. which it seems he did; for we find, that a Bishop of *Galloway* made a formal Act of Subjection, and canonical Obedience to this Archbishop, in like Manner as did the Bishops of *Durham* and *Carlisle*. Pope *Paschal* wrote to all the Bishops of *Scotland*, to submit to this Archbishop as their Metropolitan; and the Popes, *Calixtus* and *Innocent*, did the same, which last wrote to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, his Legate, to denounce the Bishop of *Glasgow* excommunicate, unless he submits himself, within three Months after Admonition, to the Archbishop of *York*.

The Customs and Orders used of old Time in this Metropolitcal Church, are, viz. That the Archbishop should have a Cross born before him in all Parts of *England*, and Crown the King; that at his first coming into the City of *York* after his Consecration, he should be received in solemn Procession, as also when he returned at any Time from beyond Sea; that the Bishop of *Durham* present him with a rich Cope after his Consecration; that the Dean be installed by the Precentor; that he is the greatest in the Church next the Archbishop, and in the Chapter the greatest of all, and that he be bound to feed forty poor People every Day; that four Persons should be constantly resident, viz. the Dean, the Chantor, Chancellor and Treasurer; the Archdeacons to reside three Months in the Year, and other Canons half a Year, and the common Profits to be divided among those only that are resident; that no Vicar be admitted but such as are proper for the Service of the Church, and have a good Voice, and that by the Dean and Chapter

ter only. King *Hen. VIII.* confirmed the former, abolished some ill Customs, and further appointed, That if at any Time there happened to be none resident, all the common Profits of the Church should go wholly to the Treasury of *St. Peter.* That all Canons then being in the City of *York*, as well not resident as residing, should assist at all Chapters; that the Chest wherein the common Seal is kept, have three different Locks and Keys, to be kept by the Dean and two senior Residents, and in their Absence by the Precentor and Chancellor; that all Customs encouraging Pomp and Prodigality be abolished; that the Canons in the Time of their Residency be at Vespers, Mattins, and Mass, without a just Excuse; that every Canon residentiary live at an House within the Close of the Cathedral; that the Dean, Chancellor, and all others, preach themselves as they are obliged by Statute and Custom, &c. 33 *Hen. VIII.*

To this Cathedral did belong, in the Times of Popery, an Abundance of Jewels, Vessels of Gold and Silver, and other Ornaments, rich Vestments and Books, as ten Mitres of great Value, among which was one small one set with Stones for the Bishop of the Boys, or Children, a silver-gilt Pastoral Staff, and many Pastoral Rings, among which was one for the said Bishop of the Boys, Chalices, Viols, &c. silver Crosses, one of which weighed eight Pounds, Images of Silver and Gold, Relicks in rich Cases, great silver Bowls, an Unicorn's Horn, a silver Table gilt, with the Image of the Blessed Virgin enamelled thereon, weighing nine Pounds eight Ounces, Gospellaries and Epistolaries richly adorned with gold, silver, and precious Stones; Jewels affixed to Shrines and Tombs of almost inestimable Value; Altar Cloths and Hangings very sumptuous, Copes of Tissue, Damask, and Velvet of many Colours, with other Vestments, besides great Sums of Gold and Silver, with gold Chains, and Col-

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lars of SS in their Treasury, or common Chest, &c.

St. Mary's, a *Benedictine* Monastery founded and endowed by *Alan*, the Son of *Eudo*, Earl of *Britain* and *Richmond*, who having built a Church in the Suburbs of *York*, in Honour of *St. Olave*, gave it to *Stephen*, Abbot of *Whitby*, and his Monks, with four Acres of Land thereon to erect a Monastery, *Anno* 1088, the Conqueror then reigning. After his Death, his Son and Successor, *William Rufus*, gave these Monks Land whereon to build a larger Church, and gave to the Monastery divers other Lands, with many Liberties and Exemptions. To these Earl *Alan*, the Founder, afterwards added the adjoining Suburbs, lying without the City of *York*, from *Golman* to *Clifton*, with nine Carucates of Land lying in *Clifton*, to hold freely for ever, giving the Patronage of the Abbey to the King, to the End that he might be the perpetual Protector of it. *Thomas*, Archbishop of *York*, claimed the four Acres of Land, on which their Abbey was built, and was a continual Vexation to the Monks, till King *William Rufus* gave him the Church of *St. Stephen* in *York*, in Exchange and full Satisfaction.

King *William Rufus*, seeing the old Church of this Monastery too strait, laid the Foundation of a new One, and changed the Name of *St. Olave*, and gave it the Name of *St. Mary*, endowing it with ample Possessions, of which the Town and Soke of *Fulford* were no inconsiderable Part. The King's Favour to this House produced them many great Benefactors, as *Alan*, Earl of *Britain*, the Founder, who further gave the Churches of *Caterich* and *Richmond*, and the Chapel of his Castle there, with the Tithes of all his Demesne Lands belonging to it, and likewise throughout *Yorkshire*, as also the Church of *St. Botolph* in *Holland*, and Town of *Sutton* near to it. *Beringar de Todenei* was a special Benefactor to this Abbey, giving to it one Carucate of Land in

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Lessingham,

Leffingham, six in Spawnton, eight and an half in Kirkby-Misterton, three in Dalby; six Oxgangs in Skakelden, one Carucate and an half in Bea, eighty Acres in Bynbroc and the Church, nine Carucates and an half in Fynmare, four Carucates in Hunkleby, and all his Tithes in Dalton; William Peverell, who gave it eight Carucates of Land in Ridstun; Peter de Ros, who gave it the Church of Gilling in Ridale; Robert de Brus, who gave it his Lordships of Appleton and Hornby, and all the Lands lying betwixt the same and the great Road leading from York to Durham, which was Parcel of his Lordship of Middleton; Ivo de Talboys gave divers Lands and Churches, with many others, of which Mr. Stevens, in his Additions to the Monasticon, has given many Particulars, too long here to be inserted, but may be found, Vol. I. p. 389.

King Hen. II. granted to this Abbey very great Liberties and Franchises, the same as are enjoyed by St. Peter's at York, and St. John's of Beverley, and confirmed to them all their Lands and Revenues given them by their many Benefactors. In the Year 1345, William, Archbishop of York, in his Visitation, questioning by what Right and Title the Abbot and Covent did claim and receive the Tithes and Pensions of divers Places in his Diocese, they produced the Bulls of divers Popes, and the Grants of his Predecessors, and so they were allowed still to have them. The Abbots of this House, to the Dissolution, were twenty-nine, of which William Dent, alias Thornton, was the last. He surrendered it to the King's Visitors, and obtained a Pension for Life of 400 Marks. It was then valued at 1550 l. 7 s. 0 d. $\frac{1}{4}$. per Ann. Dugd. 2085. l. 1 s. 5 d. $\frac{1}{4}$. per Ann. Speed ex Lel.

It was after the Dissolution converted into a Royal Palace, called the Manor, but is now divided into several lesser Houses, and so inhabited. The Abbot of this House was Patron of the Parsonages of St. Michael's, the Holy Cross, St. Saviour's

and St. Wilfrid's, till the Suppression, which the Crown now is.

The Holy Trinity, a Benedictine Nunnery, founded by Ralph Paganell, or Paynell, in the Place where had stood a Priory of Canons Regular, destroyed by William the Conqueror, Anno Dom. 1089. He gave it to the Monks of St. Martin in Marmonstier (called *Majus Monasterium*) in Tourain in France, with divers other Possessions. In 34 Edw. I. it was found by an Inquisition taken at York, That the Heirs of the Founder claimed no Right in the Temporals of this Priory, upon the Death of the Prior, only to place a Porter to see that the Goods of the Priory be not stolen during the Vacancy; and that upon the Arrival of a new Prior from the Abbot of Marmonstier, he did use to enter upon the Possession of his Office, without Fealty, or other Duty to the Patron. The Prior of this House had the Patronage of the Parsonages of *Albhalloes* in Nostreet St. Helen's in Fishergate, and St. Cuthbert's in the City of York, till the Dissolution, which now are in the Crown. At the Dissolution, the Value of it was found to be 196 l. 17 s. 2 d. Speed ex Lel.

St. Mary's, a Priory of Carmelites, founded and endowed by William de Vesci and John de Percy, 40 Hen. III. 1255, mentioned by Mr. Speed out of Leland; but no Value of it set down, or when it was dissolved.

St. Clement's, a Benedictine Nunnery, founded at York, by Thurstan, Archbishop thereof, who gave to GOD, St. Clement, and the Nuns there, divers Lands, to hold in pure and perpetual Alms, which Deed of Endowment was confirmed by the Dean and Chapter of York. Other Benefactors gave several Lands to it; all which were confirmed by King Edw. III. Reg. 1. Anno Dom. 1192. Jeffrey, Archbishop of York, gave this Priory of St. Clement to the Abbey of Godstow; but the Nuns refused to submit to that Donation, and appealed to the Pope; but what Effect their Appeal

peal had, we know not. *Peter Percy*, who granted these Nuns a Spot of Ground opposite to their Gate, and *Nicholas*, the Son of *Ermsius de Walmegate*, who gave them some Land in *Walmegate*, were later Benefactors than those whose Gifts are confirmed above. We meet with no Account of the Prioresse of this House, save of *Agnes de Wyten*, who is mentioned in the last Grant, and *Isabel de Ward*, who was the last Prioresse, and having resigned the House to the King's Visitors, had a Pension allowed her for Life of 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* per Annum. The whole Revenue of the Nunnery, at the Dissolution, was 55 *l.* 11 *s.* 11 *d.* Dugd.

St. Augustine's, a Friery for Canons Regular of his Order, founded and endowed by One of the Family of the Lords *Scroope*, as Mr. *Speed* tells us; but mentions nothing more of it.

St. Andrew's in the Suburbs, situate in that City at the *Fisbergate*, was founded by *Hugh Murdac*, and by him endowed with Lands, Tenements and Rents, in and about *York*, Anno Dom. 1202. An Exchange of certain Revenues was made by mutual Consent, between *Simon* the Dean, and the Chapter of *St. Peter's* at *York*, and *Roger*, then Prior of this House, and *Hugh Murdac*. The Monks of this House were *Gilbertines*, and their Revenue, at the Dissolution, was 47 *l.* 14 *s.* 3 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ann. Dugd. but 57 *l.* 5 *s.* 9 *d.* per Ann. *Speed* ex *Lel.*

St. Leonard's and *St. Peter's*, an Hospital founded by King *Athelstan* upon this Occasion. King *Athelstan* succeeding his Father *Edward*, the Elder, in this Kingdom, made *Howel* King of *Wales*, and *Constantine*, King of *Scotland*, saying, It was more glorious to make a King, than to be one. *Constantine*, though sworn to Obedience, yet more *Scotorum perjurium non timens*, soon after rebelled against him, and ravaged the northern Parts. *Athelstan* having raised an Army, marched towards him, and having in his Way made Supplications to GOD for Victory at *York*, *Beverley*, &c. became victorious, and in his Return, among

other Works of Charity, gave to the Clergy and Ministers of *St. Peter* at *York*, called *Colidei*, for the better Relief of the Poor, and Maintenance of Hospitality, certain Revenues, and a Piece of Ground whereon to build an Hospital, which being built accordingly, was called *The Hospital of St. Peter*, until the Reign of King *Stephen*, who having built it a-new, and added a Church to it, dedicated it to *St. Leonard*, after which it was called *St. Leonard's Hospital*, as it is to this Day. King *William Rufus*, *Hen. I.* and *Hen. II.* and many others, were Benefactors to this Hospital. *John Roman*, Archbishop of *York*, was a great Benefactor to the Church, in repairing and adorning it. *Walter de Langton*, Master of this Hospital, in 22 *Edw. I.* made certain Orders for the good Government of the Brethren and Sisters of it, containing an exact Direction how the Chaplains were to spend the Day, both in the Church and out of it, in their Religious Offices, &c. That the Lay Brothers should not go beyond the Door of the Nave of the Church, unless in Procession; that the Sisters have a convenient Place appointed for them in the Church; that neither any of them, or the Lay Brothers, should go out of the Bounds of the Hospital without Leave, &c. This Hospital was to contain, A Master, thirteen Brethren, four Secular Priests, eight Sisters, thirty Choristers, two School-masters, 206 Beadsmen, and six Servitors. At the Dissolution, the Revenues of this great Hospital were 362 *l.* 11 *s.* 1 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ann. Dugd. and *Speed*. Besides this Hospital, there was another Hospital dedicated to

St. Peter, to which King *Hen. I.* gave and confirmed divers Lands, not of his own Gift only, but of *Eustachius Fitz-John*, and others, granting together with them divers Liberties, as *Sac* and *Soc*, *Toll* and *Theme*, &c. and as a more special Mark of his Favour to this House, he assumed to himself the Name of a Brother, and Warden of it. The like did King *Hen. III.* and King *John*.
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Their Possessions were also confirmed by King *Hen. II.* and King *Edw. I.* Other Benefactors were *William de Fortibus*, Earl of *Albemarle*, several of the *Percy's* and *Mowbray's*.

St. Nicholas near *York*, an Hospital in the Patronage of the Kings of *England*, in 1303, and at that Time visited by *William de Greenfield*, then Lord Chancellor, who made these Orders for the Government of this House, viz.

1. That all the Brothers and Sisters of this House, at their Admittance, should profess Obedience to the Master and Warden, and inviolably observe perpetual Chastity.

2. That both Brothers and Sisters should be present at Mattins, Mass, and other Hours, unless hindered by Sicknes, &c.

3. That they shall, during the Time of Divine Service, say the Lord's Prayer, the Angelick Salutation with due Devotion, repeating the same as oft as the Lord shall inspire them.

4. That the Brothers and Sisters shall not live under the same Roof, &c.

5. That whatever they have for their several Uses, shall, after their Death, come to the House.

6. That they shall have a common Seal, and shall not demise or bind any of their Possessions, without the Knowledge of the Chancellor of *England*; or his Successors.

7. That for the Future none shall be Master or *Custos* of this House, but such only as will undertake the Government in his own Person.

8. Lastly, That if any transgress, by refusing Obedience to these Rules, the Master or *Custos* shall, for the first Offence, punish the Offenders, by withholding their Commons for so many Days, as the Offence requires. Which Punishment, for the second Offence, shall be doubled; and for the Third the Party shall be expelled, &c. At the Dissolution 'twas valued at 29 *l.* 1 *s.* 4 *d.* per Ann. *Dugd.*

The College of *St. William*, founded by *George Nevill*, then Archbishop of

York, and *Richard Nevill*, Earl of *Warwick*, his Brother, 1 *Edw. IV.* to the Intent that twenty-three Chantry Priests, or Petty Canons, to Minister in the Choir of the Metropolitan Church of *York*, should have and keep their Lodgings and Commons all together in one House, and not to go abroad into the City; and the said Petty Canons to have one Chantry, each of them in the Metropolitan Church, for their Maintenance, and say Mass likewise abroad at several Altars in the said Church daily, as they were bound by the Foundations of their several Chantries. They had Lands and Tenements in Common among them towards their Subsistence, Reparations, &c. over and besides the Endowments of their several Chantries, to the yearly Value of 12 *l.* 12 *s.* 8 *d.* per Ann. *Stevens.*

The Hospital of *St. Mary* in *Bothome*, called the *Horsfair* near *York*, founded by *Robert Pickering*, 12 *Edw. II.* by special License of the said King under his Broad Seal, Anno 1330, for one Master and two perpetual Stipendiaries (each to have 4 *l.* 14 *s.* 4 *d.* per Ann.) with one Clerk to Minister in the said Hospital; two Chantry Priests to Minister in the Cathedral Church of *York*, (each of them to have 5 *l.* per Annum) and six lame Priests, not able to Minister, to be found of the Charge of the same, if the Revenues will extend thereunto. The Hospital is a Parish-Church of it self, having no other Parishioners than themselves; and it is of Necessity to maintain Prayer, and relieve six lame Priests and a Clerk. To it belonged a Close and Orchard worth 1 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* and the Parsonage of *Stillingfleet*, worth 34 *l.* 4 *s.* 8 *d.* per Annum; besides other Endowments of 23 *l.* 10 *s.* 8 *d.* per Annum. So that at the Dissolution it was found worth 59 *l.* 2 *s.* per Ann.

Corpus Christi Guild founded 37 *Hen. VI.* for a Master and six Priests yearly removable, and having no Allowances nor Fees, yet are bound to keep a solemn Procession through the City of *York*, on the Friday after *Corpus Christi* Day

Day yearly, and then pray for the Souls of the Brothers and Sisters dead, and the Prosperity of those that are alive. They are to keep also yearly ten poor Folks, having every one of them *6 s. 8 d.* by the Year, and to find eight Beds for poor People being Strangers, and one poor Woman to keep the Beds, who is to have *13 s. 4 d.* a Year. Since the Incorporation of the said Guild there hath been purchased by well-disposed People, and given to it, *12 l. 15 s. 4 d. per Ann.* for the yearly keeping of certain Obits, and one Priest to pray for the Souls abovesaid. All other Charges for Reparations, &c. are born by the Charity of the Brethren and Sisters of the Guild. The Value of it, at the Dissolution, was found to be *11 l. 18 s. 2 d. per Ann. Stev.*

St. Christopher and St. George's Guilds, the first founded by Robert Delbey, and other Citizens, in the Time of Rich. II. and the other founded 25 Hen. VI. by William Craven, and other Citizens of York, who not only erected the said Guilds, but purchased Lands and Tenements in the City and elsewhere, for the pious Ends and Purposes intended by them, viz. for the Maintenance of their common Hall, called the Guild-hall of the City, and for the Repairing and Maintaining of certain Stone Bridges and Highways in and about the City, and for the Relief of divers poor People by them to be sustained in the same. Of no Value in our Books.

The Hospital of St. John and St. Mary, founded 45 Edw. III. by Thomas Rowelisse, who had a License from the said King to purchase Lands of *10 l. per Annum*, for the Maintenance of a Priest and certain Brethren and Sisters. The Priest to pray for the said King and his Heirs, the Founders, and all Christian Souls; and being Master of the Hospital, to pay weekly to thirteen poor Folks, and two poor Scholars, *4 d.* a piece. And because it found no other Benefactors, the Merchants of the City of York incorporated 8 Hen. VI. did enter upon the said Lands by Regal Au-

thority, and having also a License to purchase *10 l.* a Year, did give yearly to a Priest *6 l.* a Year, to sing continually in the said Hospital. This Hospital being said to be near Fossegate, we believe it the same mentioned by Mr. Speed, valued, he says, at the Suppression, at *6 l. 13 s. 4 d. per Annum.*

These are all the Monasteries, Colleges and Hospitals, which we find in the County and City of York, and so we go on to those in

The West-Riding.

Arthington, a Priory of Cluniac Nuns, built and endowed by Peirs of Arthington, and confirmed by Pope Alexander, as it is set forth in an Award made 28 Hen. VI. Alice de Romeli was a Benefactress to this Nunnery, and her Gift was confirmed by her Son, William Curci, the King's Sewer, and by Wavine Fitzgerald, the King's Chamberlain. Mr. Stevens, *Hist. Mon. p. 520.* hath by his Industry obtained four Grants of Lands to this Nunnery of Cyril Arthington of Arthington, Esq; viz. by Ralph Pouil, who gave a Toft with a Messuage and Half an Acre of Land in the Assart of Pouil. By Anicia Stubbouse, who gave them the Homage and Service of Richard Stubbus, as also Isaac of Stubbus, with all his Family and Chattels, and all the Lands held by him of her, viz. Two Tofts of Land, and eight Acres and an Half, with two adjacent Meadows. By John Clerke of Wyverdley, who gave them Half an Acre of Land and the Common of Pasture of all that Town, for all their Beasts and Cattle; and lastly, By Henry Stubbus, who gave them four Acres of Land in the Territory of Stubbus, and one Curtelage, to be had and held by the said Nuns, in pure and perpetual Alms, freely and quietly, without any Exactions or Molestation, warranting them with all their Appurtenances and Immunities against all Men for ever; and that their Grants might be firm and stable for ever, they are all sealed and well

well witnessed, which was then thought a sufficient Security of a never failing Enjoyment; but it proved not so, for King Hen. VIII. suppressed it with the other Monasteries, when it was valued at 11*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* per Ann. Dugd. 19*l.* Speed.

Elizabeth Hall, the last Prioress, surrendering it in 1540, 32 Hen. VIII. who had a Pension of 5*l.* a Year assigned her.

Bolton, a Monastery of Regular Canons of St. *Augustine*, founded in 1120, by *Robert de Romeli*, Lord of *Skipton* in *Craven*, and *Cecilia*, his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *William de Meschines*, Lord of *Coupland* in *Cumberland*, at *Emesey*, and by them sufficiently endowed; it was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St. *Cuthbert* the Bishop; and *Cecilia*, in her Widowhood, gave for the Souls of her Husband, and *Ramulph* and *Matthew* her Sons, her whole Lordship of *Childewick*, with the Mill and Soke thereof, as also of *Siglesden* and *Harwood*, with the Suit thereof. *Alice de Romeli*, their Daughter, Wife of *William Fitz-Duncan*, 1 Hen. II. 1151, translated these Canons from *Emesey* to *Bolton*, which she gave the Monks in Exchange for other Lands of theirs; she being Heiress to their Founders, confirmed to them all their Grants, and further granted free Chace in her Chace in *Craven*. King *Edw.* II. Reg. 5. having all their Lands given by their several Benefactors recited before him, confirmed them to them. This Priory was a Cell in some Respect to that of *Huntington*, till it was discharged of that Subjection by Pope *Celestine* III. The Prior and Convent here, granted to *John de la Insula*, or *Lisle*, Lord of *Rougmont*, a Liberty to found a Chantry of six Chaplains in the Church of *Harwood*, for the Maintenance of which he gave one Acre of Land, and the Advowson of the said Church, for the good of his own Soul, and those of his Ancestors. In the Reign of King *Richard* II. Anno 20, that King granted a License to *Richard le Scrope*, Knight, to found a Chantry of six Chaplains, of

whom one to be the *Custos*, in his Castle of *Bolton*, and to endow the same with a yearly Rent of 43*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Other Benefactors to this House were, *William Vavasor*, who gave to these Monks a Carucate and an Half of Land, with the Appurtenances in *Fodon*; *Simon Braam*, who gave them a Bovate of Land in *Over yedon*, and *Alan Wentworth*, one Acre of Land in *Wentworth*. This Priory was surrendered to R. Hen. VIII.'s Visitors, in 1539, by *Richard Moon*, then Prior of it, when it was found worth 212*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* per Ann. Dugd.

Drax, a small Priory of Canons Regular of St. *Austin*, dedicated to St. *Nicholas*, and founded and endowed with divers Lands and Liberties, by *William Pagnell*, or *Paynell*, Knt. By an Indenture of Lease, the Prior and Convent of this House did let to *Nicholas de Oggoteby*, one Tost and a Bovate of Land in *Oggoteby*, for the annual Rent of a Mark, to be paid by equal Portions at *Pentecost* and St. *Martin's* Day, &c. and by another Indenture, bearing Date Anno 1383, they obliged themselves, in Consideration of twenty Marks received by them, to perform a yearly Obier on the Feast of *Epiphany*, for the Soul of *Gilbert de Ounfraville*, late Husband of *Maud*, Countess of *Northumberland*. This Priory, at the Dissolution, was valued at 104*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* per Ann. Dugd. 121*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* per Ann. Speed ex Lel.

Esselolt, a Cistercian Nunnery, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary* and St. *Leonard*, founded (as Mr. Speed, from *Leland*, tells us) by the Ancestors of *Christopher Ward*, viz. *William Ward*, who by his Charter confirmed to the Nuns of *Sinningtbwait*, all the Lands in *Esselolt* that his Father had given them, on which they built a Cell. The Nuns here had many Benefactors peculiar to them, viz. *Nicholas Freman*, Son of *Richard de Burlay*, who released to them an annual Rent of six Shillings, which was paid to him out of a Messuage and eleven Acres of Land, with their Appurtenances in the Village of *Burlay*, &c. *Alice de Randon* gave a Messuage to them

them, which had been her Father's, &c. *Adam de Monham* gave them four Pounds of Wax, to be paid annually for sixty Years, by him and his Heirs, for the Increase and Amendment of the Light of the Virgin *Mary*, &c. *Margaret Cliford* added the Advowson of the Church of *Belton* in the Isle of *Axholm* in *Lincolnshire*, to which they presented *William Lyfter*, upon the Death of *Dr. Richard Royston*, &c. *Nicholas Ward* all his Land in *Heukesward*, with the Appurtenances and Pasture for 200 Sheep, and twenty Cows and a Bull, &c. *Robert*, the Son of *Robert de Plumpton*, all his Lands and Tenements, Meadows and Pastures in *Idel*, to find a Chaplain to celebrate for ever, for his and his Ancestors Souls, &c. *Nigell de Plumpton*, an Estate of twenty Acres, more or less, in the same Place, with a Meadow and Pasture for thirty Oxen, twenty Cows with a Bull, and sixty Hogs, in the same Manor. *Alan*, the Son of *Walter Tedon*, his Lands in *Tedon*, lying between the Town River and the River *Divis*, &c. and *Simon de Braam's* Ancestors, an Estate in the Town of *Esseholt*. Pope *Alexander III.* by his Bull dated, Anno 1172, confirmed to *Christian*, Priores of *Sinningthwait*, and the Nuns and their Successors there, their House and Estate, both at *Sinningthwait* and *Esseholt*, with all the Lands already given, or to be given to their Houses, with Privilege of Sanctuary. It was found at the Dissolution to be worth 13 l. 5 s. 4 d. per Ann. Dugd. 19 l. per Ann. Speed ex Lel. The Site of this Nunnery was given to *Henry Thompson* by King *Hen. VIII.* in exchange for an Hospital at *Dover*, called *Maison Dieu*, and confirmed to him by *K. Edw. VI.*'s Letters Patent.

Fountains, a *Cistercian* Monastery, founded by *Hugh*, Dean of *York*, upon this Occasion: A great Dissention happening in the Abbey of *St. Mary* at *York*, between the Abbot and Prior, *Thurstan*, Archbishop of *York*, gave leave to thirteen Monks to retire from the Abbey, appointing them a solitary Place for their Dwelling, called then *Skeldale*, af-

terwards *Fountains*. Here they abode under a great Elm, and performed their Offices, having *Richard* their Prior at *York* for their Abbot, confirmed by *Thurstan*. Here they lived one Winter, and sent to *St. Bernard*, Abbot of *Clara-vallis*, submitting themselves to his Rule and Direction. *Bernard* sent back with their Messengers one *Galsfridus*, who taught them the *Cistercian* Discipline, but still they lived in great Want, and so continued two Years, till *Hugh*, Dean of *York*, built them an House, which they made a Cell to *Clara-vallis*. Five Years they lived in their Cell, and then a certain Nobleman named *Ranulph de Morlay*, built them a new Monastery, to which they sent some of their Monks, under the Government of Abbot *Robert*, formerly a Monk of *Whitby*, after which many Cells were founded and given to this House, as *Woburne*, *Kirkstall*, *Bitbam*, called *Valis Dei*, *Lisa* in *Normandy*, &c. It also found many Benefactors, as *Alan de Aldburge*, *Roger de Mowbray de Aldburge*, *Sawanus de Tornetun*, *Roger de Luci*, Constable of *Chester*, *Nigellus de Mowbray*, *Alice de Gant*, &c. who gave to GOD and the Church of *St. Mary de Fontibus*, divers Manors and Lands, all which King *Ricb. I.* confirmed to the Monks of the *Cistercian* Order here, and their Successors, for ever. This Monastery, at the Dissolution, was valued at 998 l. 6 s. 8 d. $\frac{1}{2}$. per Ann. Dugd.

Gisburne, or *Gisbourn*, a Monastery of Canons Regular of *St. Augustin*, founded by *Robert de Bruis* of *Skelton*, persuaded thereto by the Counsel of Pope *Calixtus II.* and *Thurstan*, Archbishop of *York*. He dedicated it to the Honour of GOD and *St. Mary*, and endowed it with divers Lands in *Gisburne*, and elsewhere, and with the Churches of *Skelton* and *Herte*. He was a Person of great Eloquence, Gravity and Authority, as well as Piety, and dying, was buried in this Monastery of his own Foundation, leaving two Sons, *Adam*, whose Line failed in *Peter* his Son, and *Robert*, from whom lineally descended *Robert de Bruis*, King.

King of Scotland. These Bruises of the younger House gave divers Churches in Scotland to this Priory, which were all confirmed to it by William, King of Scotland. Other Benefactors to this House were Robert, the Son of Peter Cliveland, who gave to GOD and the Canons here, a Meadow and two Acres of Land in Ormesby, John de Cliveland, who gave them all his Lands and Tenements in the same Town, and Peter Cliveland, who gave them three Acres of Lands in the same Village. Robert Fitz-Richard also gave them his Lands in Ormesby, as did also Richard Fitz-Simon an Acre of Land there. Stephen de Hoton also gave them all the Lands that he or his Ancestors held in Castle Eden, and Peter Escarbot two Bovats in Uplivoor, with a Toft thereunto belonging. Waldenus, Son of Earl Gospatrick, gave the Town of Apleton to the Church of St. Bridget, commonly called Brydekirke in Cumberland; and the Lady Alice de Romely gave the Church of Bridekirk, with Apleton, and all the Lands thereunto belonging, to the Canons of Giseburne, which Ralph, Bishop of Carlisle, confirmed to them, Anno 1287. Dompnus Eric gave them an House at Tarum, which they let to Lucian de Lund for 5 s. per Annum. This Monastery, at the Dissolution, was valued at 628 l. 3 s. 4 d. per Ann. Dugd. 712 l. 6 s. 6 d. per Ann. Speed ex Lel. Robert Pursglove, alias Silvester, Suffragan Bishop of Hull, surrendered this Convent to K. Hen. VIII. Anno 1540, and had a Pension of 166 l. 13 s. 4 d. per Annum, assigned to him out of the Revenues, which he enjoyed Anno 1553.

Hampole, or Hampall, a Cistercian Nunnery, founded by Avicia de Tanai, and endowed by her with Lands of her Inheritance, all which were confirmed to the Prioress and her Nuns, by Ralph de Tilli, her Grandson, Roger, Archbishop of York, and William Fitz-William, Anno 1331. At the Dissolution it was valued at 63 l. 5 s. 8 d. per Annum, Dugd. 85 l. 6 s. 11 d. per Ann. Speed ex Lel.

Hedlay, a Priory of Benedictine Monks founded by Hippolitus de Bram, who gave

to GOD and St. Mary of Hedlay, and the Monks thereunto belonging, certain Lands in Midleton. All which were confirmed to the Prior and Convent of the Holy Trinity at York, to which this Priory was a Cell, by Peter de Midleton, Anno 1290.

Hoton, a Cistercian Priory founded for Nuns, and endowed by Ralph Nevill, with the Licenses of Adam de Brus, and Ernald de Piercy. This House was built by him upon Part of the Lands here, which he had in Frank-marriage with his Wife.

Monk-Breton. V. the End.

Nun-apleton, a Cistercian Priory of Nuns founded by Adeliza de Sancto Quintino, and Robert, her Son and Heir, dedicated to GOD, St. Mary and St. John the Apostle, and confirmed by Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury. The several Donations made by the Founders, and other Benefactors to this House, were confirmed to them by King John, Reg. 6. Among the Injunctions prescribed to the Nuns of this House in the Year 1489, these were some; That the Cloyster-Doors be shut up in Winter at Seven, and in Summer at eight o'Clock at Night, and the Keys delivered to the Prioress. That the Prioress and Sisters lodge every Night in the Dormitory, unless sick or diseased; that none of the Sisters use the Ale-house, nor the Water-side, where it is usual for Strangers to resort daily; that none of the Sisters have their Service of Meat and Drink to their Chambers, but keep to the Frater and the Hall, unless they be sick. That no Sister bring in any Man, Religious or Secular, into their Chamber, or any secret Place by Day or Night, &c. That the Prioress license no Sister to go on a Pilgrimage, or visit their Friends without a great Cause, and then to have a Companion; that the Convent grant no Corrodies or Liveries of Bread, or Ale, or other Viſuals to any Person, without a special License; that they take in no Perhendingauncers or Sojourners, unless Children or old Persons, &c.

Leſingham

Leasingham, a *Benedictine* Monastery, founded by *Cedde*, Bishop of the *East-Saxons*, (or *London*) about the Year 648, on certain Lands given him for that Purpose by *Edelwald*, Son of *Oswald*, King of *Northumberland*, upon an high Mountain called *Leasingay*. For the Erecting of it, *Cedde* prepared himself by Fasting all the *Lent*, eating nothing (except on Sundays) till the Evening, and then only a little Bread, an Egg, and a little Milk mingled with Water; and betaking himself then to the Building of it, he, when he had finished it, instituted in it the same Discipline as was used at *Lindisfarn*, where he himself had been educated. He governed his Diocese many Years after this, and dying, was buried in this Monastery. Valued at the Suppression, at 13 *l.* 9 *s.* 10 *d.* per Ann. Dugd. 83 *l.* 5 *s.* 9 *d.* per Ann. Speed ex Lal.

Rippon, a Collegiate Church, founded by *Wilfrid*, Archbishop of *York*, upon certain Lands bordering upon the River *Ribble*, given him for that Purpose by King *Alfred*, viz. *Acundernesse*, *Gedene*, *Duning*, and *Ættonum*. When it was consecrated, divers Noblemen who were present, conferred upon it, *Ribble*, *Asmundesham*, and *Marchese*. It was then dedicated to *St. Peter*, and flourished some Years; but at length was burnt down in the Devastation that King *Alfred* made upon the *Northumbers*. *Dugdale* says, it fell down for Want of Repairs; but which Way soever it was ruined, it found those that pitied and restored it; after which it had divers Benefactors. King *Atthelstan* was one of the Chief. He granted to this Church the Privilege of Sanctuary, and the Liberties which before he had granted to the Church of *Beverley*, viz. That they should have a Court to hear and determine all Complaints of or concerning their Men; That they should be believed upon their Yea and Nay, and that their Lands and Men should be free from the Jurisdiction of the King, Archbishop, and their Ministers; as ap-

pears from his Charter, by Virtue of which, and the Peace ensuing, this Church continued in its Prosperity till the Conqueror's Arrival in 1066.

At this great Revolution, which was mixed with many Broils and much Confusion, this Place, as *York*, and many others, suffered much by Fire and Spoil; but when the Publick was again settled, this Church and Town again recovered it self; and through the Favour of the Conqueror and his Successors, had a Confirmation of their Lands and Liberties, in the Enjoyment of which they flourished till the Year 1318. When the *Scots* invading those Parts, made the People redeem themselves from Plunder, by the Payment of a thousand Marks; and because they could not do the same upon their Return the next Year, they fired the Church and Town, and put many of the People to the Sword, so that for some Years they lay desolate, till

King *Edward III.* Reg. 4. having conquered the *Scots* at *Gladesmore*, encouraged the Archbishop of *York*, and divers other Persons of Note in these Parts, to contribute liberally to the Building of the Town and Minster, which were thereupon built a-new in greater Beauty and Splendor than they were before; (the Arms of the Benefactors being painted and set up in the Windows). *William Melton* was at that Time Archbishop, and being the Visitor of this College, gave the Canons and other inferior Officers such Rules for Residence, and the Distributions of their Revenues, that by the Observation of them, the Church flourished prosperously to the Reign of King *Hen. V.* who granted farther, that the six Vicars belonging to this Church, (for whom *Henry*, then Archbishop of *York*, proposed to build an Habitation within the Close of the Church, where they might eat and sleep together) might chuse out of themselves a Superior, by the Name of a Procurator, who should have a common Seal, be capable to purchase and

and receive Lands, and by the Name of the Procurator and Vicar, sue and be sued, and so to remain to their Successors for ever:

To this Church, in its flourishing Condition, belonged,

A Dean,	} Prebends.
A Subdean,	
Thorpe,	
Stainwike,	
Givendale,	
Nunwick,	
Sbarow,	
Studeley,	
Monkton,	
Three Deacons,	
Three Subdeacons,	
Vicars Choral,	
Six Choristers,	
Six Triblers,	
Four Singing-men, and	
Two Assistants,	
An Organist,	
A School-master,	
A Verger,	
A Clerk,	
An Auditor,	
A Register,	
A Library-keeper,	
A Clock-keeper,	
An Organ-keeper.	

In this State and Condition did this Church stand through all the sharp Disputes about the Regal Title between the Houses of York and Lancaster, until 38 Henry VIII. when the Collegiate Churches, Hospitals and Free Chapels being given that King by Parliament, this Church, with many others, was dissolved, and the Lands possessed by the Crown. The Chantries escaped this fatal Blow, but did not hold out much longer, being dissolved in K. Edw. VI.'s Reign. The Revenues of this Church, at the Dissolution, were valued at 1173 l. 7 d. per Ann. and the Chantries at 63 l. per Ann.

This Collegiate Church being in this Manner dissolved, continued so till the Reign of King James I. who being of a

pious Inclination, restored it in a great Measure, though not to all its primitive Rights and Endowments, as it now remains.

Of the Monasteries of this Town we have this Account only.

The Scots (as Bede Eccles. Hist. lib. 3. c. 25. tells us) had a Monastery in this Town before Wilfrid came hither, inhabited by Eata, Abbot of Mailros, and his Monks; but who founded it, or how long it continued, we can't find. It is more certain, that Wilfrid, Archbishop of York, having this Town, then consisting of thirty Dwellings, given him, built a Monastery here, which (saith Malmesbury) was wonderful for its arched Vaults, fine Pavements, and winding Entries. Wilfrid was a great Lover of the Catholick Discipline, according to the Usage of the Roman Church; which being different from the Scotch Rule, the Scotch Monks here chose rather to be gone from hence, than celebrate the Feast of Easter, and observe the canonical Rites, as Wilfrid did; by which Recess, Room was made for the Monastery built by Wilfrid. But it was not long before the Danes coming into England, demolished this Monastery, together with the whole Town; in their Ravages, making no Distinction between Things sacred and prophane. It lay in its Ruins, till Odo, Archbishop of Canterbury, rebuilt it; and being a religious Observer of Holy Rites, transferred the Reliques of St. Wilfrid to Canterbury, about the Year 940, where they still remain.

St. Mary Magdalen's Hospital, founded by Thurstan, Archbishop of York, for the Relief of poor and leprous People. The Revenues he first endowed it with were given to certain Sisters, who lived in it, to find a Chaplain to celebrate in the said Hospital, and relieve all such leprous People, as being born in *Ripshire*, should repair to this House, where they were to receive one Garment called *Bak*, and two Pair of Shoes per Ann. and every Day, to each Man, one Loaf, half a Flagon of Ale, &c. which

which said Sisters being all dead, the Archbishop of York that then was, gave this Hospital to the Possession and Government of a Master, and certain Chaplains; but in Time leprous People decaying, and so none wanting Relief on that Account, which was about the 15 *Edw. III.* there were neither Brothers nor Sisters in this Hospital; otherwise it remained as it ought. But while it was possessed by a Master, or *Custos* and Chaplains, it was found by an Inquisition taken at *Rippon*, 10 *Edw. II.* That in the Hospital of *St. Mary Magdalen* there, according to the Foundation, ought to be two Chaplains daily celebrating; and that Strangers, poor Clerks, and other indigent People coming to the said Hospital in their Travels, ought to be lodged there one Night, and entertained with Viſuals and a Bed, and depart the next Morning; and that on *St. Mary Magdalen's* Day yearly, ought to be distributed in Alms to every poor Body that comes, one Loaf of the Value of an Half-penny, the Quarter of Wheat at that Time being prized at five Shillings; but they find that the then *Custos* of this Hospital had perverted the Founder's Charity in many Particulars. In this Hospital was a Chantry of two Priests.

St. John's Hospital, of which we find nothing memorable, but that Sir *W. Dugdale*, in his History of the Collegiate Church here, mentions a Chantry in *St. John's* Hospital in the Parish of *Rippon*, but no Founder, or Value of it.

Monk Breton, a *Cluniack* Priory, founded to the Glory of GOD and *St. Mary Magdalen*, of *Lunda*, by *Adam Fitz-Swain*, who amply endowed it with the Town of *Breton*, and some other Things. The Prior of Charity, (which was the Capital House of this Order beyond Sea), granted that the Monks of this House might chuse their own Prior, the Prior of *Pontefract*, (if required) being present at the Election. *Adam Fitz-Swain*, the Founder, gave this House as a Cell to the Priory of *St. John* at *Pontefract*, (to which House his Father had been a

special Benefactor) and ordered these Monks to pay to that Priory an Acknowledgment of one Mark of Silver yearly. Pope *Urban III.* confirmed the Foundation in 1186. At the Dissolution it was valued at 239*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* per Ann. *Dugd.* 323*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* per Ann. *Speed ex Lel. Steu.* This House was a Chapter-Abbey, and was not subject to any other Abbey. *William Blythman* of *Leeds*, in the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* purchased this Priory, and it hath been made the Seat of his Family ever since the Grange, then called *New-Latbes*, which belonged to it.

Rotherham, in the Church of which Town King *Edw. IV.* Reg. 20. granted a Licence to *Thomas Rotherham*, then Bishop of *Lincoln*, to erect a Chantry of one Chaplain, to celebrate daily at the Altar newly built by him in the said Church of *Rotherham*, to the Honour of our Lord *Jesus Christ*. Two Years after this, the same King licensed the said *Thomas*, then Archbishop of *York*, to found a College in *Rotherham*, to consist of one Provost, who should be a Preacher of the Word of GOD, and of two Fellows, one of which to be a Teacher of Grammar, and the other of Song, with so many other Fellows as the Revenues would maintain, for the Preaching of the Word of GOD in the Parish of *Rotherham*, and elsewhere in the Diocese of *York*, and for the free Teaching of Grammar, and Singing to any Scholars, who are desirous to learn, and for that End come to this College from any Parts of *England*; and incorporated the same, by the Name of the Provost and Fellows of the College of *Jesus* at *Rotherham*, with Licence to the said *Thomas*, to give the Lands whereon the said College shall be built to the same, and other Lands and Possessions, &c. to the Value of One hundred Marks per Ann. and to appropriate the Church of *Laxton* in the County of *Nottingham* thereunto. At the Dissolution it was valued at 58*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* ½. per Ann. *Dugd.* *Speed ex Lel.*

*Salley, or Sallay, a Cistercian Monastery, founded by William de Percy, who fought so valiantly against the Scots in that Battle, called *Bellum de Standardo*, and by him dedicated to the Virgin Mary, Anno 1147. His four Sons dying without Issue, Maud and Agnes, his two Daughters, became Heiresses of his Estates. Maud, the eldest, married William, Earl of Warwick, and surviving him, was so great a Benefactress to this Monastery, that she was accounted a second Founder. For she taking into her Consideration the mean Estates of these Monks, by Reason that the Air in Craven, where her Father had founded this Abbey, was so moist and cloudy, that their Corn seldom arrived at a perfect Maturity, did, for the Health of the Souls of her Father, Mother, Husband, Alan her Brother, and Agnes her Sister, give to them the Church of our Lady at Tadcaster, with the Chapel of Haslewood, and a Pension yearly out of the Church of Neutbon; as also one Carucate of Land lying in Catthor, where she was born. Agnes de Percy, her Sister and Heiress, did add something to her Bounty, but William de Percy, her Grandson, much more; for he gave his Manor of Gisburne, with the Forest (excepting the Frecholders, and a Liberty of Hunting in it for himself and his Heirs) to this House, paying 20 Marks yearly; upon Condition, that they should increase their Convent to six Monks more, to pray for his Soul, and Hellen his Wife's. He also gave them the Patronage of the Priory of Silebred in Suffex. William Vavasor also gave and confirmed all the Lands which his Father Malgarus Vavasor had given to these Monks; and besides, added of his own Gift, his Mill at Hunsfeet, placing his Confirmation with his Body on the Altar of the Blessed Mary of Salley, providing thereby, that in Case he should happen to die within the Kingdom of England, his Body should be buried in this Abbey. John de Lacy, Constable of Chester, was, among others, a Benefactor to these Monks, Anno 1223. John, Abbot of this*

House, and his Convent, considering in John Danre and his Progenitors, the charitable Subventions made to their Monastery, and their sincere ever availing Devotions, and their great Confidence of their Salvation, which they have placed in our Prayers, did, with unanimous Consent, grant to the aforesaid John, to partake of all the good Works, which the Goodness of our Saviour should vouchsafe to perform by them, or the Monks of our said House, to the End of the World; and obliged themselves and their Successors, to observe the same in future Times for ever. This Abbey was wasted, and part of it burnt down by the Scots in their Wars, and rebuilt, but by whom we find not. William Trafford, the last Abbot, thinking himself in Conscience bound not to resign his Monastery to King Henry VIII. was hanged at Lancaster in 1538, for such his Opposition; and after his Death, his Monastery was found worth 147 l. 3 s. 10 d. per Ann. Dugd. but 221 l. 15 s. 8 d. per Ann. Speed ex. Lel.

Sinningthwait, a Cistercian Nunnery, founded by Bertram Haget, and confirmed by Roger de Mowbray, his superior Lord. Gundreda de Haget gave to these Nuns the Advowson of the Church of Buleton, and Radulph de Haget added two Carucates of Land. King Henry II. confirmed all these Donations to these Nuns, and whatever else should be to them after given, as they had other Benefactors, viz. William Ward, who gave them divers Lands in Giseldy, with Common of Pasture for sixteen Oxen, fifteen Cows, with a Bull, and an hundred Sheep, and Brush or Underwood for their Firing, and making Hedges, &c. Maud de Hornington gave them all her Lands in Neu-riding, within the Territory of Menlington (except three Acres before settled on her Daughter Beatrix) with Common of Pasture in Menlington for twenty Cows and a Bull, twenty Mares and a Stallion, ten Sows and a Boar, forty Goats, and an hundred Sheep, for three Years, &c. Some Archbishop of York pretended a Right to vi-

fit these Nuns, which, because the Prioress and Sisters withstood, asserting themselves only in that Case subject to the Abbot of *Fountains*, the Archbishop excommunicated the Prioress and three of the Nuns, and made a Seal for their Monastery to shew their Subjection to him; but they appealed to the Pope, with what Success we know not, save that we find Pope *Alexander III.* confirming to them all their Lands and Privileges, and giving them these Orders, viz. That they might receive into their House any Clergy or Layman that renounced the World, and keep them without any Let or Hindrance; That no Brother or Sister having made Profession in that House, should depart without their Licence; and if any did receive them, it should be at their own Peril; That they should pay no Tithes of their Labours or Lands in Tillage or Pasture; That the Prioress should be chosen by the unanimous Consent of the Nuns, or the major Part of them; and that none should dare to disturb their Monastery; or take away, diminish, or keep any of their Possessions; as did also Pope *Gregory VIII.* and *Lucius III.* confirmed Pope *Alexander's* Bull, &c. *Jeffrey*, Archbishop of *York*, took these Nuns into his Protection, with all their Possessions, and denounced a Malediction against those who should dare to wrong them, and a Blessing to their Benefactors. *Alice*, the Widow of *Adam de Staneley*, gave with her self nine Bovates of Land in *Berevike super Thesiam*, which was afterwards changed with *Ranulph Fitz-Henry*, for other Lands in *Loft kouse*. *Katharine Foster* was the last Prioress, who resigned it to King *Hen. VIII.* when it was valued at 60 l. 9 s. 2 d. per Ann. Dugd. 62 l. 6 s. per Ann. Speed ex Lel.

Temple Newson, a Commandery of the Knights Templars, as is said above.

Swine, or *Swinkey*, a Cistercian Nunnery in this County, founded by *Erinburch de Burtona*, who gave divers Lands of her Patrimony and Inheritance to GOD, and the Church of *Sr. Mary* at

Swine, and to the Brethren and Sisters there serving GOD. The Ancestors of *Sir John Melton*, Knt. were also Benefactors to these Nuns. Pope *Alexander* exempted those Nuns from paying of Tithes for the Lands in their own Occupation. *Maud*, Prioress of this Nunnery, and the Convent of Nuns there, did covenant with *Sir Alexander Hilton*, Knt. who had given them nine Bovates of Land in *Swine*, that in Case the said *Sir Alexander* should die in the Year 1241, or two Years after, that then three Bovates of the Nine should return back to the Heirs of the said *Alexander*; and in case he died in the third Year, then six of the said Bovates should return to his Heirs; but in case the said *Sir Alexander* should keep the said Nuns indemnified for the said three Years, then the Nuns shall give back the said Land with the Deed of Feoffment, after the Expiration of six Years, &c. This House, at the Dissolution, was valued at 82 l. 3 s. 9 d. $\frac{1}{2}$. per Ann. Dugd. 134 l. 6 s. 9 d. $\frac{1}{2}$. per Ann. Speed.

Roch, or *Rupe*, a Cistercian Monastery, founded by *Richard de Builli* or *Builli*, and *Richard Turgis*; and *John* the Son of *R. Builli*, confirmed to these Monks whatsoever his Father had formerly given them. Besides, by these and others of the Family of *Builli*, the Monks here were endowed with Lands and Revenues by other Benefactors, of whom *Edmund de Lacy*, Constable of *Chester*, was one of the most considerable; for he, for the Health of the Souls of *John* his Father, and *Margaret* his Mother, and *Alice* his Wife, confirmed to the Monks of this Place, all the Lands by them possessed within the Barony of *Pontefract*, his Constabulary of *Chester*, Barony of *Tickhill* and Soke of *Snaith*; and *William*, second Earl of *Warren*, gave them the Tithes of all the Eels taken out of his Fisheries in *Hatfield*, *Thorn* and *Fishlake* in this County, which were of good Value. Pope *Urban III.* confirmed their Estates given, and to be given them, and exempted them from paying Tithes of all the Lands in their.

their own Tenure, by his Bull, dated 1186. *Dugdale* gives us a Catalogue of eleven Abbots that ruled this House; but relating nothing Memorable of them, we pass them over, and come to the Valuation of this Abbey at the Dissolution, viz. 224*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.* per Ann. *Dudg.* 271*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* per Ann. *Speed. ex Lel.*

Selby, a Monastery of *Benedictine* Monks, founded by *William the Conquerour*, in Honour of our Lord, his Blessed Mother, the Virgin *Mary*, and *St. German*, the Bishop, which King, and several Others, endowed it with large Possessions, particularly *Guido de Raincourt* gave

to the Church of *St. German*, in *Selby*, his Town of *Stamford* in *Northamptonshire*. *Thomas*, Archbishop of *York*, *Waleran*, Earl of *Mallent*, *Henry Laci*, Earl of *Lincoln* and Constable of *Chester*, &c. gave them other Lands, and great Liberties, which *Rich. I. Reg. 1.* and King *Edw. III. Reg. 2.* confirmed to them, with all their Liberties and Exemptions; adding, that for the Lands purchased before that second Year, they should pay no Aid for Knighting his eldest Son. At the Dissolution it was valued at 729*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* $\frac{1}{4}$ per Ann. *Dudg.* 819*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per Ann. *Speed. ex Lex.*

An

An APPENDIX to the Hundreds of *Staincrosse*, and *Strasforth*, and *Tickhill*.

N. B. *The following Additions to these Hundreds not coming to our Hands, till the foregoing History of these Hundreds was printed off, and being too considerable to be omitted, it is thought necessary to add them by Way of Appendix.*

Additions to Staincrosse Hundred.

Permiston, a small Market-Town, situate upon the River *Dun*, not far from its Head or Spring, which rises near *Carlecotes*, in the Township of *Thurlston*. We have no Account of the Days on which either the Market is kept weekly, or Fair yearly, and so suppose them both very inconsiderable.

Wortley is a large Lordship in the Parish of *Tankersley*. In *Domesday-Book* it is written *Wrtleia*. At the Conquest it belonged to *Elrick the Saxon*, but being taken from him by the Conqueror, was given by that Prince to the Earl of *Moriton*. It contains above five thousand Acres of Land, of which a considerable Part is covered with Wood, and bears the Name of *Wharncliffe*, i. e. steep Rocks, it being very rugged and full of great Stones. It hath given the Name of *Wortley* to an ancient Family of Gentry, whose Pedigree is lately published in the *Baronetage of England*. *Sir Thomas Wortley*, Knt. who flourish'd in the Reigns of King *Edward IV.* *Richard III.* *Henry VII.* and *Henry VIII.* was of this Family; and having a Chase in *Warncliffe*, he built a Lodge therein. By an Inscription in large Letters, engraved on a Stone there, it appears that he was Knight of the Body to these four Princes.

In the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, there was a Park inclosed, near that Seat, called *Wortley-Hall*; but it was dis-parked in the Times of the Civil Wars. There were also formerly a Bloomery, and a Mill in this Lordship of *Wortley*, which were both in use in the latter End of King *James I.*'s Reign, or in the Beginning of King *Charles I.* but afterwards the Bloomery was demolished, and a Forge erected in its room. The Mill also was pulled down and built 5 or 600 Yards below the Place it stood in before. The Present Owner of this Estate is the Hon. *Edward Wortley Montague*, Esq; Grandson to the Earl of *Sandwich*, and to *Sir Francis Wortley*, in whom the Male Line of that ancient Family was extinct.

Tankersley; a Village situate two Miles from *Wortley*, Eastward. In *Domesday-Book* it is written *Tancresleia*, and there recorded as a Manor. It had a Church in the *Saxon* Times, and the Lordship contains about eighteen hundred Acres. It belonged to *Ledwin the Saxon*, whom *William the Conqueror* deprived of it, and gave it to Earl *Moriton*, of whom the Ancestors of the *Tankersleys* had it. Of this Family was *Sir Henry Tankersley*, who in the Reign of King *Henry III.* married *Agnes* the Daughter of *Roger Pic-taviensis*, Lord of *Burgh*; whose only Son *Sir Richard Tankersley*, leaving only two Daughters for his Heirs, one of them named *Joan*, was married to *Sir Hugh Eland*.

Eland, 21 Ed. III. who obtain'd a Charter of Free Warren for his Lands in this Place and *Eland*. These *Elands* were Men of Emipency in this County about this Time; for *John de Eland* was Knight of the Shire to serve in Parliament, 14 Edw. III. and the Year following was Sheriff for the County. From that Family this Manor passed to the *Saviles*, of whom Sir *John Savile*, Knt. had his Seat at *Eland*, 48 Edw. III. and was at that Time Escheator for the Counties of Northumberland, Cumberland and Westmorland, &c. From the *Saviles*, after some time, it pass'd to the *Talbots*, Earls of Shrewsbury, who sold it to the Family of *Wentworths*, from whom it is now descended to the Right Hon. the Lord *Malton*, who has here a considerable Park, and a large old House: The finest Red Deer in England are said to be fed in this Park.

In this Parish was anciently an Hermitage dedicated to St. *John*, well endowed, which *Richard de Lovetot* gave, with the Lands thereunto belonging, to the Abby of *Kirkstend* in Lincolnshire, who afterwards made it a Grange to their House. At the Dissolution of the Abbies, it fell into the Hands of Mr. *Thomas Rookeby*, from whom it came to the Family of *Wombwell*, and is now the Seat of *Smithson Green*, Esq;

Stainborough, or *Staynebrough*, a Village about two Miles distant from *Tankerley*, Northward. It was anciently the Seat of the Families of *Stainboroughs*, *Everingham*s, and *Cutlers*, successively; but now it belongs to the Earl of *Strafford*, who hath built himself a fine House here, and adorned it with large Plantations, fine Water-works and Gardens, to which, if we add the Vistoes, Walks and Avenues made by him, in the adjacent Woods, which are large and many, it may vie with most Seats in Great Britain, for its Elegancy. His Lordship's Pedigree may be seen at large, in Sir *William Dugdale's* Baronage of England, p. 463.

Warsbrough, a Village about a Mile from *Stainbrough*, whose Manor ancient-

ly belong'd to the Family of *Rockley*, of whom Sir *Robert Rockley*, who was Knight of the Shire for this County, 3 Hen. 4. built a Chapel here in that Reign; but now it is divided among several Owners.

Additions to the Hundred of Strafford and Tickhill.

The Market-Towns.

Doncaster, an ancient Town, and of good Note at this Time. In Domesday-Book, under the Lands of *William de Piercy*, it is called *Donecastre*. The Britains knew it by the Name of *Caerdaun*. It is a Corporation governed by a Mayor and Aldermen; and though it hath not the Privilege of sending Burgesses to Parliament, as other Corporations have, yet it hath much larger Estates belonging to it, than many that enjoy that Power.

Rotherham, a good Market-Town situate on the River *Dun*, about four Miles from *Sheffield*. In *Eland's* Time it was famous for the Iron Manufacture (as that Historian tells us) but now it is quite lost; however, it still has a good Market weekly, on Monday, and two Fairs yearly on —, which are much frequented upon the Account of the great Plenty of good Cattle sold in them. Some Hundred of Years ago, this Town, in all Probability, stood more Southward upon the River *Rother*, from which it took its Name, which it yet retains, though now removed something more Northward to the Banks of the River *Dun*, over which it hath a very large and handsome Bridge, with an Alms-house upon it, which was formerly a Chapel or Chantry.

Acune, the Saxon, was Lord of this Manor before the Conquest; but *William the Conqueror* dispossessed him, and gave it to the Earl of *Moriton*, under whom it was held by one *Nigel*. From his Descendants it came at length into the Family of *Vesceys*, of whom *John de Vescey*,

Vesli, in the Reign of *Edward I.* gave to the Abbot and Convent of *Rufford* in *Nottinghamshire* this whole Lordship, with eight Oxgangs of Land in it, and the Advowson of the Moiety of the Church, which remained in their Possession, till the Dissolution of that House, when it was granted by King *Henry VIII.* to the Earl of *Sbrowsbury*, from whom it hath descended to the Family of the *Howards*, in which it now remains.

The Church of this Town is a very fair Stone Building, but the Rectory consists of two Moieties, one of which *John de Vesli* (as is abovesaid) gave to the Abbey of *Rufford*, the other was given to the Convent of *Clarewell* in *France*, but was afterwards (when the Revenues of Priories alien were given to *K. Hen. V.*) appropriated to the Abbey of *Rufford* also. In the Year 1410, a perpetual Vicar was ordained in it; and one *Mr. Paldon* founded a Chantry on the Altar of *St. Crosse*, in this Church of *Rotherham*, but it is long ago suppressed.

In the twentieth Year of *King Edward IV.* *Thomas Scot*, alias *Rotherham*, (who was the last Clergy man who took his Name from the Place of his Birth, as our Antiquarians tell us) being then Archbishop of *York*, built a College here, and dedicated it to our Lord *JESUS*, placing therein a Provost, five Priests, six Choristers, and three Schoolmasters, to teach Grammar, Musick, and Reading and Writing; but this Foundation was suppressed with the Monasteries, and the Revenues taken from it. However, by the Bounty of the Lovers of Learning, and charitable Persons, here is founded a Grammar-School, and so many Charities have been given to the Church and Poor, viz. amounting to the yearly Value of One hundred and twenty Pounds, which have pretty well compensated that Loss.

Sheffield or *Sbeafield*, the chief Town of *Hallamshire* (of which we shall speak more largely under the Name *Hallam*, by and by,) is situate also on the River *Dun*: In Domesday-book it is call'd *Escafeld*, a Saxon Word, signifying a Field of

Trial or Examination, because the Inquiries for the great Court of the Lordship of *Hallam*, in all Probability, were made here. It was formerly the Demesne of *Hallam*, and though it was but a small Place at the Conquest, yet is now exceeding large, populous and flourishing, having the greatest Trade for Iron-ware of any Town in this County. The Family of *Furnivals*, being become Lords of this Manor, by marrying the Heir of the *Lovetots*, 2 *Joh. Thomas de Furnival* obtained a License 54 *Hen. III.* to make a Castle of his Manor-house: His Grandson *Thomas Lord Furnival* obtained a Charter 24 *Edw. I.* for a weekly Market here upon *Tuesday*, and a Fair on the Eve, Day and Morrow after *Trinity-Sunday*, with Free Warren throughout all his Demesne Lands in this Lordship.

Leland observes, That great Numbers of Smiths and Cutlers lived in those Parts, when he wrote, which was in the Reign of *King Henry VIII.* but when he mentions their Burning of Sea-coal, he is in an Error, Coal pits abounding all over this Neighbourhood, and it being impossible to bring any Quantity of Sea-coal hither: [Nor doth that Historian mean, that Coal was brought to them by Sea, but that they burnt such Coal, as was carried to other Places by Sea, and not Wood.]

The Cutlers of *Hallamshire* are a Corporation, made so by Act of Parliament, and have sundry eminent and valuable Privileges. They are said to be in Number Six hundred, who are termed *Master Cutlers*, each of whom gives a particular Stamp to his Wares. The Corporation chooseth yearly a *Master-Cutler*, and other Officers. It is judged, that no less than Forty thousand are employed in the Iron Trade in *Hallamshire*.

The Church of *Sheffield* was built about the Reign of *King Hen. I.* and the Revenues of it were appropriated to *Wirksope Abbey* in *Nottinghamshire*. The Living is a Vicarage, of which *William Jessop, Esq;* is Patron. The Fabric

brick of it is very large and handsome: In the Chancel is the Burial-place of the Earls of *Shrewsbury*, where many of that Noble Family lie interred. *George* Earl of *Shrewsbury* was buried there in 1538, and his Grandson *George*, who died in the Year 1590, has a noble Monument there, which he erected for himself in his Life-time. The Inscription in *Latin*, too long to be transcribed, is set down at Length in *Sir W. Dugdale's* Baronage. But the Date of the Day and Year of his Death is there wanting, yet hath since been fixed to *Novemb. 18. 1598.* *Gilbert* his Son succeeded him in his Earldom, and died 14 *Jac. I.* and was buried with his Ancestors in this Church.

By an Act of Parliament 1 *Edw. VI.* for dissolving Chantries, &c. certain Lands given to superstitious Uses fell to the Crown, which were begged by *Francis*, then Earl of *Shrewsbury*. In the first Year of *Queen Mary*, the same Earl *Francis*, and the Inhabitants of *Sheffield* in Conjunction with him, put up a Petition to her Majesty, setting forth, That the Parish of *Sheffield* was so large and populous, that the Vicar without some Assistants, was not able to administer the Sacraments, nor perform the other Parts of Divine Service, &c. Whereupon that *Queen* incorporated twelve of the principal Inhabitants and their Successors for ever, by the Stile and Name of *The twelve Capital Burgesses of Sheffield*; and gave them the Lands and Rents, that had been assum'd by the Crown, with a Power to elect and ordain three Priests to assist the Vicar, and to assign to each of them such a Maintenance, as they should think proper, and to apply the Remainder of the said Rents towards the Reparations of the Parish-Church (when needful), Bridges, common Ways, and Maintenance of the Poor. Since this Settlement hath been made, there have been two Chapels built at *Attercliff* and *Ecclesfield*, two Hamlets in this Parish, which are supplied on *Sundays*, each of them by one of those Assistants, and the third

helps the Vicar of the Town in the Parish-Church, where they all three, in their Week, read Prayers every Day in their Turns successively.

King *James I.* founded a Free Grammar School in this Town, and appointed thirteen School-burgesses to manage the Revenue, and nominate the Master and Usher of it. *Gilbert* Earl of *Shrewsbury* by his Will, bearing Date 1616, 14 *Jac. I.* founded an Hospital for twenty poor Persons, ordering his Executors to endow it with no less, than 200 *l.* a Year, which was accordingly erected, and performed by his Great Grandchild *Henry* Earl of *Norwich*, with a Salary for a Clergy-man to read Prayers to them twice a Day, who is to have the Title of *The Master of the Hospital*. There have been also many more considerable Benefactions to the Church and Poor of this Place, which we forbear to particularize in, to avoid Tediousness. A large and handsome new Church has been lately built by the Benefactions of several of the Townsmen, and many of the Neighbouring Nobility and Gentry.

The Manor of this Town is of a very large Extent, *Hansworth*, *Ecclesfield* and *Bradfield*, as well as *Sheffield*, belonging to it. There is a Court kept every three Weeks, and the Lord of the Manor hath a Prison here, and these peculiar Marks of Jurisdiction; *Sac, Soc, Toll, Theam, Infangthefe* and *Utsangthefe*, are here enjoyed, but have been anciently called in Question; for 7 *Edw. I.* *Thomas* Lord *Furnival* was summoned by a *Quo Warranto* before *John de Vallibus*, and other Justices Itinerant, to shew his Title to the Jurisdiction and Liberties, that he claimed and exercised in *Hallamshire*; to which he answered, That he enjoyed them as his Ancestors had done ever since the Conquest; he might have answer'd, As the Owners of *Hallamshire* had done before. He was better-natur'd on this Occasion, than the Earl of *Warren* was the Year after; for he drew his Sword upon the Writ, saying, He held his Land by the Sword, and

and by it he would make good his Tenure.

Just at the Entering of the *Dun* into the Parish of *Sheffield* stands the Seat of *George Bamforth*, Esq; called *High house*, near which is an excellent Spring, which being conveyed by leaden Pipes into the Town of *Sheffield*, furnishes the Inhabitants with Water at a moderate yearly Rent. There is also within this Parish a Furnace and Forge for making Iron.

See Tickhill in the Letter T, among the Villages.

The Villages.

Aldwark, a Village situate upon the River *Dun*, about a Mile distant from *Rotberam*, Northward, which *Mr. Hopkinson*, in his MS. of the *Yorkshire Gentry*, saith, *William the Conqueror* gave to *Reginald Oldwerke*, a Norman, that came over in his Army with him. But he seems to be in a Mistake, for there is no Mention made of such a Name in any of the Catalogues of such as attended him: But however that was, this Manor is supposed to have passed in Succession from *Oldwork* to *Wallis*, from him to *Clavell*, and so to *Fitz-Williams*, and from them to *Foljamb*, in whose Family it now is; for *Francis Foljamb*, Esq; is the present Owner of this Lordship, and hath built himself a very handsome House here, fronted with *Rock-Abby* Stone, and having a beautiful Descent, with pleasant Gardens to the River, affords a very agreeable Prospect to the Traveller, and all Strangers.

It is within the Parish of *Ecclesfield*, though it be four Miles distant from that Town, and entirely cut off from it by other intervening Parishes. It is therefore probable, that this Lordship belonged to the Person, who was Lord of *Ecclesfield*, and built the Church there, and joining this Lordship of *Aldwark* to the Parish of *Ecclesfield*, settled the Tithes of it upon that Church, as was usual in those Times. For, according to the common Opinion, it was lawful for any one to give his Tithes to what

Church he pleased, till that Practice was restrained by the Council of *Lateran*, *An. Dom. 1215.* by which it was enjoined, That the Tithes of every Parish should be paid to it's own Minister, where they arise. *Sir Edw. Coke*, in his *Institutes*, p. 641. saith, That he could find no such Decree of that Council, and therefore thinks, that it was settled by a Decretal of Pope *Innocent III.* But *Mr. Nelson* asserts, That Parochial Tithes were paid to the Parish Priest, where they arose, long before this, because Pope *Adrian IV.* in 1144, (which is seventy-one Years before the *Lateran* Council) ordered the Monks of *Boxley* to pay Parochial Tithes, as fully as they had done before they came to that Parish. This could not be ordered in the Year in which *Mr. Nelson* places it, for *Adrian IV.* did not enter upon the Pontificate till the Year 1154, which leaves the Point obscure.

The Truth is, The Original and Bounds of Parishes were in those ancient Times very confused and unsettled. The Normans took great Liberties in disposing of their Tithes to any Church or Monastery they would, without any Regard to the Parish Priest, to whom they seemed of Right to belong; and for these Reasons *Aldwark* may be supposed to become a Member of the Parish of *Ecclesfield*; and many Clergy-men in different Parts of the Nation do now receive Tithes out of other Parishes than their own.

Aston, a Village situate on the South of *Rotberam* about four Miles. Before the Conquest *Leoff* the Saxon, was Lord of *Aston*, but the Conqueror dispossessing him, gave it with several other Manors to the Earl of *Moriton*, under whom *Richard* held it, whose Posterity assumed the Name of *De Aston*. *Richard* the Son of *Robert de Aston*, and *John* the Son of *Matthew de Aston*, gave the Monks of *Nossell* in this County, a Place upon the *Rosber*, called *Canon-shorp*. In the Reign of *Edw. II.* *William de Melton*, Archbishop of *York*, being unwilling to die an Infidel (as *Dr. Fuller* speaks) by not providing

viding for his own Family, purchased this Lordship (but of whom we find not) and, in Kindness to his Relations, gave it to his Brother's Son, whose Descendants became of Note in this County; for *William de Melton* was High Sheriff of *Yorkshire*, 14 *Rich. II.* and Sir *John Melton* bore the same Office, 32 *Hen. VI.* and 12 *Hen. VII.* He died in the Reign of King *Hen. VIII.* and lies interr'd in *Aston Church*. He left no Heir Male; whereupon *Dorothy*, his Daughter and Heir, marrying to *George Lord D'arcy*, Son of *Thomas Lord D'arcy*, who was beheaded 30 *Hen. 8.* for being engaged in the Rebellion, called *The Pilgrimage of Grace*, carried this Lordship, with the Rest of the Estates of the *Meltons*, into the Family of the *D'arcys*. He was restored in Blood, 2 *Edw. VI.* with the Title of *Lord D'arcy*, to himself and the Heirs Male of his Body. To him succeeded *John Lord D'arcy* of this Place, who died without Issue Male, in 1635. 12 *Car. I.*

The present Earl of *Holderness* is Lord of this Place, and hath a good Seat in it. The *D'arcys*, or *De Arcis*, are a very ancient and honourable Family. They came into *England* with the Conqueror, and *Norman D'arcy*, that attended him thither, had thirty-three Lordships in *Lincolnshire*, of the immediate Gift of that King. His Descendants have, from Time to Time, filled the highest Posts in the Kingdom; as Justice of *Ireland*, Stewards of the King's Household, Embassadors to diverse Kings, &c. all which Trusts they discharged with Honour and Reputation.

The Church of this Place is very ancient, being mentioned in the general Survey, called *Domesday-Book*. It is a Rectory, and the Advowson belongs to the Earl of *Holderness*.

Bradfield, a Chapelry in the Parish of *Ecclesfield*, is divided into several other Chapelries, as *Bolstertone*, *Middop* and *Stanington*, of which the first has obtained several Benefactions; as has also the Chapel of *Bradfield* itself, which is of great Antiquity. In the Reign

of King *John*, *Girald de Furnival* gave it, with all its Appertinences, together with an Ox-gang of Land, in the Common Field at *Stanington*, and a third Part of *Bradfield-mill*, to the Monks of *Wirkfop* in *Nottinghamshire*, where his Family were many of them buried.

Brampton, an Hamlet in the Parish of *Wath*, where one *Mr. Ellis* lived, who dying about the Year 1715. left 130 *l. per Ann.* to Charitable Uses, which we mention as an Example of Charity for others to imitate.

Brodsforth, called in *Domesday-Book*, *Brodsuorde*. It formerly belonged to the *Wentworths*, but was sold by them to the Lord *Kinoul*, who has a very pleasant Seat here. This Place is remarkable for the Goodness and great Quantities of Lime burnt here, and fetch'd from thence twenty Miles round.

Broomhall, the Seat of *William Jessop*, Esq; one of his Majesty's Judges for *Wales*. His Father, being a Lover of Curiosities, was a great Assistant to *Mr. Willoughby*, in composing his *Ornithology*, or, History of Birds. His Father-in Law is created Baron of *Darcy*, in *Ireland*, with Remainder to his Grandson *Mr. Jessop*, Jun. who hath thereupon taken the Name of *Darcy*.

Coningsburgh, a Town situate near the *Dun*, a little Mile beyond *Strafford-Sands*. It was a Place of Note among the *Britains*, who called it *Kaer-Conan*, which signifies, in their Language, the City of a King. *Caesar* observes, in his Commentaries, that the Cities of the *Britains*, were only Woods encompassed with Mud-Walls and Ditches, as this perhaps was. *Matthew of Westminster* relates that *Aurelius Ambrosius* defeated the Saxons near this Place, upon this Occasion; the *Britains* being oppressed by the *Picts*, *Scots*, and other Northern Nations, invited the Saxons over to their Assistance, who observing the Laziness of the *Britains*, and the Fertility of their Country, were unwilling to return to a worse, from whence they came, and so took up Arms against their Allies, pretending they were not paid according

to their Agreement, and made terrible Havock of the Inhabitants. *Gildas* gives us a very melancholy Account of the Posture of the *British* Affairs at this Juncture. Man, Woman and Child, Clergy and Laity, were murdered, without any Distinction, till *Aurelius Ambrosius* having gathered an Army of such Stragglers as had escap'd them, gave the *Saxons* Battle, and a terrible Overthrow in *Maishelly-field*, in the Year 487. *Hengist*, their General, with the Remnants of his Army, fled to *Caer-Conan*; upon which *Aurelius*, by Circular Letters, invited all the *Britains*, who were able to bear Arms, to join him, designing at one bold Stroke to expel and destroy those Heathen Ravagers out of his Country. In 489. both Armies joined Battle, near the River *Don*, and the *Saxons* were vanquished, *Hengist* being taken Prisoner. After the Fight, *Aurelius* marched to *Caer-Conan*, where by the Advice of *Eldad*, Bishop of *Gloucester*, *Hengist* was beheaded: The Inhabitants shew his Grave to this Day, before the North Gate of the Castle.

In a few Years after this, the *Saxons*, becoming Masters of that Part of *Britain*, which is now called *England*, changed the Names of most Towns, and gave them such Names as were intelligible to themselves; and accordingly *Caer-Conan* was changed to *Cyning*, or *Coning-Burgh*, i. e. *King's Town* or *Fort*. Its Jurisdiction over 28 neighbouring Towns, proves the Figure it made among the *Saxons*. It is probable it was then a Castle Guardant, and was garrisoned, maintained and supported by the Inhabitants of the Towns under its Jurisdiction. *Harold* was Lord of it at the Conquest; but whether in his own private Right only, or as then King of *England*, is uncertain. The Conqueror gave it to *William de Warren*, with all the Privileges and Extent of Jurisdiction it had before. It continued in his Name and Family to the Reign of King *Edward III.* when *John*, Earl of *Warren*, settled it, with other Lands, upon his Mistress, *Maud de Nereford*, during her Life; and after her Decease,

upon *John* and his Issue Males; and for want of such Issue, upon *Thomas* and his Issue Male; which said *John* and *Thomas de Nereford* were his Sons, by the said *Maud*.

It came at length to the Crown, where it continued many King's Reigns, till King *James II.* granted it to the Lord *Dover*, and it is now possessed by *Edward Cooke, Esq.* The Ruins of the Castle are yet standing, and many ancient Coins, have at several Times been dug up in the Fields adjoining.

The Church is a Vicarage of no great Value, in the Gift of the Archbishop of *York*, the Rectory having long ago been given by *William de Warren* to the Priory of *Lewes* in *Sussex*, which was of his Foundation.

Having said so much of the Antiquity of this Place, its Jurisdiction and other Privileges, we cannot but beg the Reader's Leave to add something of its Situation, which is in such a pleasant Country as can scarce be equal'd in *England*, for its Fertility, and other unusual Circumstances: For if you make it the Center of a Circle, of about eight or nine Miles semi-diameter, it incloseth most of the Wapantake of *Strafford* and *Tickhill*, with Part of *Staincross* and *Osgodcross*, containing in that Compass,

Large Market-Towns,	N ^o 6
Villages,	120
Large Woods of Oak, some of 100 Acres, others beautifully cut into Walks.	
Iron Forges and Furnaces,	6 or 8
Many considerable Mines of Coal,	
Iron-Stone, Limestone, and Quarries of good Stone for Building.	
Large Stone-Bridges,	9
Water-Mills for grinding Corn,	40
Seats of Noblemen,	6
Seats of Gentlemen,	60
Parks,	15
Navigable Rivers.	2
Besides many small Brooks.	
<i>Cowley</i> , now an obscure Place, but formerly the Seat of the <i>Mountneys</i> , a Family of good Note in these Parts, but now extinct.	

Crookbill

Crookbill is a pretty new House within this Parish of *Coningsburgh*, the Seat of *William Woodyear*, Esq.

Ecclesfield, a very large Parish, containing no less than six Manors in the *Saxon* Times. The River *Dun* passeth through the Parish, though at some Distance from the Town. *William* the Conqueror gave it entire to *Roger de Buisley*, one of his Captains, from whose Posterity it passed to the Lord *de Vipont*, and after, through the Lords *Levetot*, *Furnival*, *Neuil* and *Talbot*, to the *Howards*, of whom the present Duke of *Norfolk* is now Lord of it.

The Church of *Ecclesfield* is a large Building: The great Tithes of it were appropriated to the Abbey of *St. Wandragsillus*, in *Normandy*, under whom there was a Cell of Friars alien in this Town; but the Parliament of *Leicester* held under King *Hen. V.* dissolving all the Houses belonging to foreign Monasteries that were not Conventual, this Rectory was given to *St. Ann's* in *Coven-*
try, and after the Dissolution, was granted to the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, whose Ancestors had, for some time before, been in Possession of the Manor; for *Elizabeth*, Relict of *John* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, had this Lordship, with some other Estates assigned for her Dowry, 39 *Hen. VI.* The direct Line of this Noble Family failed in *Gilbert Talbot*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*, who dying in 1616. 14 *Jac. I.* left three Daughters his Heirs, *Mary*, *Elizabeth* and *Aletheia*, which last having a third Part of the Tithes of this Town, for her Inheritance, gave it to the Vicar of *Ecclesfield* and his Successors for ever. This Church and Poor have had several other Benefactions at Times. At *Chapel-Town*, in this Parish, is a Furnace, and at *Waddesley* a Forge for making Iron. *Barnes-Hall* also in this Place, was anciently the Seat of Sir *Richard Scot*, who built and endowed an Hospital near it with 30*l.* a Year. He was descended from *George Scot*, Cousin German to *Thomas Scot*, alias *Rotherham*, Archbishop of *York*,

and Chancellor of *England*, in the Reign of *Edw. IV.*

Hallam, a little Village, not far from *Sheffield*, a Place of great Note in ancient Times, though now much declined. It gives the Name to the Corporation of Cutlers, and to a large Tract of Land, called *Hallamshire*. In *Domesday-Book* it is said to be a Manor with sixteen Beruites, and to have twenty Carucates of Land assessable to the *Danegeld*, or Publick Tax. Earl *Walef* had the Court. There may be twenty Ploughs. *Roger* held the Land of the Countess *Judith*: He hath here two Carucates, and thirty-three Villains, who have twelve Carucates and an Half. There are eight Acres of Meadow, a Pasturable Wood four Acres long, and as many broad. The whole Manor contains ten Leagues in length, and eight in breadth. In the Time of King *Edward* the Confessor, it was valued at eight Marks of Silver, now at forty Shillings.

It is probable that Earl *Walef* is the same with Earl *Waltheof*, who married *Judith*, the Niece of *William* the Conqueror, and was by him made Earl of *Northumberland* and *Huntington*, and had many Estates in different Parts of *England*. He was a Person of great Courage and Conduct, much in Favour with King *William*; but being drawn into a Conspiracy by *Roger*, Earl of *Hereford*, and some other disaffected Nobles, to expel the King, he was imprison'd and beheaded (*Judith*, his Wife, no Way labouring to prevent it, as she ought, and might have done) at *Winchester*. *Ingulphus* gives him an advantageous Character, and acquits him of the Crime for which he suffered, saying, He was so Consciencious that he would not retain any thing in his Possession, that belonged to the Church. He blames *Judith*, and says, she was desirous of another Husband, and for that Reason accused *Waltheof* to her Uncle, and was the Cause of his Death; but being disappointed in her Expectations, she continued

tinued a Widow, and was Penitent for her Crime.

Roger de Buissly bought Judith's Interest in Hallamshire. He left one Son only for his Heir, who died without Issue. After his Death a considerable Part of his Estate, particularly Hallamshire, fell to Roger his Tenant, whose only Daughter and Heir Emma, was married to William Lovetot, in the Reign of King Hen. I. They founded the Priory of *Wirksope* in Nottinghamshire, and Richard, their Son, confirmed his Father's Gifts to it; but Heirs Male failing in William, his Grandson, who left only one Daughter and Heir, Maud, she, in the Reign of King John, marrying to Gerard de Furnival, carried all this Country of Hallamshire to him. They gave a third Part of the Tithes, Oblations, Obventions, and the Glebe of *Sheffield Church*, to the Abbey of *Wirksope*, where several of their Successors were buried. In this Family it continued till the latter End of King Edw. III.'s Reign, when William de Furnival, leaving his only Daughter, Joan, his Heir, it was, by her Marriage with Sir Thomas de Nevil, Brother to Ralph, Earl of Westmorland, 7 Rich. 2. translated into his Family, who became thereupon Lords Furnival, and Lords of Hallamshire. He had no Issue Male, but left two Daughters, Maud and Joan, his Coheirs, of which Maud, the eldest, marrying the famous Sir John Talbot, (afterwards Earl of Shrewsbury) carried this Country of Hallamshire to him, as Part of her Fortune. He was summon'd to Parliament, 11 Hen. IV. by the Name of John Talbot of Hallamshire, and was afterwards made Lord Furnival, and at length Earl of Shrewsbury. This Estate continued in his Family to the Reign of King James I. when Thomas, Earl of Arundel, marrying Aletheia, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury, became, in her Right, Lord and Owner of this Shire, and from him it is descended to the Duke of Norfolk.

Hoyland is one of the Hamlets in the

Chapelry of *Wentworth*: In it is a new Building, lately erected for a Chapel, by Mr. Townsend and his Sisters; but we do not hear that it is, as yet, endow'd or consecrated. There is also a Charity School erected in this Hamlet, but we have no particular Account of it.

Hooton Roberts, a Lordship anciently belonging to Sir Robert de Hooton, whose Daughter and Heir being married to Wentworth of Wentworth Wood-house, transferr'd this Lordship to that Family. It is now one of the Seats of the Lord Malton. This Manor is remarkable for having in it a Quarry of extraordinary Stone, and also for affording Lime and Coal.

Kiveton, a Village about a mile distant from *Aston*, where is one of the principal Seats of Peregrine Osborne, Duke of Leeds. It was built by the first Duke of that Name, viz. Sir Thomas Osborn, Lord High Treasurer to King Charles II. a Nobleman of great and distinguished Abilities. It is a good House, situate in a wholsom Air, enjoys a fine Prospect, and is adorned with pleasant Gardens, and a large Park.

Melton on the Hill, so called from its lofty Situation, from which may be seen the two Minsters of York and Lincoln. The Lordship of it, at this Time, belongs to John Fountain, Esq; who has a delicious Seat and Park here.

Melton West, a Village only remarkable for being the native Place of William de Melton, Archbishop of York, in the Reign of Edw. II. He had been Provost of *Beverley*, and a Prebendary of York. He succeeded Archbishop Greenfield in the See, 11 Edw. II. Godwin de Prasul gives him the Character of a good Prelate, and says, He was eminent for his Charity, Hospitality, Chastity, Fasting and Prayer, careful of the Rights and Dues of the Church, and yet kind to his Tenants. He was Lord Treasurer and Lord Chancellor of England. He died in 1340. and was buried

ried in his own Cathedral, near the Font.

Mexburgh, probably the *Maisbilly* of *Matthew of Westminster*. *Aluric Fitz-Swain* gave this Town (and the Moiety of the Church) to the Monks of *Nostell*. It is written in that Donation *Machefburgh*.

Ravensfield, or *Ransfield*, a Village distant about a Mile from *Hooton Roberts*, where is the Seat of *Wardle-George Westby*, Esq. It is a beautiful Situation, and hath been many Generations in his Family.

Rawmarsh, called by the Saxons, *Robemersh*, from a Cross placed upon some marshy wet Land, near the River *Dun*, where probably this Town once stood, though now it be pleasantly seated upon a rising Ground. *William* the Conqueror gave the Manor of it to *Walter D'aincourt*, one of his renown'd Captains, with other Lands, in this and other Counties. It continued in his Family to the Reign of King *Hen. IV.* when *John Deincourt* died seized of the third Part of the Town of *Rawmarsh* or *Rothmershe*, and leaving it to his Son *William*, then but three Years old, though he lived to be married, yet having no Issue, his two Sisters *Margaret* and *Alice*, became his Heirs, and were married soon after; *Margaret* to *Ralph*, Lord *Cromwell*, and *Alice* to *William*, Lord *Lovell*; but we find not to which of them this Manor fell, upon the Partition. About the 16 *Rich. II.* Part of this Lordship was given to the Chapel of *St. Mary's* in *Southwell*, in *Nottinghamshire*. This Town is Famous for Earthen Ware made here, and for the white Wheat its Fields produce.

The Church here is a Rectory, and the King is the Patron of it. One *Adam* of *St. Mary's*, (we suppose) of *Southwell*, endowed it with the Tithes of his Pasturable Woods in this Parish.

Sandbeck, a fine Seat of *Sir Thomas Sanderfon*, which, if we consider the beautiful Lawn before the House, and the Extent of the adjoining Woods, remarkable for the Improvements of Art, as

well as for the Bigness and Goodness of the Trees, may vie with most Places, with regard to its Situation. The Manor of this Town was given by *Idonea*, the Relict of *Robert de Vipont*, and Daughter and Heir to *John de Buisley*, to the Monks of *Roche Abbey* in this County.

Sprotburgh, mentioned in *Domesday-Book* by the Name of *Sproteburgh*, among the Lands of *Roger de Buisley*, who had of the Conqueror's Gifts, forty-nine Manors in this County. Here is a magnificent Seat, belonging at this Time to *Mr. Copley*, but anciently to the Family of *Fitz-Williams*, of whom *William Fitz-Williams* had his Residence here, in 29 *Edw. I.* and *Sir Richard Fitz-Williams* was High Sheriff of this County, 6 *Edw. IV.* and his Successors continu'd Proprietors of it and many other Estates in this County, till Issue Male failing, they passed by the Heirs General, to the Family of *Foljamb*. From these *Fitz-Williams* (as *Mr. Camden* tells us) are descended the *Fitz-Williams*, Earls of *Northampton*, and the Lords *Fitz-Williams* of *Ireland*. *Mr. Hopkinson*, in his Pedigrees of the *Fitz-Williams*, saith, that *William Fitz-Williams* came into England with the Conqueror, and was Marshal to that Prince. Their Family was much given to Hospitality, as appeared from a Cross erected in the High Street of *Sprotsburgh*, with these Lines engraven on a Plate of Brass, fix'd thereon;

*Who so is Hungry, and list well to eat,
Let him come to Sprotburgh for his
Meat;
And for a Night, and for a Day,
His Horse shall have both Corn and Hay,
And none shall ask him, when he goes
away.*

It was pulled down in 1520.

Near this Town one *Mr. Brooksby* observes great Banks to be cast up, and run several Miles Northward, which are not ancient Boundaries, as some suppose, but the Remains of the Roman

Roman Highway, called *Ikenild-street*, which crosseth the *Dun*, at a Ford, near *Mexburgh*, called *Strafford-Sands*, near

Strafford, which is a Saxon Name, derived from *Strate* or *Stræte*, i. e. a Way or Street, and *Ford*, a Passage over the Water; so that in *English*, *Strafford* is as much as to say, a Passage over the River *Dun*, upon the Roman Highway. It is surprising that none of our curious Antiquaries have found this out, though there appear not only these Marks of it here, but we shall shew it by and by, that there are likewise some Vestigia of it in *Watbwood*, near *Swinton*. *Strafford-Sands* are about a Mile and an Half further. As to the Town itself, we find that in *Domesday-Book*, there was a Place so called, which belonged to Earl *Alan*, Earl of *Britanny* and *Richmond*, who had 166 Lordships of the Conqueror's Gift, in this Shire, having married *Constance*, one of that King's Daughters. But whereabouts it stood, is very uncertain; for at this Day, we find no Footsteps of it, though it is not improbable that it was situate near this Place. The Wapentake, in which it was, still takes its Name from it, and an Earl his Title of Honour, viz.

Thomas, the eldest Son of Sir *William Wentworth*, Bart. He was Baron of *Newmarch* and *Oversley*, by Descent; and being a Person of extraordinary Accomplishments, King *Charles I.* soon become sensible how Serviceable he might be made to him in those distracting Times, and thereupon took him into his Favour, and after some time, created him Baron and Viscount *Wentworth*, and at length Earl of *Strafford*. He was executed on *Tower-hill*, May 12. 1641. for High Treason; but, as is thought, very unjustly.

William, his only Son and Heir, remain'd some Years under the Cloud of his Father's Misfortunes; but 17 *Car. II.* was restored to all his Father's Honours by that King's Letters Patent, and made a Knight of the Garter, his Father's Attainder being reversed by Act of Par-

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liament. He was twice married, but left no Issue; whereupon he gave the Bulk of his Estate to his Sister's Son, *Thomas Watson*, Esq, second Son of the Lord *Rockingham*, who changed his Name to *Wentworth*; but his Honours passed to the Family of Sir *William Wentworth*, Bart. his Uncle Sir *William's* Son, the next Heir Male, upon whom the Barony of *Raby* was entail'd, by *Thomas* Earl of *Strafford*. He had Issue, by *Isabella*, his Wife, several Sons, of which

Thomas, now Earl of *Strafford*, was the Eldest surviving at his Death. He inherited the Barony of *Raby*, as also of *Newmerch* and *Oversley*, by Descent, but was created Earl of *Strafford* by Queen *Anne*, in 1711. and made Knight of the Garter in 1712. He hath not any Issue Male, as far as we can understand.

Templebrough, a Village, where was formerly a Commandery of the Knights Templars. The Author of the Additions to *Cambden's Britannia*, saith, there was a Roman Fortification in this Place; and Mr. *Warburton*, in his Map of *Yorkshire*, marks it out as a Roman Station, undoubtedly upon a Mistake; for there is nothing in *Antoninus* that can suit this Place. It was nothing but the Remains of the Commandery, together with the evident Traces of the Roman Highway, called *Ikenild*, or *Ricknild street*, that led them into that Error. The Author of the Essay concerning the four great Roman Ways, printed at the End of the Sixth Volume of *Leland's Itinerary*, could not trace this Way further than *Monks-Bridge*, near *Eckington* in *Derbysire*; but at the same time observes, that *Higden* and others say, it goes thro' *Derby* and *Chesterfield* to *York*. It is plain that it comes from *Derby* to *Chesterfield*, from the Village *Stretton*, i. e. a Town on the Street, or Highway, which is thirteen Miles from *Derby*, and four from *Chesterfield*. It again breaks out at *Templebrough*, and is discernable in my Lord *Malton's* new Park, and may be further traced on *Hoover-common*, and in *Watb-wood*. Mr. *Brookesby* observes, that

Y y y

a great

a great Bank rises at *Sprotsburgh*, and continues several Miles in the great Northern Road to *York*. He takes these Banks for ancient Boundaries, cast up by the *Romans* or *Saxons*: But it is more probable that they are the *Vestigia* of the *Roman Highway*. However, as these Places are not mentioned in other Authors, the observing them here may at least direct curious and inquisitive Persons to examine this Conjecture, and see if this be not that ancient Work, whose Obscurity has perplex'd so many learned Antiquaries. About three Miles from *Sheffield* lies

Tickhill, a Market-Town about five Miles South of *Doncaster*, anciently fortified with a Wall and Castle. The Hundred in which it is, takes some Part of its Name from it, being called the Hundred of *Strafford* and *Tickhill*. It also gives Name to a noble Seignior, called *The Honour of Tickhill*, which has a large Extent of Jurisdiction, and to which a considerable Number of Manors owe Suit and Service. It is not expressly mentioned in *Domesday-Book*, though it be probable, that the Manors called *Dadestea*, *Stanton* and *Helgebi*, are the Place and Town, now called *Tickhill*. They are thus described in the Great Survey: In *Dadestea*, *Stanton* and *Helgebi*, *Elfi* and *Seward* had three Carucates of Land, assessable to the Tax: There may be eight Carucates. *Roger* now hath these in Demesne: There are seven Carucates. A Knight of his hath two Carucates and an Half. There are fifty-four Villani, i. e. Husbandmen, and twelve Bordarii, i. e. Cottagers, who have twenty-four Ploughlands, and thirty-one Burgenses, i. e. Merchants or Tradesmen, and three Mills rented at forty Shillings. There is a Priest and a Church, and two Acres of Meadow, a Pasturable Wood four Furlongs in length, and one in breadth. In the Time of King *Edward* the Confessor it was valued at twelve Pounds, now at fourteen. This is under the Hands of *Roger de Buisley*.

By this Description it seems to have been a Place of Figure in the *Saxon Times*. *William* the Conqueror gave to *Roger de Buisley* forty-nine Manors in this Shire, and fourscore and six Manors in *Nottinghamshire*, besides Lands in *Derbyshire*, *Leicestershire* and *Devonshire*. This great *Norman* chose this populous Place for his Residence chiefly: It seems to have taken the Name of *Tickhill* from a Mount, or Hill cast up and raised there, which remains to this Day, call'd by Mr. *Cambden*, *Moles Edita*. Upon this he built his Fortress and Castle, and made it his principal Seat, and his Castle and Honour of *Blithe* in *Nottinghamshire* dependent upon it, which he obliged to pay Suit and Service to his Castle and Honour of *Tickhill*. This *Roger de Buisley* left a Son and Heir of his own Name, who dying without Issue, in the Time of King *Hen. I.* this Estate, in all Probability, came into the Hands of *Jordan de Buisley*, Son of *Ernold*, Brother of *Roger*, who also came over into *England* with the Conqueror. This *Jordan* left a Son called *Richard*, whose Son *John* left a Daughter and Heiress of his Fortunes, named *Idonea*, who being married to *Robert de Veteri Ponte*, or *Vipont*, carried this Honour of *Tickhill* to that Gentleman, who was a great Baron in these Northern Parts. 15 Joh.

But though this Honour, and the Estates belonging to it, continued so long in the Name of *Buisley*, it appears by the Fines passed in 6 *Hen. III.* that *Alice*, Countess of *Augi*, or *Ewe*, Daughter of *Henry*, Son of *John*, Son of *Henry*, Son of *Beatrix*, Sister and Heir to the first *Roger de Buisley*, claimed this Honour of *Tickhill*, against *Idonea*, Daughter of *John de Buisley*, and her Husband *Robert de Vipont*; and that the said *Robert* and *Idonea* did release all their Right from themselves, and the Heirs of the said *Idonea*, to the Castle and Town of *Tickhill* (excepting six Knights Fees and an Half) to *Alice*, Countess of *Augi*. But there remain'd upon it a Payment of

177. 17 s. 10 d. to be made yearly out of twenty-three Knights Fees and an Half, to the Guard of the Castle of *Tickbill*, (every Fee paid 10 s. 8 d.) for the Meat of the Watchmen in the Castle. In the same Reign, *Anno* 29. the said *Alie* paid 60 l. 15 s. for sixty Knights Fees, and three Parts for the Honour of *Tickbill*.

This Honour, being afterwards vested in the Crown, by its passing from *John of Gaunt*, Duke of Lancaster, to whom King *Rich. II.* gave it, to King *Hen. IV.* it was leased out to his Subjects, and is now in the Hands of Sir *Thomas Sanderson*, next Brother to the Earl of *Scarborough*. The Priory was built by *William Clarel*. There is a School and *Maison de Dieu* in this Town.

The Church is a Vicarage: The Fabric of it is large and handſom; and the Patronage belongs to *Francis Foljambe, Esq.*

Thriburgh, a Village ſituate on the Bank of the River *Dun*, oppoſite to *Raumarſh*. It ſtands pleaſantly upon an Aſcent. The *Normanvills* were anciently Lords of it; but *Iſſue Male* failing in that Family, in King *Edw. III.*'s Reign, *Ralph Reresby* of *Reresby* married the Siſter and Heireſs of *Adam Normanvill*; and having obtain'd it, in her Right, made it the Seat of his Family, in which it continued till it was ſold, by Sir *William Reresby*, to *John Savile* of *Methely, Esq.*; who is alſo the Patron of the Living, which is a Rectory worth about 80 l. a Year.

Tinsley, or *Tinslow*, a pleaſant Village about two Miles diſtant from *Sheffield*, ſituate on the River *Dun*. In *Domeſday-Book*, under the Lands of *Roger de Buiſley*, it is written *Tirneſlaw*. It was given by *William the Conqueror* to *Roger de Buiſley*, but he ſurviving King *Hen. I.* and ſtanding firm to *Maud*, the Empreſs, his Daughter and Heir, King *Stephen* ſeiſed upon his Eſtates, and gave this Manor to one *Mairolls*, from whom it came to *Roger le Bret*; and from him, by Marriage, to *Wentworth* of *Wentworth Wood-houſe*, in whoſe Family it has con-

tinued many Ages. The original Grant from King *Stephen* to *Mairolls*, is ſtill in the Cuſtody of the Lord *Malton*, who is Lord of the Manor, and Patron of the Church, which was built and endowed by the Hon. Mr. *Wentworth*, his Lordſhip's Father.

Wath ſuper Dearn, a large Pariſh, extending four Miles from Eaſt to Weſt, and between two and three from North to South. It hath three Diviſions, viz. *Wath*, *Sewinton* and *Wentworth*, which we ſhall deſcribe in their Order. The Manor of *Wath* *William the Conqueror* gave to *Roger de Buiſley*, from whoſe Family it paſſed to the *Flemmings*, who became Lords of it. At preſent the Royalty is divided between the Lord *Malton* and Mrs. *Tolſon*. A little North of the Town runs the River *Dearn*, which *Leland*, by Miſtake, calls the *Tarn*. It is probable that the Pariſh takes its Name from the Ford over the ſaid River here, that being the Signification of the Word *Wath*. In the Wood, near the Town, appear the evident Marks of a Roman Highway, though it is not taken Notice of either by *Leland* or *Cambden*. We have called it *Ikenild ſtreet* above.

The Church is a Vicarage; and the Dean and Chapter of *Chriſt Church*, in *Oxford*, are the Patrons of it. It was anciently divided into three Portions; but they were afterwards united by *Walter Grey*, Archbiſhop of *York*, who alſo ordain'd a Vicar in this Church in 1410. The Rectory was then appropriated to the Hoſpital of *St. Nicholas* in *Pontefract*, from whence it paſſed to *Noſtell-Abbey*, and after the Diſſolution, was granted by King *Hen. VIII.* to *Chriſt Church* in *Oxford*. There is a Charity-School in this Town. The Hamlet of *Brampton*, in this Diviſion, is taken Notice of above.

Sewinton, which is the ſecond Diviſion in this Pariſh of *Wath*, is a pretty large Village, having a Chapel in it, which was repaired and endowed by the Hon. Mr. *Wentworth*, who was Lord of this Town and Manor; and from him it is deſcended to his Son, the Lord *Malton*. The third Diviſion of this Pariſh is

Wentworth, a large Chapelry containing several Hamlets. The Town is not small, and the whole Division contains about 200 Houses. It is mentioned in Domesday-book by the Name of *Wintworde*, but Mr. *Cambden* misplaces it upon the *Dun*, whereas it is almost three Miles distant from it. The Chapel is a Parochial Curacy worth about 70*l.* a Year. The Lord *Malton* is Patron of it. The Building is very decent, and in it are some ancient Monuments. The Benefactions given to the Curate and Poor of *Wentworth* by the Family of that Name, amount to upwards of Two hundred Pounds a Year. Nothing of Moment concerning this Chapelry occurs to our Knowledge, but what concerns the Family of *Wentworth's*, whose Descent and Seat here we think proper to describe.

The Family of *Wentworth* hath long flourished in this Place. They have been of the Degree of Knights for Six hundred Years, and were settled in this County four hundred Years before that, in all Likelyhood, in this Town; which as it is the ancient and chief Seat of the Noble Family; so from hence all others of this Name are descended, as appears by a Pedigree preserved here, drawn up by *William Flower*, Norroy, and approved by *Glover*, *Somerset* Herald, and since revised and approved by *St. George*, Norroy, of which this is a Part, viz.

Item, He is descended from *Margaret*, Dutches of *Somerset*, from whom his Majesty is descended.

The first of this Name, who was summoned to Parliament among the Barons, was *Thomas Wentworth*, Son of Sir *Richard Wentworth* of *Nettlested* in *Suffolk*, Knt. who was admitted there as a Peer Decemb. 2. 2*a* Hen. VIII. An. Dom. 1530. But before this, Sir *Henry Wentworth* of *Wentworth Woodhouse*, Knt. had been twice High Sheriff of this County, viz. 3. and 7 Hen. VII. Of the above-mentioned *Thomas* Lord *Wentworth* descended *Thomas* his Son and Heir, who had Summons to Parliament 6. *Edw.* VI. and

was Governor of *Calais* in that King's and Queen *Mary's* Reign. His Grandson *Thomas* was created by K. *James I.* in 1610. Baron *Wentworth* of *Nettlested*, and by King *Charles I.* Earl of *Cleveland*. His Son *Thomas* left no Issue Male, and so the Honours became extinct in that Branch of this Family, which we have shewed above were a Branch of the *Wentworths* of *Wentworth-Woodhouse*. In the Reign of Q. *Elizabeth*, Sir *Thomas Wentworth*, Knt. Ann. 24. and *William Wentworth*, Esq; were High Sheriffs of this County; and Sir *Thomas Wentworth*, Knt. and Bar. was High Sheriff 1 *Car. I.* all of this Place.

This last Sir *Thomas Wentworth* having been Knight of this Shire in the Beginning of the said K. *Charles I.'s* Reign, and having in many Things approved himself an able Minister of State, was made Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, and Earl of *Strafford*. While he bore the Lieutenantancy of *Ireland*, he much advanced the Trade and Welfare of that Nation, the Protestant Interest there, and Revenues of the Crown; into which Service he not only brought a stout Heart and an able Head, but an ample Fortune, transmitted to him from his Ancestors. His Son *William* succeeded him in his Honours, but having no Descendents in the direct Line, his Honours are extinct. Yet this Place is at present the Seat of the Right Honourable Sir *Thomas Wentworth*, Lord *Malton*, Knight of the Bath, Great Grandson to the afore-said Earl.

This noble Seat deserves a particular Description, which we shall attempt. In this Town stands *Wentworth-Woodhouse*, the ancient Seat of the above-mentioned Family of *Wentworths*. The House is situated on the Side of an Hill, defended from the North and West, but open to the South and East, towards which Quarters it commands a very extensive Prospect over a rich and beautiful Country: So that whether we consider the natural Situation, or the Improvements of Art, it is inferior to few Seats in *Great-Britain*.

The

The Gardens are large, and adorned with Obelisks, Statues, &c. having a large Green-house and Bathing Room, which are fenced with an *Ha Ha*, instead of a Wall. On one Side there is an uninterrupted View into the Park and Neighbourhood. These Gardens value themselves for two Beauties, rarely met with any where else, *viz.* a Grove of old Fir-trees, and a Mount of above an hundred Feet high perpendicularly measured.

The House itself hath large and convenient Rooms, and hath lately taken the Name of *Wentworth House*, an entire Front having been lately built to it, of Two hundred and fifty Feet in Length, by the present Owner the Right Honourable the Lord *Malton*, who has also inclosed a Park of about eight Miles in Circumference, beautified with a long Range of large Fish-Ponds, stored with Variety of Fish, Woods of Timber-trees of an uncommon Size, and with Plantations almost innumerable: Here is one fine Coppice-wood of an hundred Acres regularly pierced, and ornamented with Statues, &c. The Turfe of the Park is of a good Verdure, and the Soil fruitful. From the farthest End of the Avenue, that leads from this Seat towards *York*, to the farthest End of the Southern Avenue, is upwards of three Miles.

We are informed, that there are Designs on Foot to enlarge, and aggrandize this Seat in this Manner, *viz.* to build one grand entire Front of a very

beautiful Stone, with a Portico like that at the Lord *Castlemain's* at *Wansted* near *Bow*; the Columns to consist of three Stones only a-piece, each near nine Feet long, and three in Diameter, the Jambs, &c. of the Windows to be in single Stones, and the whole Extent of this principal Front (including the Offices already erected, and taking up 340 Feet) will be Two hundred Yards.

There have been also lately many Improvements added to the Park and Fish-Ponds; one whereof consisting of fourteen Acres of Ground receives a small Brook, which being conducted through a winding Cut for 600 Yards, falling down six Steps, is brought by a Canal of 300 Yards in Length into the Lake, and so affords a pretty Prospect of Water in the Park for near a Mile together; so that when the Building is compleated, *Wentworth House* may justly be number'd with the most magnificent Seats in *Britain*.

Wheatley, a Village situate upon the River *Dun*, about two Miles above *Doncaster* Northward, where is the Seat of Mr. *Cooke*, Son and Heir apparent to Sir *George Cooke*. But before the *Dun* leaves this Wapentake of *Strafford* and *Tickhill*, we ought to observe, that it is famous in History for that therein *Cadwalla* King of the *Britains*, and *Penda* the Pagan King of *Mercia*, in a bloody Battle slew *Edwin* the first Christian King of *Northumberland*, and Prince *Offride* his eldest Son, *An. Dom. 633.*

E A S T -

EAST-RIDING.

THE East Riding of *Yorkshire*, so called, because it is situate on the East Side of *York*, was inhabited in the Times of the *Britains* by the *Parisi*, as *Ptolemy* tells us, and in the following Times by the *Saxons* and *Normans*, as the other Ridings were. It is bounded on the East with the *German Ocean*, on the South with the *Æstuary* of the *Humber*, on the West with the Rivers *Derwent* for the greater Part, and *Ouse*, and on the North by the *German Ocean*, which almost touches the Spring of the *Derwent*, and so incloseth that Border.

This Riding hath in it Six Wapentakes, and Four Divisions, viz.

Wapentakes.

Buckroffe.
Dikering.
Holderness.
Hartshill.
Howdensher.
Ouse and Derwent.

Divisions.

Bainton.
Holm.
Hunsley.
Wilton.

But though we distinguish the Wapentakes and Divisions in this Table, we shall treat of them in the Alphabetical Order promiscuously, beginning with

I. *Bainton* Division, which lying in the Midst of the Riding includes the greatest Part of that mountainous Country, called *Yorkswold*, i. e. as some interpret it, *Yorkshire Hills*, though *pold* in the *Saxon* Language properly signifies

a large Plain without Woods; but let Custom prevail; we mention it only to shew, that the Chorography of this Division will be but short, because these barren Mountains are not much inhabited. The Fee of this Division, if it be a Bailiwick, is in the Crown, and is governed by the Sheriff and his Officers. It hath no Market-Town in it, and but a few Villages, which are these, viz.

Bainton, the chief Town of this Hundred, which takes its Name from it. It was the Lordship of *John de Grey* of *Rathfield*, 33 *Edw. III.* who then dying possessed of it, left it to *John* his Son, whose Posterity inherited it. To this Family it came by Marriage or Purchase from the Family of *Mauley*, who were in Possession of it in *K. Hen. III.*'s Reign; for *Peter de Mauley*, 3d. obtained a Charter of Free Warren of *K. Hen. Reg. 38*, for all his Demesne Lands here, and dying 3 *Edw. II.* left it to his Son and Heir *Peter* 4th, with the Advowson of the Church. *Peter* 7th of this Family, had this Lordship descended to him from his Ancestors, but leaving no Issue, his Sisters and Heirs carried his Estates into other Families; to which how they were parted, we find not, and so can give no farther Account of this Lordship, but what is above.

Driffeld Great and Little, between which the River *Hull* hath it's Rise, and falls into the *Humber* near *Hull*, which gives it its Name. This Village is remarkable for the Monument of *Alfred* the most learned King of the *Northumbrians*, and likewise for the many Barrows raised thereabouts. Towards the Declension of the *Saxon* Monarchy in the Reign of King *Edward* the Confessor



North Riding Hundreds	East Riding Hundreds
A Gilling West Wap.	N Buckrofs Wap.
B Gilling East W.	O Dickering Wap.
C Allerton Shire	P Holderness Wap.
D Langbargh Lib.	Q Ouse & Darwent Wap.
E Whiby Strand L.	R Howdensher W.
F Pickering Wap.	S Wilts Devi.
G Rydal Wapent.	T Baynton D.
H Bulmer Wapen.	V Holm Devi.
I Bunsford Wap.	W Hamfley De.
K Halykeld Wap.	
L Harg East Wap.	
M Harg West Wap.	



feſſor, *Morkar* the laſt Earl of *Northumberland* was poſſeſſed of it, as appears from *Domeſday-book*; but his Eſtates falling into the Conqueror's Hands, this with many other Lordſhips was given to *Hugh de Abrincis* his Siſter's Son, Earl of *Cheſter*, in whoſe Poſterity it continued, till *John Scot* the laſt Earl of *Cheſter*, (Son to *David* Earl of *Huntington* by *Maud*, the Eldeſt of the Coheirs of *Ranulph*, the ſtout Earl of *Cheſter*) leaving no Iſſue, his four Siſters were Coheirs, of which this Lordſhip (ſince divided) was upon the Partition allotted to *Margaret* the Eldeſt Siſter's Youngeſt Daughter, *Chriſtian*, by *Alan* Earl of *Galloway*, by Way of Exchange for the Lands belonging to the Earldom of *Cheſter*; for the King (*Hen. III.*) not thinking it fit, that ſo eminent a Dominion (to which ſome Regal Privileges belonged) ſhould be divided among Women, took the Earldom into his own Hands, and gave them other Lands of equal Value for them, of which this Lordſhip of *Driffield* was one. *Chriſtian* married *William de Fortibus* 3d Earl of *Albemarle*, and died without Iſſue, and her Inheritance paſſed to *Roger de Quincy*, Earl of *Wincheſter*, who married her other Siſter, *Helen*, by whom he had only Daughters, of whom we have no Account.

Eaſt-burne, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of the *Brus's* of *Skelton*, of which *Peter de Brus* 3d died poſſeſſed 55 *Hen. III.* and having no Iſſue, left it with his other Eſtates to his four Siſters and Heirs, of whom *Agnes* the Eldeſt, the Wife of *Walter de Fauconberg*, had this Manor for her Purparty, and other Lands. This *Walter* 8 *Edw. I.* procured that King's Charter for Free Warren in all his Demefne Lands here, and ſome other of her Eſtates. He had Summons to Parliament from 23 *Edw. I.* to his Death, which happened 32 *Edw. I.* when he left it with many other Eſtates to his Son *Walter*, from whom it deſcended to his Poſterity, who had alſo Summons to Parliament, till the Heireſs *Joan* carried it by Marriage to *William de Nevil*, who became thereupon, in her Right,

Lord *Fauconberge*, and ſat as ſuch in Parliament.

Leckinfield, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *Peter de Brus*, who gave it in Marriage with his Siſter *Iſabel* to *Henry Piercy*, upon Condition, that he and his Heirs ſhould repair to *Skelton* Caſtle upon every *Chriſtmaſs-day*, and lead the Lady of the Caſtle from her Chamber to the Chapel to Maſs, and thence to her Chamber again, and after Dinner with her to depart. *William* her Son inherited this and her other Eſtates, and left them to *Henry* his Son, who dying poſſeſſed of them, *Eleanor* his Wife ſurviving had this Manor, and ſome others of his Lands for her Dowry, which after her Deceafe returned to her Son *Henry*, who died poſſeſſed of it; but *Idonea* his Wife ſurviving, ſhe had it again for her Dowry. *Henry* her Heir inherited it after her Death, and left it to his Son *Henry*, who obtained a Charter for a weekly Market here upon *Tueſday*, and a Fair yearly on the Eve and Day of the Exaltation of the Holy Croſs, *September 14.* and the ſeven Days following; but the Market hath been long diſuſed, if not the Fair; how long it continued in the *Piercy's*, who afterwards became Earls of *Northumberland*, we can't diſcover, nor if it were alienated, when, or on what Account.

Lockington, the Lordſhip of *John de Hotbun*, whoſe Family being of great Antiquity in this Shire, he was ſummoned to Parliament among the Barons 8 *Edw. II.* He obtained of *K. Edw. III.* *Reg. 1.* a Charter of Free Warren for all his Demefne Lands in this Manor, and divers others in this County, and ſo left them to his Deſcendents.

Skoresburgh or *Scorborough*, the Seat of the abovementioned Family of the *Hottham's*, of whom *John de Hottham* was ſummoned to Parliament among the Barons, and obtained 1 *Edw. III.* a Charter of Free Warren in all his Demefne Lands, as well here as at *Lockinton*. His Poſterity continued in this County, tho' none of them were Lords after him; and *Sir John Hottham* and his Son, in the late Civil

Civil Wars between the King and Parliament, being Governors of the strong Magazine at *Hull*, denied the King Entrance into it, which was the Beginning of that War; yet afterwards being unwilling to submit to the Lord *Fairfax*, the Parliament's General, sent some Message to the Marquess of *Newcastle*, then lying before that Town, which was discover'd; and Sir *John* and his Son being betrayed by Sir *Matthew Boynton*, his Brother-in-Law, and taken, were carried to *London*, and there beheaded for High Treason, the Son the Day before the Father, that he might see the Execution, in 1644.

Warter, the Lordship and Estate of *Morkar*, Earl of *Northumberland*, in King *Edward the Confessor's* Days, as appears from *Domesday-Book*; but falling into the Conqueror's Hands, by his Rebellion, was disposed of by him, to his Norman Captains, of whom *Jeffery Fitz-Pain* seems to have been one. He settled his Residence in this Place, and founded a Priory of Canons regular here. He was succeeded by his Son *William*, who was surnamed *Tru but*, who had also his Seat here, though *Trusbut* was his Barony, from which he took his Name. He was a potent Man in King *Hen. I.'s* Reign, and highly in Favour with that King, for his Valour in defending *Bonville* in *Normandy*, against the Troops of *Jeffrey*, Earl of *Anjou*. He left Issue three Sons, *Richard*, *Jeffrey* and *Robert*, which two last were great Benefactors to the Priory here of their Grandfather's Foundation; for *Robert* gave to these Canons, the Church of *All Saints* at *Melton*, within his own Fee, and *Jeffrey* added so much to the Lands given to these Canons, by his Grandfather, that he was thereupon reputed to be the Founder of it by the Religious there. None of these Brothers left any Issue, and so their three Sisters were their Heirs, viz. *Rose*, married to *William de Ros*, *Hillaria*, who died unmarried, and *Agatha*, Widow of *William de Albini*, who also deceased without Issue; and so this Lordship, and their other Estates, came

all to *William de Ros*, who 32 *Hen. III.* paying a Relief of 100 Pounds, had the Livery of them.

Yorkwolds, an hilly Country, which in King *Edward II.'s* Days, was ravaged by the Scots as far as *Beverley*, which had suffered the like Fate, had the Inhabitants not ransom'd their Town with a good Sum of Money. These are all the Villages of this Hundred, and so we proceed to.

II. *The Wapentake of Buckcross.*

This Wapentake is bounded on the East with the Wapentake of *Dickering* and Division of *Bainton*, on the South with the Division of *Wilton*, on the West with the North-Riding of this Shire, and on the North with the same. The Fee of it is in the Crown, and Government in the Sheriff and his Officers. There is no Market-Town in it. The Villages are

Ackbam, famous only for an huge Mount, which *Radulphus Niger* tells us was in his Time called (as it is also by some at this Day) *Sivers*, from *Severus*, who dying at *York*, (where his Palace was) his Corpse was brought out after the Roman Manner by the Soldiers, and committed to the Fire here: And the Day was solemniz'd with Races by his Sons and Soldiers. His Ashes were preserved in a golden Urn, or a Vessel of *Porphyry* Stone, which was carried to *Rome*, and laid in the Monument of the *Antonines*. It is written *Acklam* in our Villares.

Auldby, which signifies in *Saxon*, an old Habitation, but now it is a little Village situate on the River *Derwent*, where some Remains of Antiquity are often met with; and upon the Top of the Hill towards the River, is found the Rubbish of an old Castle, which evidently shews, that it was the City *Derwentio*, mentioned by *Antoninus* in his Itinerary. It answers the Distance from *York*, which is seven Miles, very well, and

and therefore to it we may apply what we meet with in our Historians about it. The *Notitia* mentions a Captain over the Company of the *Dervensienses*, under the General of *Britain*, quarter'd there; and in the Time of the *Saxons*, it seems to have been the Royal Village, situate near the River *Dereventio*, (as *Bede* says) where *Eumer* (that Assassin, as *Bede* has it) made a Push, with his Sword, upon *Edwin*, King of *Northumberland*, and had run him through, if one of his Retinue had not interposed, and saved his Master's Life, with the Loss of his own. The Learned *Dr. Gale*, on the *Itin.* p. 24. makes it also the *Petuaria* of *Ptolemy*, which he supposeth to have been added by him; and the *Notitia* (where they speak of the *Peturiense Dervetione*) so distinguish this from the other *Derventio's*: And as it appears that neither *Ptolemy* nor *Ravennas*, who mention *Petuaria*, do say any thing of *Derventio*; so it is certain, that in *Ravennas* this *Petuaria* stands in the very Place that *Derventio* doth in *Antoninus*, i. e. between *Eboracum* and *Delgovitia*. And whereas the Termination *Varia*, doth always imply a Ford or Pass, it is plain there hath been such an one near this *Auldby*.

Burdsall, *Birdsal* or *Birstall*, the Lordship and Estate of *Stephen*, Earl of *Albemarle*, who in the Reign of King *Hen. I.* having perfected the Monastery of *Albemarle*, in *Normandy*, which *Adeliza*, his Mother, Daughter of *William* the Conqueror, had begun, gave to it, among many other Churches and Tithes in this Shire, those of *Birstall*, the Manor still descending to his Posterity.

Henry Burton, the Person, who in the late troublous Time, made such a Noise and Disturbance, was born in this Place. He was bred in *St. John's College*, *Cambridge*, and afterwards was Tutor to the Sons of *Robert*, Lord *Carey*, by whose Interest he was made Clerk of the Closet to Prince *Henry*, at first, and after his Death, to Prince *Charles*, who was afterwards King *Charles I.* While he was in this Office, he pretended to de-

monstrate, in a Letter to the King, that *Dr. Neile* and *Dr. Laud*, his daily Attendants, were Popishly affected, which disgusted the King so, that he removed him from his Service. About that Time, or soon after, he was made Minister of *Friday-street*, in *London*, where he preach'd and wrote so seditiously, that he was several Times brought before the Council-board, and High Commission-Court for it, and afterwards pillory'd and condemned to perpetual Imprisonment; from whence the Parliament, in 1640. released him, brought him in Triumph to *London*, restored him to his Benefice, and well rewarded him for his Losses. He wrote many Things virulent enough, yet grew more moderate before his Death.

Frithby is memorable only for a Stone-cross erected near it, where *Walter Especk*, the only Son of the famous *Walter Especk*, by a Fall from his Horse, was killed, to the great Grief of his Father, who was now destitute of an Heir for his great Estates; and thereupon consulting with his Uncle *William*, did by his Advice, make *CHRIST* his Heir, by erecting and richly endowing three Monasteries at *Kirkham*, which had been his Mansion-house, *Rievaulx* in this Shire, and *Wardon* in *Bedfordshire*; the two last for *Cistercian*, and the first for *Augustinian* Monks.

North-Grimston is memorable for the Gift of *Barnabas Oley*, M. A. to the Vicar of this Place. He had the Library of *Dr. Timothy Thurscrosse*, Vicar of this Place, left to him; and because he thought it, in some Measure, to belong to it, he gave it to *Mr. Marmaduke Flothers*, for his Use during Life, giving Security to the Town, that he would leave it safe to his Successors, Vicars of this Place; and so every Vicar to do successively, or else forfeit it to the Vicar of the poorest Parish within five Miles of *North-Grimston*.

Kirkham, the Lordship and Estate of *Walter Especk*, who had his chief Seat at it; but upon the Loss of his Son, as is abovesaid, he (as our Historian speaks),

Z z z

Pala

Palacia sua, thalamos suos & cellaria sua in servorum Christi habitacula commutavit, i. e. he turned his Palace here, with all its Furniture and Rooms, into Habitations for CHRIST's Servants. In his latter Time he became a Monk in his Monastery of *Rievaulx*, and there was buried, leaving his Estates to his three Sisters, *Hawise*, *Albreda* and *Adeline*; which last, being the Wife of *Peter de Pos*, had the Patronage of this Abbey and *Rievaulx*, and brought to his Family a vast Estate besides. *Kirkham* signifies the Place of a Church.

Knapton, the Lordship and Estate of *William*, Lord *Latimer*, who in 2 *Rich. II.* procured a Charter of Free Warren, in all his Demesne Lands here, and some other of his Lands in this County; and the next Year dying, left them and his other Estates, to *Elizabeth* his Daughter, then the Wife of *John Nevill*, of *Raby*, his Heir. This Village may receive some Honour from *William de Vespi*, a Kinsman of *Sir Warin de Vespy*, who was Lord Justice of *Ireland* in 1290, who was born here. In his Time King *Edw. I.* required of the Clergy of that Nation, a Tenth of their Spiritualties to defray his Debts (*viz.* thirty thousand Pounds Sterling) in redeeming his Nephew *Charles*, Prince of *Achaia*, &c. but they returned their Answer, That they would not grant it.

Lepington, rendered of Note only for giving the Title of Baron to *Robert Carey*, the younger Son of *Henry*, Lord *Hurston*, who being a Knight, was made Warden of the Marshes towards *Scotland*, 40 *Eliz.* and afterwards, in 19 *Jac. I.* was created Lord *Carey* of *Lepington*, and 1 *Car. I.* Earl of *Monmouth*, but dying without Issue Male 15 *Car. I.* his Honour became extinct. At the Foot of *York-wolds* (a Branch of which extends itself into this Hundred) there is found the Stone *Astroites*, mixed with the Clay dug up there. The Matter and Substance of them, if broken, appears like a Flint of a dark-shining Po-
liture. They are all Fragments either of one or more Joints; and being cal-

cined, would make (it is thought) a very strong and white Lime.

Montferrant, an old Castle, of which there are now only a few Ruins remaining. It was anciently, and in its flourishing Condition, the Possession of the *Fossards*, Men of great Honour and Estate in those Parts. But *William Fossard* of this Family, being in Ward to the King, and by him committed to the Guardianship of *William de Grossi*, Earl of *Albemarle* and *Holderness*, angered the Earl so much, by debauching his Sister, though he was then but very young, that in Revenge, he demolish'd this Castle, (which *Leland* says, in his Time, was so much ruined, that Bushes grew in the Place of it) and forc'd the young Gentleman to fly his Country: But after the Earl's Death he recovered his Estate, and left one Daughter and Heir, who married *Robert de Turnham*, by whom she had a Daughter nam'd *Isabel*, who marrying to *Peter de Malo Lacu* (or *Mauley*) brought him so great an Inheritance that his Posterity became famous Barons. There were eight Successions of Barons in this Family, all named *Peter*, of which the Family of *Fairfax* pretend they are descended from the last, by the Marriage of *Constantia* his Sister, and Coheir to *William Fairfax*, Esq. In all these Successions we do not find so much as the least Mention of this Castle; which shews that not only the Castle was razed, but the Memory of it lost almost.

Ridlington, now *Rellington*, the Lordship and Estate of *William* Lord *Latimer*, who dying 9 *Edw. III.* left his Estates and Honours to *William* his Son; but *Elizabeth* his Wife surviving him, had Part of this Manor assigned her, with other Lands, for her Dowry, which after her Decease returned to her said Son *William*, who in his Time was a great Man.

Skagglethorp, now *Shaklethorp*, the Estate of *Thomas Ughtred*, a Parliamentary Baron, and a Military Man, Constable of *Loughmaban Castle* in *Scotland*, who died possessed of it, with other Lordships,

Lordships, 3 *Hen. IV.* leaving them to *Thomas* his Grandson.

Skameston, or *Skamleston*, the Demesne of *William*, Lord *Latimer*, who 16 *Edw. II.* was made Governor of *York*; and having been summon'd to Parliament among the Barons from that Time to 1 *Edw. III.* died that Year possessed of this Lordship and many other Estates in this County, which he then left to his Son and Heir *William*, in whose Posterity they continued till 4 *Rich. II.* when another *William* Lord *Latimer* dying, left it, with many other Estates, to *Elizabeth*, the Wife of *John* Lord *Nevil*, of *Raby*, his only Daughter and Heir, in whose Posterity it remained till *John* Lord *Nevil*, dying without Issue, it came with his other Estates to *Ralph* Earl of *Westmorland*, his Brother, upon whom the Inheritance was entail'd.

Settrington is of Note for giving the Title of Baron to *Lodowick*, Son of *Esme* Steward, Duke of *Lenox*, descended of *Matthew* Earl of *Lenox*, Grandfather of King *James I.* who coming to the Crown of *England*, made him not only Steward of his Household, and Knight of the Garter, but advanced him to the Honour of a Baron of this Realm, *Reg. 11.* by the Stile and Title of Lord *Settrington* of *Settrington* in this Shire, and Earl of *Richmond*, of which Dignity we shall speak in its Place. He died 21 *Jac. I.* as he was going to the Parliament, without Issue; and though the Title of *Richmond* passed to his Kindred, this of *Settrington* became extinct, till it was revived by King *Cha. II.* who conferred the Honour of Baron of *Settrington* (and Duke of *Richmond*) upon one of his Natural Sons, *Charles*, whom he surnamed *Lenox*, *Reg. 27.* and the Heirs Male of his Body.

Sledmere, the Lordship of *Henry* Lord *Scroop* of *Bolton*, for which, and some other Estates, he procured a Charter of Free Warren in the Demesne Lands thereof, 14 *Ed. II.* He died 10 *Edw. III.* and left it, with other great Estates, to *William* Huson.

Towlthorp, the Lordship of *Thomas* Ughtred, a Military Man, and Chamberlain of *Loghmaban* Castle who dying on the Friday after *St. Martin*, in the Winter, left his Manor and several other Estates, to *Thomas* his Grandson, the Son of *William* his eldest Son, who died before him.

Westow, the ancient Seat of one Branch of the Family of *Idles*, a Name of Eminency in King *Edw. III.*'s Reign, when *Robert de Idle* held Lands of the King, as Mesne Lord. Their Name is *Dano-Saxon*, from *Ebel*, noble, or *Abal*, of a Noble Family.

III. *The Wapentake of Dicker*ing.

This Wapentake of *Dicker*ing is bounded on the East by the *German* Ocean, on the South by the Division of *Bainton* and the Wapentake of *Holderness*, on the West with the Wapentake of *Bucrofs*, and on the North with the *Derwent*, which riseth there, and the *German* Ocean, which almost meets the *Derwent*. The Fee of it is in the Crown, and Government in the Sheriff and his Officers. There are two Market-Towns in it, *Bridlington* and *Kilham*, of which first

Bridlington, or *Burlington*, a pretty large Town about five Furlongs in length, situate on a Creek of the Sea, where is a very safe Harbour for Ships. It is a Place of good Trade, and hath a plentiful Market weekly on *Saturday*, and Fair on ———. It derives all its Eminency and Repute, not from Things, but Men, of whom *Richard Boyle*, Earl of *Burlington*, is the chief. He was the Son of *Richard* Earl of *Cork*, and being remarkably Eminent for his great Loyalty to King *Charles I.* he, in Consideration of the Assistance and ready Supply by him seasonably given to that Prince, in the Time of his Distress, was *Reg. 20.* advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title

of Lord Clifford of Lansborough in this County. He still continuing his faithful Services to that King, to his Death, both in *England* and *Ireland*, and after that to his Son and Successor King *Charles II.* though in Exile, till his Restoration, was by that Prince soon after, for his Merits, created Reg. 16. 1664. March 20. Earl of Bridlington, or Burlington. He married *Elizabeth*, sole Daughter and Heir to *Henry* Earl of Cumberland, by whom he had *Charles*, commonly called Lord Clifford, who died in his Life-time, but left divers Children, of whom *Charles*, the eldest Son, succeeded him in this Earldom, and was the Father of *Richard*, the present Earl of Burlington. The most eminent Philosopher, *Robert Boyle*, Esq; was younger Brother of *Richard*, the first Earl of Burlington; and *Mary*, the late most Religious and Charitable Lady, the Countess of Warwick, was his Sister. Next to this Earl we may place *John de Bridlington*, famous for Piety and Learning, which is the truest Honour. He was bred at Oxford, and returning from thence, entered himself a Canon regular, in the Convent of Bridlington, where he was very Exemplary for Holiness. He was chosen Prior of that House twice; and as he refused it the first time out of Modesty, so he accepted it the second time, to avoid Peevishness, thinking that since Providence had so fairly called him to it, He would enable him to manage it as he ought. He in that Place acted the Parts both of *Martha* and *Mary*, being as provident to husband their Revenues, as devout in God's Service. There are some Prophecies in Rhythme, fathered upon him, still extant, but so ridiculous, that we may believe them falsely attributed to him. He is in those Parts reputed as a Saint, especially by Papists. He died in 1379. *Ætat.* 60.

Sir *George Ripley* was a Canon of the Monastery of this Place, where having continued some Time, he went over into *Italy*, and studied there twenty Years, turning his Searches to find the Philosopher's Stone; and it is said, that in

1470. he found it, as some collect from these Words in his Book, *Inveni quem diligit anima mea*. Returning to his native Country, and designing to repose his old Age in Ease and Quiet (the true Philosopher's Stone) he was dispensed with by the Pope, to leave his Canonry, and become a Carmelite Anchorite, at Boston, where he wrote twenty-five Books, of which the chief was his *Compound of Alchimy*; yet he beseeched every one that read his Books, and observ'd his Experiments there, from 1450. to 1470. either to burn them or afford them no Credit, as being written according to his Esteem, not Proof. He died Anno 1492. Some of his Works are published by *Elias Ashmole*, Esq; in his *Theatrum Chymicum Britannicum*.

Robert the Scribe, the fourth Prefect of the Canons Regular of this House. He took his Name from his great Dexterity in Writing, an Art very beneficial and commendable in that Age wherein he lived. *Erasmus* saith his Father Gerard got an handsom Livelihood by his Writing, but this our Scribe was not (as most of the Profession in his Time were) a Transcriber from Originals or Copies, but he left many Books of his own Writing to Posterity. He flourished about the Year 1180. and lies buried before the Door of the Cloyster of his Convent. To these we deservedly add

Mr. *William Husler* (Grandfather to Sir *William Husler*) who was a considerable Benefactor to this Town; and *William of Newborough*, who took his Name from *Newburgh*, an adjoining Village, where he was a Canon Regular, though he was born here. He from his small Stature was called *William* the Little. He was very Angry with *Jessy* of *Monmouth*, and taxes his *British Chronicle* as a continued Fiction, which he translated indeed, but from his own Brain, and by his own Invention; for he denied that there ever was such a King as *King Arthur*; which overthrows all the *Welsh* History almost. *Leland* much blames him for this ill Language,

as irreverent and uncharitable to a Bishop after his Death. Some accuse him of mere Revenge, in giving such Language to *Jeffrey*, because he could not (as he sought) succeed him in his See of *St. Asaph*. But as foully as *Jeffrey* mistook, he himself did not come much short of him, when he saith, That in the Place near *Battle-Abbey*, where the *English* were slain by the Conqueror, the Ground being wet with a small Shower, sweats Blood, which is a great Mistake; for it is no more than what is common in *Rutland*, where the Ground, after any sudden Rain, floweth with a reddish Moisture, far different from Blood. He flourish'd in King *John's* Reign, in 1200.

For the Repairing the Piers of this Haven, there were two Acts of Parliament made in the Reigns of King *William III.* Reg. 3. and King *George I.* Reg. 1.

Near this Town is a long Ditch, called *Earls-Dyke*, cast up by the Earls of *Holderness*, to confine and bound their Lands; and at no great Distance from it, is a little Promontory, which, with its Bent, makes a Creek called *Flamboy-head*.

Kilham, or *Killom*, another Market-Town, whose Market is weekly on *Thursday*, and Fair on *November 1.* It is seated in the *Woods*, and is near four Furlongs in length. The Lordship of this Town, in 37 *Edw. III.* was the Lordship and Estate of *Thomas Ughtred*, who that Year obtained a Charter of Free Warren, in all his Demesne Lands here, and some other of his Manors. At his Death, which happen'd 39 *Edw. III.* he left a Son named *Thomas*, to inherit his Lands; but this Manor was some way or other alienated before; for we find it in 48 *Edw. III.* in the Possession of *William de Thweng*, at his Death, when it, with his other Estates, descended (for want of Issue) to his three Sisters, but to which of them it was allotted, we find not.

Hannaby, noted in our Maps and Villages, for a Market-Town, but no Day

assigned for the Market. It is written in our Histories *Hundemanby* and *Humanby*, and it is said to be a Barony, and probably at that Time it was a considerable Market-Town, though since disused; for in King *Edw. I.'s* Reign, by an Inquisition taken at the Death of *Gilbert de Gant 4.* it was found that he held the Lordship of *Hundemanby* in this County by Barony; and likewise that upon the Marriage of *Gilbert* his Son, with *Lora de Baliol*, he settled it upon her for her Dowry. Again, in the Reign of King *Edw. III.* Anno 34. we find that this Lordship was in the Possession of *William de Kerdeston*, a Parliamentary Baron, who then died seised of it, in these Terms. *William de Kerdeston* died seised of the Manor of *Holagh* in *Ryth*, in *Swaldale* (Places not found in our Villages) Parcel of the Manor of *Hundemanby*; but it seems this Manor did not continue long in the Family of *Kerdeston*; for *John de Clifton*, who died at *Rhodes* 12 *Rich. 2.* was then in Possession of a third Part of this Manor, and left it to *Constantine* his Son, with his other Estates. We have preferred this Place before the other Villages of this Wapentake, and put it next the present Market-Town, because it was once such, and exceeds common Villages.

Anneis Burton, the Lordship of *Roger de Somerville*, who departing this Life 10 *Edw. III.* was buried in the Church here, leaving Sir *Philip Somerville*, Knt. his Brother and Heir, who dying without any Male Issue, left this Manor and his other Estates to his two Daughters and Heirs, both married, and so carried their Estates to other Families.

Boythorp, the Lordship and Estate of *William Lord Greystoke*, which he died possessed of 32 *Edw. III.* and left it, with many other great Estates, to *Ralph* his eldest Son, then but six Years old; and *Joan*, his Mother then living, who had for her Dowry an Assignment of this Manor, and many other Estates, which after her Death, in 48 *Edw. III.* he, making then Proof of his Age, had Livery

Livery of, doing his Homage, and so it passed to his Posterity.

Eston, the Lordship and Estate of *Nicholas de Meinil*, who, in Consideration of the Special Services done against the *Welch*, obtained of King *Edw. I. Reg. 6.* a Charter of Free Warren throughout all his Lands, and free Chase through all his Woods here, and in some other of his Manors in this Shire; but it seems that this Lordship, and those other Manors, were held of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, by performing the Service of *Pantler* on the Day of his Enthronization. He departed this Life 27 *Edw. I.* being then seized of this Lordship, and left them to his Son *Nicholas*; but this Manor afterwards was assigned to *Christian* his Relict, for her Dower. *Nicholas* died without Issue, and left this Manor and his other Lands, to his Brother *John*. His Posterity dying before him, these Estates passed to a far distant Relation, *Nicholas*, who obtained a Charter of Free Warren in all his Demesne Lands here, and left it to *Elizabeth* his Daughter and Heir, who marrying to *John Lord Darcy*, his Posterity by her inherited her Estates, viz. her Son *Philip Lord Darcy*, and his Heirs.

Filey, a small Village, taking its Name from a File; because as the Shore winds itself back from hence, a thin Slip of Land, like a small Tongue thrust out shoots into the Sea, such as the *Old English* called a File.

Flixton a little Village near the former, but more into the Land, is of Note for an Hospital built in the Time of King *Athelstane*, to defend Travellers from Wolves (as the Publick Records assert Word for Word) that they should not be devoured by them. This shews that in those Times, Wolves infected these Parts, which now are to be met with no where in *England*, no not so much as on the Borders of *Scotland*, although, in that Kingdom, they (and Wild Boars) were very numerous.

The happy Deliverance of this Nation from those voracious Beasts, is

ascribed to King *Edgar*, who imposed upon the Conquered *Welsh*, a yearly Tribute of 300 Wolves, before which Time there was no Defence against them allowed, but that every Nobleman hereabout had an Allowance from the King to keep Mastiff Dogs to keep Wolves out of their Territories, and other Wild Beasts, of which three are said to manage a Bear, and four a Lion.

Flamborough head, a little Promontory, which by its bending makes the Bay at *Bridlington*. It is called by the *Saxon* Authors *Fleamburg*, who write that *Ida*, the *Saxon*, who first subdued these Parts, landed here. Some think it took its Name from a Watch-Tower, in which were set up Lights for the Direction of Sailors into the Harbour. For the *Britains* still retain the provincial Word *Flam*; and the Mariners paint this Creek with a Flaming-head in their Sea-Charts. Others are of Opinion that this Name came into *England* out of *Angloen* in *Denmark*, the ancient Seat of the *Angli*, there being a Town call'd *Flamf-burgh*, from which they think the *English* gave it that Name, as the *Gauls* (according to *Livy*) named *Mediolanum* in *Italy*, from a Town of the same Name, which they had left in *Gaul*. The little Village, which stands upon this Promontory called *Flamborough*, hath given Original to another Family of the Nobility, who were called Constables of *Flamborough*, as the *Lacys* were denominated Constables of *Chester*. The Manor of this Place in the Confessor's Time, was the Estate of *Harold* Earl of the *West-Saxons* (afterwards King of *England*); and the Church here was given by *Hugh de Abvincis*, Earl of *Chester*, to the Monastery of *Whitby*, in Pure Alms.

Sir *John Puckering*, Knt. was born of his Father, a Gentleman of this Place, bred up in the Common Law, in which Profession he was so famous, that Queen *Elizabeth* made him her Serjeant first; and afterwards he was chosen Speaker in the House of Commons, and was at last made Lord Chancellor of *England*. Dr. *Fuller*, in his Worthies of this County, hath

hath presented us with a memorable Speech of his, made in the House of Lords, in the Year 1588. when the *Spanish* Invasion was expected, to this Effect:

You are commanded by her Majesty, not to give Ear to the wearisome Solicitations of the *Puritans*, who have exceedingly importuned the late Parliament; which Sort of Men, whilst that (in the Giddiness of their Spirits) they labour to advance a new Eldership, they do nothing else but disturb the good Repose of the Church and Commonwealth, which is as well grounded for the Body of Religion itself, and as well guided for the Discipline, as any Realm, that professeth the Truth; as hath been made good to the World, by the Writings of many Godly and Learned Men, neither answered nor answerable by any of these new-fangled Refiners. And as the present Case stands, it may be doubted, whether they or the Jesuits do offer more Danger, or be more speedily to be repressed: For though the Jesuits do im poison the Hearts of her Majesty's Subjects, under a Pretext of Conscience, to withdraw from their Obedience to her Majesty, yet they do it closely and in privy Corners; but these Men do both publish in their printed Books, and teach in their Conventicles, sundry Opinions, not only dangerous to a well settled State, by putting a Pique between the Clergy and Laity, but much derogatory to the Queen and her Crown, as well by the Diminution of her ancient and lawful Revenues, and denying her Prerogative and Supremacy, as by offering Peril to her Majesty in her own Kingdom. In all which Things, though they pretend in other Points to be at War with the Jesuits; yet by breaking the Unity with their Fellow Subjects, and abating the Authority of their Prince, they both join and concur with the Jesuits, in opening the Door, and prepare the Way to the *Spanish* Invasion, which is threatned against this Realm.

He died in the Year 1596. and Mr. *Cambden* in *Vit. Eliz.* in that Year, gives him the Character of *Vir integer*; but having no Male Issue, his Estate was by himself settled upon Sir *Henry Newton*, upon Condition that he should assume the Surname of *Puckering*, as he did soon after his Death; and his Family continues to bear it, as we find it did in 1662.

Grindal, a small Village, of Note only for being the Seat of *Simon Ward*, who was High Sheriff in this County, 9 *Edw.* 2. His Family continued down to the Reign of King *Hen. VIII.* for Sir *Christopher Ward*, descended from him, was Standard-bearer to that King at *Bulloign*; but the Family expired in him, for he left only three Daughters, who married into the Families of *Strickland*, *Musgrave* and *Osborn*.

Harpham, a small Village, only worthy our Notice upon the Account of Sir *John* of *Beverley*, of whom we have given so large an Account in our History of the Archbishops; we shall refer our Reader thither. His Picture is in a Window of the Library at *Salisbury*. Venerable *Bede* was his Scholar, and wrote his Life, which is so much the less valuable, because it is filled with so many Miracles, as inimitable as incredible, which was needless, because he had so many good Deeds of his to insist on.

Rudstone, a Village famous for an Obelisk of the very same Stone, (*viz.* a course Ragg or Millstone-grit) Shape and Magnitude of those at *Burrough-briggs*, in the *West-Riding*, though forty Miles wide of any Quarries. It stands in the Church-yard, and is of a very great Height; and if it doth now, or hath ever born the Resemblance of a Cross (as it is very probable it may have formerly done) it is very Reasonable to suppose that the Town took its Name from it, *ROD*, in the *Saxon* Language, implying a Cross; and so *Rudstone* will signify a Stone-cross.

Suerby, a little Village situate near the Sea, where the Shore begins to shoot

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out into the Ocean, and makes that Bay, which is call'd in *Ptolemy*, 'Ευλί-μερον *Gabrantovicorum*, which some *Latin* Translators render *Portuosus sinus*, and Others *Salutaris*; but neither of them expresses the Sense of the *Greek* Word better than that little Town in the Return of it, called *Suerby*; for that which is Safe and free from Danger, is by the *Britains* and *Gauls* called *Suer*, as we also still call it in *English*, deriving it probably from the *Britains*. There is no Reason therefore that we should Question whether this was the very 'Ευλίμερον of the *Gabrantovici*, a People that lived in this Neighbourhood. But why so little a People was called *Gabrantovici*, we dare not assert, unless this Conjecture, that they have their Names from Goats, may carry Probability in it. The *Britains* call a Goat *Gaffran*, and there is the greatest Number of that Sort of Cattle kept here, of any Place in *Britain*; nor can this Derivation be look'd upon as absurd, seeing that *Ægira* in *Achaia* has its Name from Goats, *Nebrodes* in *Sicily*, from *Deer*, and *Baotia* in *Greece*, from *Oxen*.

Twenge, the Lordship of a Family that took their Name from thence, of whom Sir *Robert de Twenge*, Knt. was the first, being descended from the Lords of *Kilton-Castle* in *Cleveland*, in this County. His Son *Marmaduke*, and his Posterity *Robert* and *Marmaduke*, inherited this Manor successively after him, and the last of them obtain'd a Charter of Free Warren of King *Edw. I. Reg. 21.* for all his Demesh Lands in this Lordship, and several other of his Estates in this County, and at the same time procured a Grant for a weekly Market on *Wednesday*, at this his Lordship of *Twenge*, with a Fair yearly, on the Eve, Day and Morrow of *St. Thomas the Martyr*; but the Market hath long been disused, if not the Fair. To this *Marmaduke* succeeded *William* his Son, in the Inheritance of this Lordship, in his Lifetime, and of his other Estates after his Death; but dying without Issue, 15

Edw. III. his Brother *Robert*, a Clergyman, became his Heir, who enjoyed them no longer than three Years, or thereabouts, and then left them to his Brother *Thomas*, a Clergyman also, and Rector of the Church of *Lythum*, where it is likely we may have Occasion to speak more of him. He departed this Life on *Trinity-Sunday*, in 48 *Edw. III.* without Issue also, and so this Manor and his other Lands descended to the Heirs of his three Sisters, *Lucy*, *Margaret* and *Katharine*; to which of them, upon the Partition, this Lordship fell, we are not able to say. This is all we find memorable in this Wapentake, and so we pass to

IV. *The Wapentake of Hart-hill.*

This Wapentake is bounded on the East by the Wapentake of *Holderness*, on the South by the Divisions of *Holm* and of *Hunsley*, on the West by Part of the said Division of *Holm* and the Division of *Wilton*, and on the North by the Division of *Bainton*, as we are forced to guess; because neither our Villares nor Maps set out this Wapentake clearly. The Fee of it is in the Crown, and Government under the Sheriff and his Officers. It hath no Market-Town in it, and but few Villages, which we shall proceed to describe.

Hartbill, which we place first, because we suppose it once the chief Town in it, from which the Wapentake took its Name. It was in the Conqueror's Reign the Lordship and Estate of *William de Warren*, Earl of *Warren* and *Surrey*, who having erected a Priory at *Lewes* in *Sussex* for *Cluniac* Monks, and richly endowed it, afterwards added divers Churches to it, and among others this of *Hartbill*, the Manor still remaining to his Posterity, who confirmed his Gift of the Church to that Priory, which 'tis probable held it to the Dissolution of Monasteries by *K. Hen. VIII.*

Burnby,

Burnby, the Lordship of *Henry de Bromflet*, who at his Death, which happened 6 *Edw.* IV. appointed, that it should be sold with divers other Estates by his Executors, and the Money received for the same be disposed of for the Weal of his Soul in Chantries, and other Works of Charity, viz. to find six Priests perpetually to sing for his Soul, and for the Souls of his Father and Mother in such Places as he had before declared, which by the Execution appears to be the Collegiate Church of *Beverley*; for upon the Payment of 86 l. 13 s. 4 d. by *William Rylston* his Executor, the Members of *Beverley Minster* covenanted for themselves, and their Successors, that one of their Number should celebrate Divine Service for his Soul in their Collegiate Church for ever.

Brighton or *Brymston* the Lordship of *Sir Thomas Nevill* of *Horneby*, Knt. who dying without Issue Male, *Margaret* his only Daughter became his Heir, and marrying *Thomas Duke of Exeter*, youngest Son of *John of Gant Duke of Lancaster*, by the Lady *Katharine Swinford*, brought it into his Family, and from him for want of Heirs it passed with his other Estates to *John Duke of Somerset*, his Brother's Son.

Faxfleet, the Lordship of *Ralph Lord Nevill* of *Raby*, who in Consideration of the Wants of *K. Edw.* III. for Money to carry on the publick Service of the Realm lent him all his Wools in this Manor of *Faxfleet*, upon Promise to have Restitution, when the Receivers of this County should have so much Money come to their Hands, as it was worth. He died 41 *Edw.* III. and was buried in the Church of *Durham*, leaving *John de Nevil* his Son and Heir, who after his Father's Death inherited this Lordship with his other Estates.

Preton, the Lordship of *Tofti Earl* of *Northumberland*, as appears from *Domesday-book*, in King *Edward* the Confessor's Reign, from whom it descended to *Morkar* his Brother.

Killingwyke, the Lordship of *Robert de Ughtred*, who procured of *K. Edw.* I.

Reg. 28. a Charter of Free Warren in all his Demesne Lands here, and dying 3 *Edw.* II. left it so privileged to his Son *Thomas*, a Person of great Note in his Time for his Valour and Conduct in the Wars against *France* and *Scotland*. He died 39 *Edw.* III. and left this with his other Estates to his Son and Heir *Thomas*, who was also a military Man, and died in Possession of this Lordship 3 *Hen.* IV. leaving it with his other Estates to his Grandson *Thomas*, whose Posterity inherited them. These are all the Villages of any Note in this Wapentake, so far as we observe, and so we proceed to

V. *The Wapentake of Holderness.*

This Wapentake is bounded on the East with the *German Ocean*, on the South with the *Humber*, which divides it from *Lincolnshire*, on the West with the Divisions of *Hunsley* and *Bainton*, and on the North with the Wapentake of *Dickering*. The true ancient Writing of the Name is *Hol-beip-nerre*, as much as to say, the Promontary of *Hol-beipe*, so call'd to distinguish it from *Deipa paló*, now the Wolds of this County. 'Tis a large Promontary shooting out into the Sea at the Mouth of the *Humber*, call'd by *Ptolemy*, *Ocellum*, and by a certain Monk *Cava Deira*, i. e. the Hollow Country of the *Deiri*, in the same Sense that *Calosyria* is call'd the Hollow *Syria*; but after all this Labour for the Right Name and Derivation of it, it rather seems to have this Name of Distinction given it from the River *Hull*, and not from *Hol*, *Cavus* or *Hollow*, tho' the Province of *Holland*, or the Division of *Holland* in *Lincolnshire* hath truly enough.

This Seigniory of *Holderness*, after the Saxons were dispossessed of it, was given by the Conqueror to *Drogo*, or *Drew de Bruerer* or *Brewer*, a *Fleming*, who being a courageous and skilful

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Man in warlike Affairs, was very instrumental in bringing about his Conquest of *England*; on him *William* also bestowed his Niece in Marriage; but she being poisoned by him (as *Camden* tells us) he was forced to fly for his Life, and so losing that King's Favour was deprived of this Territory; which was true, tho' *Dugdale* seems to clear him of that inhuman Act in poisoning his Wife, by telling us that it was a Kinsman of the Conqueror's that he killed, which so displeas'd the King, that he was constrained to save his Life by flying into *Flanders*. By his Recess the King took this Seigniorship into his Hands, and at the Intercession of the Archbishop of *Roan*, gave it to *Odo de Campania*, who had by the same Bishop's Means married *Adeliza*, the King's Sister, and was endow'd with the City of *Albemarle* upon this Condition, that in every Expedition where the Archbishop should be in Person, he should be Standard-bearer with twelve Knights. *Holderness* being thus given to *Odo*, he found it, when he came to settle on it, a barren Country, bearing nothing but Oats; whereupon he requested the King to give him some Lands that would bear Wheat, which the King hearkening to, because he had a Son by his Sister named *Stephen*, bestowed on him the Lordship of *Bytham* in *Lincolnshire*. Some Historians making Mention of the Gift of *Holderness* to this *Odo*, call it *Comitatus Holderness*, i. e. the County or Earldom of *Holderness*, tho' we are not fully satisfied, that it was made an Earldom, till *Stephen* succeeded his Father, and then the King created him Earl of *Albemarle* and *Holderness*, with Remainder to his Posterity, it seems, either Male or Female; for *William le Grosse*, who succeeded *Stephen*, leaving *Hawise* his only Daughter and Heir, she by her Marriage with *William de Mandevill* first, then *William de Fortibus*, and last *Baldwin de Betun*, made them all Earls of *Albemarle* and *Holderness* successively; but her Son *William de Fortibus* succeeded in those Earldoms, and his Granddaughter by Marriage carried

them into the Family of the Earls of *Devon*. In these Families the Seigniorship of the Wapentake continued many Successions, but hath in later Times belonged to the Right Honourable *Robert Viscount Dunbar*, for whom the Town of *Hedon* is obliged to find a Prison for such Malefactors, as are taken in this Liberty, till they can be sent to the Castle of *Tork*, and an Hall to hold therein a Court, called the Wapentake-court for the Trial of Actions under 40s.

Besides the Title of the Earl of *Holderness* enjoyed by the Noble Families above-mentioned, after whom it had laid dormant many Years; *K. James I. Reg. 18.* revived it, creating *John Ramsey Viscount Hardington*, Earl of *Holderness*. This Gentleman who was Page to King *James*, had the good Fortune to rescue that Prince, then King of *Scotland* only, from the Hands of the *Gowrys*, who had conspir'd to murder him; and for this faithful Service, that King not only made him Viscount *Hardington*, and augmented his Arms with An Arm holding a naked Sword with a Crown in the Midst, and an Heart at the Point, with this Motto, *Hæc dextra vindex Principis & Patriæ*; but when he became King of *England*, *Reg. 6.* the Viscount having obtained *Elizabeth*, the Daughter of *Robert Earl of Suffex*, in Marriage, was further created Baron of *Kingston upon Thames*, and Earl of *Holderness*, with this other Addition of Honour, That he and his Heirs Male upon *Aug. 5.* the Anniversary of the King's Deliverance, should bear the Sword of State before the King for ever; but this Earl dying without Issue, and that Anniversary ceasing with the King's Death, they are both now forgotten. This Title was by his Death vacant a-while, but at length

Prince *Rupert*, a younger Son of *Frederick Prince Palatine of the Rhine*, by the Princess *Elizabeth*, Sister of King *Charles I.* coming into *England*, when that Prince, and his Parliament were at War, and doing him great Service in the Office of General of his Horse (for he had been trained up in warlike Affairs

fairs from his Youth) was created by that King Jan. 19, 1642. Earl of *Holderness*, and Duke of *Cumberland*, which Honours he enjoyed to his Death, but being never married they descended not, and so this Honour became vacant again, till in the Year 1682

Coniers Lord *Darcy* and *Coniers* was created Earl of *Holderness* by K. Car. II. He married *Grace* Daughter and Co-heir to *Thomas Rokeby* of this County, Esq; and by her had Issue his Son and Heir

Coniers, who succeeded him, and having married *Katharine* Daughter of the Earl of *Westmorland* first, and then *Frances* Daughter of *Thomas* Earl of *Berkshire*, had by this last a Son, *John*; but he dying in his Life-time, left Issue by *Bridget* his Wife, Daughter of *Robert* Lord *Lexington*,

Robert Earl of *Holderness*, who by *Frederica*, the eldest Daughter of *Meinhardt*, Duke of *Schomberg*, hath left a Son now in his Minority, named *This* is all the Account we can give of this Wapentake in general; we shall now proceed to the Towns and Villages, of which there is but one Market-town, tho' *Hornsey* and *Patrington* are lettered for such in our Maps, and are call'd so in our Villages.

Headon situate on the winding Bank of the *Humber*, which hath its Market weekly on *Saturday*, and Fair yearly on *November* 25th. This Town hath been formerly (if we may believe *Fame*, which generally speaks too much, or too little, seldom *Truth*) was a considerable Place for Merchants and Shipping, which seems very credible, because there are the Remains of two Churches, besides one that is in present Use; notwithstanding it is now so decayed, partly by its Nearness to *Hull*, and partly because the Harbour is blocked up, that it has not the least Shew of the Grandeur it pretends once to have had; which may teach us that the Condition of Towns and Cities is every Whir as unstable as that of Men. But yet that the Pretence of this Town to such a Greatness, may not appear altogether

groundless, we shall give an Instance or two tending that Way, viz. King *John*, Reg. 1. granted to *Baldwin de Betun*, Earl of *Albemarle* and *Holderness*, His Wife his Wife, and their Heirs, That they should enjoy the Town of *Heddun* in *Holderness* for a Free Borough, so that the Burgesses thereof should hold in Free Burgage, in as full a Manner as the Burgesses of *Tork* and *Lincoln*. Further in *S. Austin's*, which is the present Church, are the Pictures of a King and a Bishop with this Inscription (much the same with that, which we meet with at *Beverley*,) viz.

Als free make I thee
As Heart may think, or Eigh see.

In the Beginning of the last Century, this Town put on a flourishing State again, and has some Hopes of attaining by Degrees its former Greatness; for the old Haven near the Town being grown up, there is a new Cut made on the South-East Side, which helps to scowr that Part of the Haven now left, yet not without any Hopes of ever rendring it so useful as formerly it was. In the Year 1656, a great Part of the Town was consumed by Fire, and not many Years since several Houses in the Market-place suffer'd the same Fate; but now the greatest Part is rebuilt, and the Town is thereby rendred much more beautiful. Of late Years the Inhabitants have grown much more in Wealth than formerly, which is thought to be owing principally to the several Fairs procured them. The People here have a Tradition, that the *Danes* in their Ravages before the Conquest destroy'd this Town, of which the Field call'd *Danesfield* at this Day, is by them esteemed a good Argument. Of the Earl of *Dunbarr's* Prison and Court here we have spoken before, and so pass to the other Towns, though now not Market-towns, yet formerly such, and still the chief Villages, viz.

Hornsey, situate upon the Coasts of the *German Ocean*, a small Arm of which
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surrounds it almost. The Church here having an high Broach or Steeple is a notable Sea-mark, though it is of late much fallen to Ruin, and the Inhabitants are scarce able to repair it. Not many Years ago there was a small Street adjoining to the Sea, call'd *Hornsey-beck*, which is now all washed away by the Sea, except one or two Houses; and there is a Tradition, that a little Northward of this Town, there was a Village call'd *Hide*, which hath been entirely devoured by the Sea.

Patrington, an ancient Town, which Name it now bears, but is called by *Ptolemy*, *Pratorium*, which is no uncommon Change, for the *Italians* call *Petrovina* from *Pratorium*. That this is not a Mistake, the Distance from *Delgovitia*, and the Name still remaining, do shew, which also seems to imply, that this is the *Petuvia*, which is corruptly so called in the Copies of *Ptolemy* for *Pratorium*; but whether it took the Name from the *Pratorium*, which was the Court of Justice, or from some large and stately Edifice (for such also the *Romans* called *Prætoria*) does not appear. Besides the former Acceptations of the Word *Pratorium*, there is a third, which seems to give the most probable Reason, why *Antoninus* should call our *Patrington*, *Prætorium*, viz. The General's Tent in their ordinary Encampments, in which Sense the most Learned *Livius de Milit. Rom. Lib. 5. pag. 40, 41.* hath proved it to be used. This may seem to some more agreeable to the *Roman* Affairs in *Britain*, than either of the two former Significations; yet *Dr. Gale, Itin. p. 26.* believes that it was a Place, where Justice was administered between Merchant and Merchant. The Inhabitants here boast of their Antiquity, and the former Excellency of their Harbour; nor may they less glory in their Situation, which affords a very pleasant Prospect on one Side, as looking towards the Land, and on the other surveying the *Humber*, and the Shores about it, together with the green Fields on the Borders of *Lincolnshire*. The *Roman* Way from the *Picts*

Wall, which *Antoninus* the Emperor first traced out, ends here, according to what *Ulpian* tells us, who says, That the Highways of that Kind do always end at the Sea, a River or a City.

Stephen de Patrington was born in this Village, and had his Name from it. He was bred a *Carmelite*, and Doctor of Divinity at *Oxford*, and was the twenty-third Provincial of his Order throughout *England* for fifteen Years. It is incredible (says *Leland*) what Multitudes of People crowded to his Sermons, till his Fame caused him to be preferred to be Chaplain and Confessor to *K. Hen. V.* He was deputed by that King to be a Commissioner to inquire after, and make Process against the Followers of *Wickliffe*, in which Employment while he was busied, he was further advanced to the Bishoprick of *St. David's*, from whence he was sent over to the Council of *Constans*, where (as *Walsingham* tells us) he gave great Testimony of his Abilities. Returning into *England* he was design'd for the Bishoprick of *Chichester*, but died before his Translation was finished in 1417, and was buried in *White Friars* in *Fleet-street*, *London*. We now come to the more inconsiderable Villages of this Wapentake, which are

Bruswiike with the Hamlets thereunto belonging, called the Dominion of *Holderness*, (which, as we meet with them, we shall point out to the Reader) was the Possession of *Piers de Gaeffon*, the great Favourite of *K. Edw. II.* who conferred it upon him about the Time of his Marriage with *Margaret*, the Daughter of *Gilbert* Earl of *Clare*, and *Joan* of *Acres* the King's Sister, upon whom also he procured an Entail to be made; but having provok'd the Barons by misleading the King, they beheaded him on a Place called *Blacklow*; and so after his Lady's Death, this Manor returned to the Crown, in which having rested in *King Edw. III.'s* Reign a-while, it was given to *Thomas* Duke of *Glocester*, his Son, and afterward upon his Death was by *King Rich. II.* given to *Edward* Duke of *York*, who had concurred

red in it. It returned to the Crown in King Hen. IV.'s Days, and was by him bestowed on *Thomas Duke of Clarence* his second Son, from whose Family in Hen. VI.'s Reign, it passed to *Humphrey Stafford Duke of Buckingham*, as was found by an Inquisition at his Death, which happened 38 Hen. VI. but how it came into his Family, unless by the Marriage of some Heir of the Family of *De la Pole Duke of Suffolke*, we can't discover; for it appears, That *William de la Pole* a great Merchant, and the first Mayor of *Hull*, having supplied King *Edw. III.* with a round Sum of Money (*viz.* a thousand Pounds in Gold) when he was in great Want of Money in his Wars in *France*, the King in Recompence thereof made him a Baron of his Exchequer, and a Banneret; which Dignities to support in a creditable Manner, he bestowed upon him and his Heirs, the Inheritance of this great Manor of *Brustwike*, and all its Members, to hold and enjoy, till such Time, as he should otherwise provide better for him. His Descendents encreased in Honour, and *Michael de la Pole* was created Duke of *Suffolk*, but having disoblig'd the Commons by some Mismanagement in Government, he was forced to fly into *France*, but in his Way was taken, and beheaded in a Cockboat, 28 Hen. VI. His Estates were not forfeited, because he fled with the King's Consent, and died uncondemned; but this Lordship is not found among the Lands he died possessed of, and so was before alienated.

Dripool, a Village situate on the Bank of the River *Humber*, at the very Point where the River *Hull* falls into it. This Town 38 *Edw. III.* with the Grounds adjoining were very much damnified by the Overflowing of the Sea. The People of *Ravenfere* or *Ravensburgh* suffered also so much at the same Time, that they left their own Town and fled to this Place, designing to settle there, but finding it involv'd in the same Calamity were forced to fly to *Hull* for a Settlement; but *Dripool* recovered this Damage in some Measure, and is still in-

habited, though some other Towns were quite lost.

Frismerke, a Village situate upon the *Humber*, now quite swallow'd up with divers other Towns by the Overflowings of that River, but not all at once, for in 18 *Edw. III.* when the Parliament had granted to that King a Tenth and a Fifteenth, the Inhabitants here having suffered great Losses, by the Incroachments of the Sea and River by their Breaking in upon them, represented it to the King and Parliament, and petitioned, that they might have a proportionable Deduction in the Assessments. Hereupon Commissioners were appointed to make Inquiry concerning it, who after Examination, certified, That a third Part of their Lands were totally destroyed by the Tides; whereupon the King issued out his Precept to the Assessors and Collectors to supersede, &c. and they were assessed according to their Moveables, at 1 l. 6 s. 8 d. during that Tax. He also sent his Mandate to the Barons of the Exchequer, commanding, That neither then, nor upon the like Occasion for the future, they should be rated at any greater Sum. The like Mandate was directed to the Collectors of the Wool in the East-Riding, for a proportionable Abatement to the Inhabitants of the Town of *Frismerke*.

Frodlingham, the Lordship and Estate of *Stephen Earl of Albemarle* and *Holderness*, who taking himself oblig'd to compleat the Monastery of *Albemarle*, whose Foundation had been laid by *Adeliza*, his Mother, but was left unfinished at her Death, gave to it diverse Lands and Tithes in *France*, and, among other Things which he gave to it in *England*, endowed it with the Church of this Place.

Grimston-garth, a Village situate upon the Sea, where the Family of the *Grimstones* long flourished; we have in these last Centuries some of that Name, who have been famous in their Generation; as *Sir Harbottle Grimston*, a Person of that singular Prudence, Moderation and Abilities, that though he was employed by the

the Parliament in their last Treaty with King *Charles I.* in which the Differences between them had been fully accommodated, and the Nation settled in Peace, had not the Army taken the Cause in hand, to the utter Destruction of King and Government; yet when *K. Char. II.* was restored, he was chosen the Speaker of that Loyal House of Commons, who settled the Monarchy and Constitution, as it now continues. His Son *Sir Samuel Grimston* died without Male Issue, and his Daughter being married to the Earl of *Hallifax*, he settled his Estate most of it upon his Sister's Son, now the Lord Viscount *Grimston*, whose Son has an Employment in the Prince's Service now 1729.

Hatfield or *Heitfield* Great and Little, two small Parishes in this Hundred, which might deserve our particular Description, but finding nothing of them distinct from what we have observed in *Hatfield* in the West-Riding in *Strasforth* Wapentake, we refer our Reader thither, our Histories making no Difference between them.

Hide, a Village no where now existing, but in the Mouths of the Inhabitants of *Skippie*, and the Towns thereabouts, who have a Tradition, that there was anciently such a Place, but it hath long since been devoured by the Sea, as *Upsal*, *Pottersfleet*, &c. have been.

Holland, the Lordship of *Alan Rufus*, or *Fergaunt*, Earl of *Britanny* and *Richmond*, who gave the Church of it, dedicated to *St. Botolph*, to the Abbey of *St. Mary* at *York*, of which he had been at least the Restorer, if not the Founder, with many other Lands and Churches.

Kelnsey or *Kilnsey*, a little Village standing on the very Tip of the Promontory, where it draws most towards a Point, and is called *Spurnhead*, which Name shews plainly, that it is the *Ocellum* in *Ptolemy*; for as *Kelnsey* comes from *Ocellum*, so without Doubt *Ocellum* is derived from *T kil*, which signifies in *British* a Promontory, or a narrow Slip of Ground. Upon the *Spurnhead*, (which is the utmost Part of the Pro-

montory called by some *Conny bill*) is a Lighthouse built in the Year 1677, by one *Mr. Justinian Angel* of *London*, who had a Patent for it from King *Charles II.* and in the Year 1684, a Day-mark was erected, i. e. a Beacon with a Barrel on the Top of it.

Mapleton, the Lordship of *Stephen Earl* of *Albemarle* and *Holderness*, who having finished the Monastery of *Albemarle* in *Normandy*, which his Mother *Adeliza* had began, but left imperfect at her Death, endowed it, among other Things, with the Church and Tithes of this Town, and several others.

Meaux, the Lordship of one *Gamel*, born at *Meaux* in *Normandy*, who obtained it of *William* the Conqueror for his Seat, and peopled it with the Townsmen of it, from whom it had the Name of *Meaux*. From him it passed to *Sir John de Meaux*, Knt. who exchanged it with *William le Grosse*, Earl of *Albemarle* and *Holderness*, for the Manor of *Bewick* near *Aldborough*, because he was much pleased with its healthful Situation, and purposed to have inclosed it for a Park, it being adorned with Woods and Groves, and environ'd with Lakes and Waters, the Soil also being very fruitful. The Exchange was confirmed by King *Hen. II.* but before he had long enjoyed it, it was thus taken from him, He had made a Vow to go to *Jerusalem*, but by Reason of his Age and Corpulency, he thought himself unable to perform the same, which much troubled him. One *Adam* a Monk of *Fountains*, a Person of singular Prudence and great Fame, who had been employed by him in Building the Abbey of *Kirksted* and *Vaudey* in *Lincolnshire*, observing, that he was under some Trouble of Mind by Reason of his Vow, advised him to found a Monastery of the *Cistercian* Order, which if he consented to, he would obtain for him, from the Pope, an Absolution from his Vow. The Earl having agreed to the Proposal, *Adam* procured a Dispensation presently of Pope *Eugenius*, and being returned took a Survey of the Earl's Lands to find a convenient Place

Place for the Monastery, and at length made Choice of this Place. The Earl was much troubled at the Monk's Election, because he had so great a Love for the Place, and had begun to fence in his Park, but at length yielded to the Monk, and founded an Abbey in this Place, of which we shall give a further Account hereafter.

Merton, the Lordship and Estate of *Walter de Falconbridge* of *Ryfe* in this Wapentake. He obtained of King *Edw. I.* Reg. 20. a Charter of Free Warren for all his Demesne Lands in this Place, and left it so privileged with some other of his Estates to his Son and Heir *Walter de Falconbridge*.

Penysthorpe and *Pottersfleet*, two Villages by the Sea-side, of which the first is mentioned among other Towns in *Hol-derness*, bordering on the Sea and *Humber*, in the 16 *Edw. III.* but now it is no where to be found, and consequently must be swallowed up by the Sea; but at what Time it was lost doth not appear; but about 30 *Edw. III.* the Tides in the Rivers of *Humber* and *Hull* flow'd higher than usual four Feet, and 'tis likely it might then be overflowed and destroyed with *Redmair* and *Thairlethorpe*, which are mentioned with it at the same Time. As for *Pottersfleet*, we have no other Remembrance of it but the Report of the Inhabitants of the Villages, which are supposed to have stood near it.

Preston, the Rectory was annexed to the Sub-deanery of *York* 13 *Hen. III.* by *Walter Grey*, Archbishop of *York*, to which one *Dr. Pierson* being presented in 1695. he upon the Renewal of the Lease the next Year, clear'd the Rent of all Incumbrances by Taxes, light Horse, Assessments for the Poor, &c. to which it was subject by former Leases, and further augmented the Vicarage 10 *l.* a Year.

Ravensburgh, *Ravenspur* or *Ravensere*, a Sea-port in this Wapentake, now no where to be found, being entirely lost by the Overflowings of the Sea, long since; yet in our Histories it is of Note for two notable Events, viz. 1. The

Passage of *Edward Baliol* from hence into *Scotland*, where he was so successful and victorious, that he was crown'd King of that Realm. The Crown of *Scotland* had some Time before this been in Controversy between *David Bruce* and *Edward Baliol*, and the former being victorious got the Possession of it, and forced *Baliol* to leave the Kingdom, and fly into *France*, where having staid a little Time, he came over into *England*, and obtained such Favour of King *Edw. III.* by Means of some Lords, that he was allowed to raise an Army of Men in his Dominions, to enable him to recover his Right to the Crown of *Scotland*, upon this Condition, That if he recover'd it, he should acknowledge that he held it of the King of *England*; as his superior Lord. *Baliol* having this License assembled together a Body of Soldiers, viz. 500 Men at Arms, and 2000 Archers, and other Infantry, and taking the Sea at this Place, directed his Course Northward, and arrived at *Scotland*, where he obtained so many Victories over *David Bruce's* Men, that he was at length crown'd King of *Scotland*. The other notable Event is the Arrival of the Duke of *Lancaster* at this Port, who was attended with such Success after his Landing in *England*, that he was crown'd King, by the Name of King *Hen. IV.* and King *Rich. II.* was depos'd. This Duke being then Duke of *Hereford*, had been banished the Realm by King *Richard's* Order for ten Years, and was departed into *France*, where he had not been much above a Year, but the Nobility, seeing that all Things tended to the Ruin of the Nation under *Richard's* Government, sent unto him (stiling him Duke of *Lancaster*, because his Father was dead) requiring him to come into *England* with all convenient Speed, promising him all their Aid, Power and Assistance, if by expelling *Richard*, as a Person unfit for Regal Dignity, he would take upon him the Scepter, Rule and Diadem of his Native Country. The Duke having received this Invitation went into *Britanny*, where that Duke furnished

furnished him with three Ships and eighty Men, with which taking to the Sea coasted *England* a-while, and at length landed here in *July* 1399, where he was so joyfully receiv'd, that though he did not carry with him above sixty Persons (some say eighty) the Nobility and People flocked in so fast to his Assistance, that he became irresistible, and was soon after crown'd King, and *Richard* resign'd to him. *Henry Percy*, then Earl of *Northumberland* and Governor of these Northern Countries, was the chief Instrument in bringing about this great Revolution; for being declar'd a Traitor, and his Estates thereupon seiz'd by King *Richard*, because he did not attend him in his Journey to *Ireland*, he was the first that met the Duke at this Place, and by his Example drew in the Rest of the Nobility with the People to him.

Redmayr, a Village not now in Being, but mentioned, as in *Penysthorp*.

Reston, the Lordship and Estate of *Walter de Fauconberge* of *Ryse*, who 20 *Edw. I.* procured that King's Charter of Free Warren for all the Demefne Lands of it, and dying 32 *Edw. I.* left it with other of his Estates so privileg'd to his Son *Walter*, &c.

Rimsfwell, the Lordship and Estate of *Michael de la Pole* Earl of *Suffolk*, who being outlawed for not appearing to answer to divers Articles exhibited against him in Parliament, his Estates were confiscated, among which was this Manor. He died at *Paris* 12 *Rich. II.* and his Son *Michael* succeeded him in some Estates, settled upon him in Marriage, but was otherwise only a Knight, and his Father's Estates remain'd in the Crown, till King *Hen. IV.* obtain'd the Government; and he having done that King some acceptable Services upon his first Landing in *England*, and petitioning to be restored to his Father's Honours and Estates, the Judgment against his Father was reversed in Parliament, and by the Consent of all the Nobles then assembled, he obtained a special Grant of them all accordingly, and withal, that

he and his Heirs should be capable of inheriting the Lands of his Father, and other Ancestors, and in particular, that he and his Heirs Male should enjoy the Honour of Earl of *Suffolk*, and Honour of *Eye*, &c. He died of a Flux at the Siege of *Harflew*, *Sept. 14.* 3 *Hen. V.* leaving his Honour and Estates to *Michael* his Son and Heir, who enjoyed them but a Month, being slain at the famous Battle of *Agincourt*, being then seiz'd of this Lordship. He left three Daughters and a Brother named *William* who succeeded him in the Honour, but had not the Estates of his Father, till after his Nieces Death, who all died unmarried.

Rosse, a Lordship, deservedly Famous for being the Seat of, and giving the Name and Title of *Rosse* to that Noble Family of *Rosse*, which afterward branch'd itself into three Parts, known in our Histories by the Names of *Rosse*; the first of *Hemlake*, second of *Werke*, and third of *Kendal*. The *Rosses* of *Hemlake* being the elder Family, from which the others descended, had the Inheritance of this Manor, and kept it for many Descents, as appears from many Instances, viz. *Margery* the Wife of *William de Rosse* the third, of *Hamlake*, surviving her said Husband, had this Manor, and other Estates of his in Dowry, in King *Edw. III.*'s Reign. *Thomas de Rosse* also of the same Family, having an extraordinary Devotion to go on a Pilgrimage to *Jerusalem*, because he had by Vow obliged himself to it, died on his Journey, 7 *Rich. II.* being possessed of this Manor, and was buried in the Quire of *Rievaulx Abby*, leaving this Lordship, and his other great Estates to his Son *Edmund*, whose Heirs general carried them all to other Families; but how they were divided we find not, yet observe that in the Reign of King *Edw. IV.* *Edward* Earl of *Warwick*, Son of *George* Duke of *Clarence*, was possessed of two Parts of this Lordship of *Rosse*, and after him, *John de la Pole*, Earl of *Lincoln*, 1 *Rich. III.*

Routon,

Roston, the Lordship of *Walter de Fauconberg*, of *Ryse*, who obtained of King *Edw. I. Reg. 8.* a Charter of Free Warren for all his Demefn Lands here, and so left them to his Son *Walter*, as he did *Reston* above-mentioned, and *Skirlaw*.

Skipsy, the Lordship and Estate of *Drew de Brewer*, the first Lord of *Holderness*, after the Conquest, being given him by King *William*. He built a Castle here, the strongest on all that Side; but having afterwards killed a Kinsman of that King's, he fled into *Flanders*, and the King seizing his Estates, gave this Territory of *Holderness* to *Odo de Campania*, whom he made Earl of *Albemarle* and *Holderness*, and in his Family it continued many Successions, and was at length alienated by the Female Heirs. *Aveline*, though married to *Edmund*, second Son of *Henry III.* left no Issue, and so her Estates were transferred to other Families; but how this Manor passed immediately we cannot discover. The first after her, that we find possessed of it, is *Edward Duke of York* and *Albemarle*, Son of *Edmund de Langley*, Earl of *Cambridge* and Duke of *York*, who 21 *Rich. II.* had a Grant of it in Special Tail, with the Castle. He was deprived of them both by King *Hen. IV.* for opposing his Settlement; and this Manor and Castle, 13 *Hen. IV.* were given to *Thomas Duke of Clarence*, that King's Son, who died without lawful Issue.

Spurnhead. See *Kilnsey*, above.

Sudcote-steel, a Village situate upon the *Humber*, not far from *Hull*, which, in 38 *Ed. III.* was much damaged by the Overflowings of that River in the Meadows and other Lands; as was also *Ravenfere*, if not swallow'd up at that Time.

Thorkby, the Lordship of *Thomas Ughtred*, Governor of *Scarborough Castle*, 15 *Edw. II.* and being a Parliamentary Baron in King *Edw. III.*'s Days, obtained of that Prince, *Reg. 37.* a Charter of Free Warren for all his Demefn Lands here. He died in the 39th of the same Reign, leaving his Lands to *Thomas*, his Son and Heir.

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Wytherwick, or *Wifornewick*, the Lordship and Estate of *Stephen*, Son of *Odo de Campania*, Earl of *Albemarle* and *Holderness*, who gave the Church and Tithes of this Village to the Monastery of *Albemarle* in *Normandy*, after he had finish'd so much of it as his Mother *Adeliza*, who was the Foundress of it, had left unperfect at her Death: If she designed it for the Endowment of it, he confirmed it, and other Churches to it. The Manor still remained in him and his Descendents; but at length, in the Reign of King *Edw. I. Anno 20.* came into the Family of *Fauconberge*; for then *Walter de Fauconberge* obtained that King's Charter of Free Warren for all his Demefn Lands here, and some other of his Lordships in this County, which he left so Privileged to his Son *Walter*, as he did to his Son *John*, who died seized of it in 36 *Edw. III.*

VI. The Division of Holme.

This Division is bounded on the East with the Division of *Hunsley*, on the South with the Wapentake of *Howdenshire*, on the West with the Wapentake of *Ouse* and *Derwent*, and on the North with the Division of *Wilton*. The Fee we suppose to be in the Crown, and Government in the Sheriff and his Officers. It hath but one Market-Town in it, viz.

Wighton, a small but ancient Town, situate not far from the Banks of the River *Foulness*, where there seems to have been, in the Roman Times, their Station, called *Delgovitia*, as is probable from the Likeness and the Signification of the Name, without drawing any further Proof from its Distance from *Derwentio*; for the British Word *Delgive* (or rather *Ddelw*) signifies the Statues or Images of the Heathen Gods; and there need be no Question made but here was some famous Oracle in the British Times, when Blindness and Ignorance betrayed all Nations into these Superstitions. A late learned Antiquary thinks it was

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a Temple of the *Druids*, such as *Weigh-
elbergh* in *Germany*; and that in the
Wood *Deirwald* (which he derives from
Derwen an Oak) were their Groves.
But after *Paulinus* had preached Christ
to the *Northumbrians*, *Coyfi*, who had
been a Priest of these Heathen Cere-
monies, and was converted to Christi-
anity, profaned this Temple, the House
of Impiety (as *Bede* calls it) by throw-
ing a Spear into it, and then destroyed
and burnt it with all its Fences; for
it is to be observed that proper covered
Temples appear not to have been e-
rected for the Service of those Pagan
Idols, which the *Saxons* here worship-
ped. *Polluit & destruxit eas quas ipse sa-
craverat ades*, says the *Latin Bede*, lib. 2.
cap. 13. speaking of this *Coyfi* (i. e. he
polluted and destroyed the Temple
which he had consecrated) where the
Saxon Paraphrase useth the Word *pygbeð*
(or as some Copies have it) *peofeðe
pær hæpenan gyltes*, implying not a
Temple, but an Altar, as is evident
from the *Saxons* Translation of the Go-
spel of *Matthæw*, c. v. 23. xxiii. 18,
19. No, they were surrounded only
with an Hedge to defend their Ditches
from the Annoyance of Cattle, as is
sufficiently intimated by another Ex-
pression in the same Chapter, in these
Words, *Mis heopa hegum peni
ymbrette pepon*, i. e. with the
Hedges, wherewith they were surround-
ed. The Manor of this Place was, be-
fore the Conquest, the Estate of *Morkar*
Earl of *Northumberland*, as appears from
Domesday-Book; but how King *Wil-
liam* disposed of it after, we know not;
for we find nothing of it till the Reign
of King *Edw. II. Anno 5.* when it be-
ing in the Hands of *Pain Tibetot*, the
Ancestor of the Earls of *Worcester*, he
obtained of that Prince for himself,
and *Agnes* his Wife, a Charter for a
Market every Week, upon *Tuesday* at
this Place, and a Fair yearly, upon
the Eve, Day and Morrow of *St. Mary
Magdalen*. He was slain at the Battle
of *Strivelin*, fighting against the *Scots*,

and left his Lordship to his Son and
Heir *John*, as he did to his Son and
Heir *Robert*; but after them it was some
way or other alienated; for we find it
27 *Hen. 6.* in the Possession of *Henry de
Bromflete*, styled, in the Summons to Par-
liament of that Year, *Henrico Bromflet
de Vesci Obivallier*, who obtained a Grant
for a Market here upon *Wednesday*, week-
ly (which is the Market now kept) and
two Fairs, one upon the Festival of the
Invention, and the other upon the Exal-
tation of the *Holy Cross*. He had been
an eminent Warrior in King *Hen. V.*'s
Days, and done great Services for the
Crown; but in his old Age he return'd
from the World to a pious Life, and at
his Death gave this Lordship, with se-
veral others, to be sold, and the Price
of them to be laid out for the Weal of
his Soul, in Chuntries and other Works
of Charity, as is said above in *Burnby*.
The Villages are these, and among them
we shall prefer

Holme, as having been once the chief
Town of this Division, because it takes
its Name from it. It was one of these
Manors which *Henry de Bromflete*, just
above-mentioned, gave to be sold for
the Weal of his Soul, to purchase Chan-
tries, &c. In these later Times it is
only Eminent for giving the Title of
Baron to that signally Loyal Gentleman,
Sir Marmaduke Langdale, whom King
Cha. II. during his Exile, made a Lord,
by the Stile and Title of Baron *Lang-
dale of Holme*. He was the first *Engli-
shman* that was advanced to the Dignity
of a Peer, by that Prince.

Brantingham, another of the Manors
given by *Henry de Bromflete*, to be sold
for Religious and Charitable Uses, as
we find at large in *Burnby*.

Ellerton, or *Elreton*, the Lordship of
Peter de Mauley 3d, who gave to the
Canons of that Place all the Lands he
had the Fee of, that were in their
Possession.

Everingham, sometimes written in our
Records *Engderingham*, the Lordship of
an ancient Family, who took their Name
from it, of whom the first we meet with

is *Robert de Eoeringham*, who died seised of this Manor, 30 *Hen. III.* and left it to his Son and Heir *Adam*, whose Posterity enjoyed it several Successions; but by this Tenure, That they should perform the Office of Butler to the Archbishop of *York*, in his House, upon the Day of his Inthronization. *Adam*, the last Heir Male of this Family, who died 44 *Edw. III.* left only Heirs general, who brought his Estates into other Families: And we find this Lordship to have been possessed 10 *Hen. IV.* by *Thomas* Earl of *Kent*; and by *Eleanor* his Daughter it passed to *Thomas Montacute*, Earl of *Salisbury*.

Godmanham, or, as it was called anciently, *Godmundingham*, both of the same Signification, a little Village, where in the *Saxon* Times stood an Idol-Temple, which was then in very great Honour, and from the Heathen Gods there worshipped took its Name of *God-mundingham*, and now by Contraction, *Godmanham*.

Grimthorp, the Lordship and Estate of *Ralph Fitz-William*, Lord of *Grimthorp*, and so of *William Fitz-Ralph*, who dying possessed of it, left it to *Robert* his Son and Heir, in whose Posterity it continued till Issue Male failing in *John Fitz-William*, *Elizabeth* his Grand-daughter, being sole Heir of his Estates, transferred it, by Marriage, to *Thomas* Lord *Dacres*.

Haretoft, or *Harlethorp*, the Lordship of *Thomas Holland*, who having married *Joan*, Sister and Heir of *John* Earl of *Kent*, assum'd the Title of Earl of *Kent*, in Right of his Wife, and as such had Summons to Parliament among the Barons. He died possessed of it and other great Estates which he had by her, 34 *Edw. III.* and left them to his Son *Thomas*.

Lonneburgh, or, as it is written in our Maps, *Launshburgh*, the Lordship and Estate of *Thomas de Bromflete*, 11 *Rich. II.* of whom he obtained a Charter for Free Warren in all his Demesne Lands here. He died 9 *Hen. VI.* and left this Manor, with divers other Estates, to *Henry* his Son and Heir, who having

no Issue Male, did, by his Last Will and Testament, appoint that this Lordship, with several other Estates and Advowsons, which had been before entail'd by Deed, should remain to *Margaret* his Daughter, and the Heirs of her Body. (She was then married to Sir *Lancelot Threlkeld*, Knt, but had been the Wife of *John* Lord *Clifford*, by whom she had two Sons and a Daughter, and is particularly memorable for an Action relating to this Place) viz.

Henry Lord *Clifford* was her eldest Son, and very young at his Father's Death, who being slain in *Tonton-field*, as his Grandfather *John* was in the Battle of *St. Albans*, both fighting stoutly for the *LANCASTRIANS* Right to the Crown, when the Family of *York* became at length settled on the Throne; this *Henry* was in Danger of his Life, the *Yorkists* seeking always to extirpate those Families which had been their Enemies, by cutting off those Branches, who they were jealous would revenge their Ancestors Blood. *Margaret*, his Mother, was sensible of this Design, and to prevent the Destruction of her Sons, had plac'd this Son at *Lonsborough*, where she then lived, with a Shepherd who had married her under Nurse-Maid, and brought him up as his own Child, with which he was well contented, knowing the Reason of it, and sent *Richard* her other Son into the *Netherlands*. Soon after they were thus disposed of, the adverse Party examined their Mother about them, who told them, That she had ordered them to be carried beyond Sea to be bred up there; but whether they were alive or not, she could not tell. This Answer satisfied them for the present; but not long after there arose a Report upon the Death of his Grandfather, the Lord *Vesey*, that the Lord *Clifford* was alive, which coming to Court, their Mother removed the Shepherd to the Borders of *Scotland*, to hold a Farm there, her Son going with him, where she visited him, till King *Hen. VII.* coming to the Throne, he was restored to this Honour and Estate, and

became (notwithstanding his mean Education) an eminent Man.

This Place also gives the Title of Baron to the Earl of Burlington, or Bridlington, whose Ancestor, Richard Earl of Cork in Ireland, having given great Assistance to King Charles I. in his Troubles, and married Elizabeth the Daughter and Heir of Henry Earl of Cumberland, was created Lord Clifford of Landborough. His Lady Elizabeth, Countess of Burlington, founded and endowed here an Alms-house for twelve aged Persons, being decayed Farmers, not far from her Seat, which is one of the Noblest in these Parts of South Britain, and is now enjoyed by her Posterity.

Seaton, the Lordship of Christopher Seaton, who had married the King of Scotland's Sister, but in the Wars with Scotland, was given by King Edw. I. Reg. 34. to Edmund de Mauley, as Part of a Reward for his valiant Behaviour in the Wars of Scotland. From his Family it passed to the Family of Rosses, of whom Thomas Lord Ross, for his Adherence to the Lancastrians (after they were totally subdued) having forfeited his Estates to the Crown, this Manor was given by King Edw. IV. Reg. 7. to John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, who was then Steward of that King's Household.

Wickston, the Lordship of Morkar, Earl of Northumberland, before the Conquest, as appears from Domesday-Book, who possessed it in the Confessor's Reign.

Wreslill, or Wresl, the Lordship of Thomas Percy, Earl of Worcester, a younger Son to Henry, the first Earl of Northumberland, who being in Favour with King Rich. II. and much trusted by him, was much enriched, and, among other Estates, purchased this Manor of Wresl, and built a Castle there; but he dying without Issue, it came to the Earl of Northumberland. This Earl, though he had been instrumental in deposing King Richard, and settling King Henry IV. upon the Throne, yet not being satisfied with the Rewards of his Services, though that King employed him in divers Embassies, and made him

Steward of his Household, and his Lieutenant of Wales, rebelled against him, and being taken Prisoner and Beheaded at Shrewsbury, this Lordship and Castle was forfeited to the Crown. They remained some Years in the King's Hands, and at length were given to John Duke of Bedford, that King's third Son, who dying possessed of them, 12 Hen. VI. left them to that King his Nephew and Heir. We suppose they continued in the Crown all those tumultuous Times, and came with Success to King Edw. IV. who granted them to John Marquess Montague, second Son to Richard Nevill, Earl of Salisbury, with many other Estates, for his many and great Services; but King Edward suspecting his Fidelity, took them from him, and so disoblinded him, that he took Part with the Earl of Warwick his Brother, who endeavoured to restore King Hen. VI. who thereupon restored them, and made him a Grant of them to himself and the Heirs of his Body; but proving also false to his Brother, he was killed by the Earl's Servants.

Of this Castle Leland tells us it was neatly built, and well fortified, viz. of Square Stone, said to be brought from France, erected in so stately a Manner, that it was one of the most proper and curious Buildings North of Trent. In it was a Study eight Square, called Paradise, which he says, he found furnished with choice Books, and convenient Desks. They were both the Property of the Earls of Northumberland, as long as that Family continued; but now, if the Manor is possessed by the Duke of Somerset, with the Heiress of Northumberland, the Castle and Library are long ago destroyed.

VII. The Wapentake of Howdenshire.

This Wapentake is bounded on the East with the Division of Hambley, on the South with the River Darwent, on the West with the Wapentake of

of *Ouse* and *Darwent*, and on the North with the Division of *Holme*. The Fee of it we suppose is in the Crown, and Government in the Sheriff and his Officers. It hath in it but one Market-Town, viz.

Howden, from which the Division seems to take its Name. It was anciently written *Hovedene*, as is evident from several Records in the Times of King *Edw. II.* and *III.* as also from *Leland*, who calls the first Canon of the Collegiate Church here below mentioned, *John de Hovedene*. It is situate near the River *Darwent* (for which making it Navigable to the River *Ouse*, an Act of Parliament passed 1 Ann. c. 20.) which glides on with a large Stream near this Town. Its Market is weekly on *Saturday*, and Fair or Mart yearly on *September 14.* when the *Londoners* come down constantly, and continue nine Days in keeping of it; whereby the Country-Traders all round are furnished with all Sorts of Goods by Wholesale. It is otherwise remarkable, neither for Neatness of Building, nor Resort of Company, nor any thing else, but for a little Collegiate Church of five Prebendaries, erected in the last Century but one, to which the Bishops of *Durham*, who have large Possessions hereabouts, have a Palace adjoining. *Walter Skirlaw*, Bishop of *Durham*, who flourished about the Year 1390. (as we find in the Book of *Durham*) built a very tall Steeple to the Church here, that in Case of a sudden Inundation the Inhabitants might save themselves in it. Here the Bowels of the said Bishop were buried, as appears from a very fair Stone *variis Marmoris*, as *Leland* calls it, so inscrib'd. The said Bishop had great Reason to build the aforesaid high Belfrey, in order to secure the People from Inundations, in as much as the several Commissions, which have been issued for repairing the Banks thereabouts, argue the great Danger they are in; yes, within these few Years, the Ebb, by Reason of great Freshes coming down the *Ouse*, broke through the Banks, and did

considerable Damage, both in this Place and the neighbouring Parts.

Brann is a large Village, having these several Hamlets belonging to it, viz. *Belby*, *Dringbon*, *Eston*, *Littlethorpe*, *Millington*, *Seton*, *Spaldington*, *Ullam* and *Welbury*. It was the Lordship and Estate of *William Lord Greyfroke*, who died possessed of it July 20. 32 *Edw. III.* leaving it, with his other Estates, to *Ralph* his Son and Heir; but *Joan*, his Wife, surviving, had *Welbury*, with its Members in *Shirburne*, *Boythorpe*, *Flixton* and *Floterby*, for her Dowry, during Life.

Ellerker, the Lordship of *Henry de Bromflete*, Knt. who being grown aged, withdrew from worldly Business and Attendance on Parliament, and betook himself to a Devotion, preparatory for his Death, for which End he procured himself to be declared the Patron of the Hospitalers at *Ferryby* in this County, ordered his Body to be buried in the *White-Fryers*, *London*, and appointed this Lordship, and divers others within this County, to be sold, and the Money arising from them employed for the Health of his Soul, in erecting Chantries Hospitals, &c. as is above said of divers other Manors.

Laxton, or *Lastan*, the Lordship of *Algar*, Earl of *Mercia*.

Metham, a small Village, which hath given Name and Seat to the ancient and famous Family of the *Methams*. Upon the Moors in this Neighbourhood, hath been discovered a Roman Pottery, where their Urns were made, about a Mile from the Military Highway, and Pieces of broken Urns and Cinders are found up and down thereabouts.

Welton, or *Wellaton*, the Lordship and Estate of *Morkar*, Earl of *Northumberland*, in King *Edward the Confessor's* Time, as appears from *Domesday Book*. This is all we find observable in this little Hundred, and so we pass to

VIII. The Division of *Hunsley*.

This Division is bounded on the East by the Wapentake of *Holderness*, from which

which the River *Hull* parts it, on the South by the *Humber*, on the West by the Wapentake of *Howdenshire*, from which it is parted by the River *Foulness* and the Division of *Holm*, and on the North by the Wapentake of *Hartbill*. The Fee is in the Crown, and Government in the Sheriff and his Officers. It hath in it two Market-Towns, *Beverley* and *Hall*.

Beverley, in Saxon *Beuap-lega*, which *Bede* seems to call *Monasterium in Deir-wand*, i. e. the Monastery in the Wood of the *Deiri*, a Town large and very Populous. From its Name and Situation it may be imagined to be the *Petua-via Paristorum*, though it pretends to nothing of greater Antiquity than that *John*, surnamed of *Beverley*, Archbishop of *York* (a Person, as *Bede* tells us, both devout and learned) when, out of a pious Aversion to the World, he renounced his Bishoprick, and having built a Monastery here, retired into it, where about the Year 721. he died. The Place was before called *Beverlac*, *quasi locus*, or *lacus castorum*, à *castoribus*, quibus *Hulla*, *aqua vicina*, abundabat (says *Leland*, from an old anonymous Manuscript, concerning the Antiquity of *Beverlac*, or *Beverley*, i. e. from Castors, with which the River *Hull* abounded. And the same Manuscript informs us, that it had a Church before the Time of *John* of *Beverley*, dedicated to St. *John* the Evangelist, which that Archbishop converted into a Chapel for his new erected Monastery.

But however that be, it is certain that by Means of the Monastery, the Town was, by several of our Kings, endow'd with divers Immunities and Privileges, (some of which we shall anon mention) and soon grew to a considerable Bigness, Strangers thronging hither daily, and Trade so increasing, that the Townsmen found it necessary to draw a Channel six Furlongs in length, from the River *Hull* to their Town, for the Conveyance of foreign Commodities by Boats and Barges. The Town thus prospering, it was incorporated; and at first the Chief Magistrates were

twelve Wardens, but they were afterwards changed to Governors and Wardens; but at this Day, by the Favour of Queen *Elizabeth*, the Town has a Mayor, who is yearly elected on the Monday before *Michaelmas-Day*, and other inferior Governors, a Recorder, twelve Aldermen, &c.

The principal Trade of this Town is making of Malt and Oatmeal, and tanning of Leather; but the People mostly support themselves by working of Bone-lace, which of late hath met with particular Encouragement, the Children being maintained at School, not only to read, but to work this Sort of Lacc. The Cloathing-Trade was formerly followed in this Town; but *Leland* tells us that, even in his Time, it was very much decayed. Here are two Markets weekly, viz. on *Wednesday* and *Saturday*; the *Wednesday* Market is for Cattle, and the *Saturday* for Corn, which is brought thither in great Quantities, besides great Variety of Fish and Fowl to both, with other Provisions, sold at easy Rates. The Market-Place for this Market is large, containing four Acres of Ground; and several Fairs, viz. four, viz. on *Wednesday* in *Easter-week*, *Midsummer-day*, *May 7th*, and *Nine Days* before *Ascension*; but of them one is more especially remarkable, beginning about nine Days before *Ascension*, and kept in the Street leading to the *Minster-gate*, call'd *Londoners-street*, because then the *Londoners* bring down their Wares, and furnish the Country-Traders with such Goods as they want, by Wholesale.

The Memory of *John* of *Beverley* was so much respected by our Kings, that they granted divers Privileges to the Town, which they long enjoyed, if they do not at this Day, viz. the Inhabitants of *Beverley*, by a Grant from King *Athelstan*, pay no Toll or Custom in any Port or Town in *England*, to which Immunity it may be reasonably supposed, that they owe, in a great Measure, their Riches and flourishing Condition; for otherwise it is a great Surprise to find so large and handsome a Town within six Miles of *Hull*. Near the *Minster*

Minster is an old Building, called *Haltgarth*; where 'tis said *John* of *Beverly* dwelt, but in it now there is kept a Court of Record, called the *Provosts Court*, every *Monday*; in it may be tried Causes for any Sum arising within its Liberties, which are very large, having about an hundred Towns, and Parts of Towns in *Holderness*, and other Places in the *East-Riding*, belonging to it: It is said also to have Power in criminal Matters, though it is not used at present. It sends *Burgesses* to *Parliament*, and hath so done, ever since 26 *Edw. I.* but with some Intermissions in *Edw. II.* and *III.*'s Reigns.

But to come to the present Condition of the Town, it is seven Furlongs in Length, being of late much improv'd in its Buildings; besides its Situation upon the *River Hull*, it hath several pleasant Springs running quite through it, which are of great Convenience to the Inhabitants. It is beautified with two stately Churches, the *Minster* or Collegiate Church, and *St. Mary's*, (of which we shall presently give a more particular Account). There were formerly two Churches more, viz. *St. Nicholas's*, and *St. Martin's*, but now appear not, though the Parishes still retain their Names, and are annexed *St. Martin's* to *St. John's*, and *St. Nicholas's* to *St. Mary's*. It hath a Free School, which is improved and encourag'd by two Fellowships, six Scholarships, and three Exhibitions in *St. John's College, Cambridge*, belonging to it. Of these Fellowships and Scholarships we have this Account from one *Mr. Wales*, an Inhabitant of the Town, viz. That the two Fellowships were founded 300 Years ago; one of them by *Mr. Halletreeholm*, and the other by *Mrs. Margaret Rookby*, each of them 30 *l.* a Year: The Scholarships or Exhibitions were given, two by *Dr. Lay*, about seventy Years ago, 8 *l.* a Year each, *Mrs. Davy* 4 *l.* per Ann. *Mrs. Ferrars* 5 *l.* a Year, *William Coats* 6 *l.* a Year; by *Dr. Metcalfe* Three, each twenty Nobles, who also left 10 *l.* per Ann. to the Master of the Free School, 10 *l.* a Year

to the Lecturer to preach a Sermon every Week, and 20 *l.* a Year to the Poor of the Town, to be paid all by the Corporation, and issue out of a Farm at *Gilden Morden* in *Cambridgeshire*. The last of them was given by *Mr. Clarke* Fellow of that College, and is 9 *l.* a Year, to be paid by the College. The School having been supplied by good Masters, as *Mr. Lambert* and others, hath furnished many Places, and particularly the Town, with Ministers of all Kinds. It hath six Alms-houses, the largest whereof was built by the Executors of *Michael Wharton, Esq.* who by his last Will left 1000 *l.* for that Use. The Mayor and Aldermen (having sometimes been deceived in their Choice) admit none into their Alms-houses, but such as will give Bond to leave their Effects to the Poor, when they die, which may be a good Example to such Trustees in other Places. This Place abounds with Pleasure as well as Profit. Here is good Company and Assemblies as at *St. Edmonsbury*. The Situation and Air are so pleasant, that here is the best of Company all the Year round, and the more, because the Country round about affords much Game, for there are four Commons of Pasture belonging to this Town, called *Westwood, Hurn, Figham*, and *Swinemoor*, containing above 1000 Acres of Ground, wherein, every Burgess or Freeman may keep twelve Head of Cattle: And it being the nearest Town to the Centre of this *East-Riding* (of any Note), the Sessions for the said Riding are always held here, and for that Purpose there is a very fine Sessions-house, which may compare with any of the like Nature in other Places for the Neatness and Beauty thereof: To which we may add, That an Act of Parliament, for the publick Registering of Deeds, Conveyances, and Wills, &c. that affect any Lands, &c. in this Riding, having been procured in 1708, is another Advantage to this Town, an House and Office having been built for the Register in 1709.

The

The Minster, or Collegiate Church, is a very fair and neat Structure, the Roof being an Arch of Stone. In it are several fine Monuments of the Percys, Earls of Northumberland, who have added a little Chapel to the Quire, for their Burial Place, in the Windows

whereof are the Pictures of several of that Family drawn in the Glass. At the upper End of the Quire, on the right Side of the Altar, stood the Freed-stool made of one entire Stone, and said to be brought out of Scotland; upon it was this Inscription,

HÆC * SEDES LAPIDEA, * Freed-Stool
DICITVR, i.e. PACIS CATHEDRA, AD
QVAM REVS FVGIENDO PERVE-
NIENS OMNIMODAM HABET
SECVRITATEM.

In English thus,

This Stone Chair is called *Freed-Stool*, i.e. *The Chair of Peace*, to which what Criminal soever flies, hath full Protection.

This Chair stands now on the right Side of the Chancel of the Minster. Behind this Seat is a Well of Water. At the upper End of the Body of the Church next the Quire hangs an ancient Table with the Picture of St. John (from whom the Church takes its Name) and King Athelstan the Founder of it, and between them this Distich,

*Als free make I thee
As Heart can wish, and Eye can see.*

In the Body of the Church stands an ancient Monument, called The Virgins Tomb, because two Virgin-Sisters lie buried there, who gave the Town a Piece of Land, into which any Free-

man may put three Milch-Cows from Lady day to Michaelmas. At the lower End of the Body of the Church stands a fair large Font of Agate-stone.

In the Year 1664, September 13. upon Opening a Grave in the Body of the Minster, there was found a Vault of squared Free-stone fifteen Feet long, and two Feet broad at the Head, but at the Feet a Foot and an half broad: Within it was a Sheet of Lead four Feet long, and in it some Ashes and six Beads (three of which crumbled to Dust at the Touch, and of the remaining three, two were supposed to be Cornelians) with three great brass Pins, and four large Iron Nails. Upon the Sheet lay a leaden Plate with this Inscription,

† ANNO AB INCARNATIONE DOMINI MCLXXXVIII
COMBUSTA FVIT HÆC ECCLESIA IN MENSE
SEPTEMBRI IN SEQVENTI NOCTE POST FESTVM
SANCTI MATHÆI APOSTOLI, ET IN AN. MCXCVII
VI IDVS MARTII
FACTA FVIT INQVISITIO RELIQVIARVM BEATI
IOHANNIS IN HOC LOCO, ET INVENTA SVNT HÆC
OSSA IN ORIENTALI PARTE SEPVLCRI ET HIC
RECONDITA, ET CEMENTO MIXTVS IBIDEM EST
INVENTVS, ET RECONDITVS.

In English thus,

In the Year of our Lord 1188. this Church was burnt in the Month of *September*, on the Night following the Feast of *St. Matthew* the Apostle, and in the Year 1197, on the Sixth of the Ides of *March*, Inquisition was made after the Reliques of *St. John*, in this Place, and these Bones were found in the East Part of the Sepulchre, and were buried here, and there also Dust mixt with Mortar was found, and buried.

Cross over this lay a Box of Lead about seven Inches long, six broad, and five high, wherein were several Pieces of Bones mixed with a little Dust, and yielding a sweet Smell, as also a Knife and Beads. All these Things were carefully re-interred in the Middle Alley of the Body of the Minster, where they were taken up. But a Seal, which was also found therein, was not re-interred with the Rest, but came into the Possession of a private Hand, viz. *Mr. Marmaduke Nelson*. This Account agrees not with *Bishop Godwin's*, who says, he was buried in the Church-porch.

This Town hath given the Title of Marquis of *Beverley* to *Charles Douglas* Duke of *Queensbury* and *Dover*, created by *Queen Anne* in 1708. This Honour, with the Barony of *Rippon* and Dukedom of *Dover*, is to descend to his second Son, the Earl of *Salway*, called Marquis of *Beverley*, by Courtesy. He was soon after made, by the said Queen, One of her Principal Secretaries of State of *Great Britain*, and died while he was in that Office, *July 6, 1711.* at his House in *Albemarle street*. He left three Sons, *James, Charles, and George*; *James* the eldest was of an infirm Constitution both of Body and Mind; and so

Charles, created Earl of *Salway*, and Viscount *Tibers* in his Father's Life-time, succeeded him in his Dukedoms of *Queensbury* and *Dover*, all the Honours of the Family being settled on him by his Father, with the Consent and Confirmation of the Crown. He hath two Daughters, but no Heir Male as yet, as far as as we can find.

VOL. VI.

Divers Persons of Note owe their Original to this Town, viz.

Philip Beverlecensis born here in 1319. He is sometimes called *Philip Ingelberd*, and was Rector of *Kangham* in *Holderness*: He gave certain Lands at *Paglesham* in *Holderness*, with the Farms belonging to them, to *University College* in *Oxford*, for the Maintenance of two Fellows to be elected out of *Beverley, Holderness*, or any Village in the Neighbourhood of them; but in Case none of these Places were capable of this Donation, then might the College chuse a Person according to their own Judgment.

John Fisher, Son of *Robert Fisher*, a Merchant of good Reputation of this Town. He was educated in *St. Michael's House* (now Part of *Trinity College*) in *Cambridge*, of which University he became the first Chancellor, for Term of Life, and Bishop of *Rocheſter*. His Abetting the Dissimulation of the Holy Maid of *Kent*, as *Eliz. Barton* was call'd, was a Disgrace to his Learning and Piety, and his obstinate Resistance to King *Henry VIII's* Supremacy and Divorce, brought him to the Block. The Pope indeed rewarded the last with a Cardinal's Cap; but he had not wore it long before that King cut off his Head, in 1535. He was a very learned, and in his Way a very pious Man, and what he did in Opposition to the King, was not out of any rebellious Principle, but out of Pure Conscience. He was tried by an ordinary Jury, and not by his Peers, as some Lawyers have thought he ought, though others deny it. He stood

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stood not upon that Point, being aged, viz. seventy-five Years old, and weary of the World.

Alfred of Beverley, bred in the University of Cambridge, from whence he return'd to his Convent here, and was made Treasurer of it; which Place he managed so well, that with some he is call'd *Alphradus Thesaurarius*, which Name he deserv'd in another and better Respect, as he was a diligent Treasurer up of memorable Antiquities, of which he hath left us a large Specimen in his *Chronicle*, written by him, from *Brutus* to his Death, which happened *Anno 1136*.

John Alcock, a Native of this Place, where he built a Chapel, and founded a Chantry for his Parents. He was bred in Cambridge, where he commenced Doctor of Divinity, and at length became Bishop of Ely. His Prudence and Wisdom appeared in this, That he was preferred to be Lord Chancellor of England by King *Hen. VII.* who was a

Prince of that Sagacity, that he never preferred others than Men of Abilities. *Bale* highly extols his Piety (which was not common with him) saying, That he was a most mortified Man, given to Learning and Piety from his Childhood, growing so much from Grace to Grace, that in his Age none in England was more esteemed for Holiness. He turned the old Nunnery of *St. Radigund* into a new College, which he named *Jesur* in Cambridge. He died *Octob. 1. 1500.* and had Saintship gone by Merit, he had been canonized, for he deserved the Name of *St. John*, as well as his Predecessor.

Dr. Robert Metcalfe, whose Benefactions are above recited, was a Native of this Town.

Dr. Lacy, who gave two Scholarships, as is abovementioned.

Dr. Simon Patrick, late Bishop of Ely, of whom see more in that See.

After the former History of this Town of Beverley was compos'd from the best Accounts we could get of it, we had the following large Description of it sent us, which it was desired we should add entire, with a Certificate of the Exemption from Tolls, &c.

N.B. Both Accounts make a Compleat Description of the Town.

Beverley, the chief Town of the East-Riding of the County of York, is of great Antiquity, and began to be of Note after *John of Beverley*, Archbishop of York, retired thither; where he lived about four Years, and died *May 7. Anno 721.* which Day, in a Convocation held at London, *Anno 1416.* was appointed to be kept Holy. King *Athelstan*, and succeeding Princes, in Respect to his Memory, endowed the Place with many considerable Immunities and Privi-

leges, as by the several Charters and Grants to this Town, now extant, do appear; a remarkable Instance of which among many others is this, That the Freemen of the said Town shall be free from all Manner of Tolls whatsoever, throughout the whole Kingdom of England, London not excepted.

The Certificate usually given by the Mayor to such Freemen as make Use of the Exemption from Tolls, &c. is as followeth,

*Villa de Beverley
in Com. Ebor ff.*

To all Persons to whom these Presents shall come, A. B. Esq; Mayor of the aforesaid Town of Beverley sendeth Greeting.

KNOW ye, that King Athelstan (of famous Memory) did grant, and also King Hen. I. did grant, and confirm to the Men of the said Town of Beverley, and afterwards to them by the Name of The Governors or Keepers, and Burgeses of Beverley, an Exemption from all Manner of Imposts, Toll, Tallage, Stallage, Tunnage, Luffage, Pikkage, Wharfage, and of, and from all, and every the like Exactions, Payments and Duties; throughout and in all Places wheresoever by Land and Sea, within all their Dominions of England and Wales. Which said Grants were confirmed by All or most of the succeeding Kings and Queens, to the Time of Queen Elizabeth, who confirmed the same to them, by the Name of The Mayor, Governors, and Burgeses of Beverley; which several Grants have been also confirmed by All or most of the Kings and Queens of this Realm, till this Time, as by many and sundry Charters under their Great Seals more at large may appear. These are therefore to certify, That C. D. is a Burgess of the said Town of Beverley, and is thereby discharged of, and from all and every the said Exactions, Payments and Duties. In Testimony whereof, the said Mayor hath hereunto subscribed his Name, and caused the Common Seal of the said Town, used in this Behalf, to be affixed this—Day, &c.

This Town is pleasantly situated at the Foot of the Wolds towards the West, having the navigable River Hull within a Mile of it, towards the East. The Air and Situation of it for all Manner of Country Diversions, especially Hunting, Fishing and Fowling, invite many Gentlemen to reside in it, being the nearest Town of any Note to the

Centre of the East-Riding; the Sessions for the said Riding are always held here, in a very spacious and beautiful Hall or Sessions-house, which hath a publick Garden and Walks adjoining, the whole not inferior to any of that Nature in England: Near it is built an handsome Register-office for the Registering of all Deeds, Conveyances, and Wills, &c. which affect any Lands, &c. within the said East-Riding, and the Town and County of the Town of Kingston upon Hull.

This Town is constantly supplied with Variety of Fish and Fowl, and with great Plenty of Corn and other Provisions at moderate Rates. The Streets are well paved, spacious and wide, the Saturday's Market-place being as large and convenient as most in England, having therein a beautiful Market cross supported by eight free-stone Columns, each of one intire Stone, erected at the joint Charge of the late Honourable Sir Charles Hotham, Bar. and Sir Michael Wharton, Knt. then Members of Parliament for the said Town. It is generally well built, and of late Years much improved in Trade, which consists more particularly in Malt, Oat-meal, Glew, Leather, and also in a considerable Export of all Sorts of Grain. The Corporation (at a great Expence) have put in Execution an Act of Parliament lately made for Cleansing, Deepning, and Widening a Creek, called *Beverley-Beck*, running from the Town into the River Hull, and for repairing the Staithes upon the said Beck, &c. which Work being now compleated, Vessels of a considerable Burden come up to load and unload Goods at the publick Staithes within the said Town, which makes the Trade more extensive and beneficial to the Inhabitants.

Beverley hath two of the largest and best Parish-Churches in it of any Town in England, viz. the late Collegiate Church of St. John, commonly called the Minster, and St. Mary's. There were formerly two other Churches in it, viz. St. Nicholas's and St. Martin's; but they

they are now demolished, and the Parishes united; *St. Martin's* with *St. John's*, and *St. Nicholas's* with *St. Mary's*. The Minster by length of Time, became so ruinous, that in 1710. being in the utmost Danger of falling, *John Moyser*, Esq; then Member of Parliament for, and an Inhabitant of, the Town, (a Gentleman of great Worth, and a Publick Spirit) did not only solicit and procure a Brief, but obtain'd very large Subscriptions from the neighbouring Gentlemen and others, to repair it, and with great Application, as well as Expence, hath continued his kind Assistance, in Conjunction with the Trustees, to forward and perfect the Work, in a most beautiful Manner, assisted with the Advice of *Nicholas Hawksmore*, Esq; a celebrated Architect.

This pious Work his late most gracious Majesty, King *GEORGE*, was pleas'd to encourage, not only by his Gift in Money, but also by a Royal Grant of Stone from the dissolved Monastery of *St. Mary's* in *York*. Sir *Michael Wharton* also in his Life-time, gave 500 *l.* and since, by his Last Will and Testament, bequeathed to the Use of the Fabrick, the Sum of 4000 *l.* to be a perpetual Fund to beautify and repair it, appointing the Lord Archbishop of *York*, the Dean and Chapter of the same, the Mayor and Recorder of *Beverley*, for the Time being, Trustees of his said Donation. The Produce of the Brief, and Subscription Money, being placed in the Publick Funds, by the Rise of *South-Sea* Stock, and prudent Management of the said Benefactions, together with the annual Rents of the Fabrick-Lands (which are very much improved since the Dissolution) have enabled the Trustees to rebuild, repair and beautify the said Church in such a Manner, that for the great Variety of curious Workmanship, in the several Parts thereof, it is equal to, if not exceeds any Church in *England*, viz.

The Choir is paved with Marble of four different Colours, Lozenge-wise,

appearing Cubical to the Eye: Over the Altar is a large magnificent Wooden Arch, curiously engraved, standing upon eight fluted Columns, exactly performed according to the *Corinthian* Order. The Altar-Table (being of one entire Stone) is of fine polished white Marble, the Gift of Mr. *Moyser*. The large East Window of the Choir, with old painted Glass, collected out of the several Windows about the Church, ingeniously put together, is made completely handsome, and consists of regular and entire Figures throughout. The Skreen between the Choir and the Nave, which is lately rebuilt of fine *Roche-Abby* Stone, curiously carved, imitating the old *Gothick* Work, for the Beauty thereof is deservedly reckoned one of the chief Ornaments of the Church. The Floor of the Body of the Church is paved with the said *Roche-Abby* Stone and black Marble, each paving being 22 Inches Square, the Margins also being of black Marble. The Pulpit, Reading-Desk and Cover of the Font, are all new, of excellent Workmanship. The Galleries also are new built, and beautifully finished, after the *Dorick* Order. Lastly, the North-End Wall of the great Cross Isle, being so ruinous that it over-hung forty-two Inches, was screwed up perpendicular, by the Direction of Mr. *Thornton*, late of *York*, who contrived a most admirable Machin for that extraordinary Service. He was also employed in the new Wood-work of the Church.

St. John of *Beverley*, the Founder and Patron of this Church, was born at the Village of *Harpham* (not far from *Beverley*). He was the first Doctor of Divinity in *Oxford*; and venerable *Bede* was his Scholar. He converted the Parish-Church of *St. John* in this Town into a Collegiate Church, and built to it a new Choir and a Monastery, and made *Brithunnus*, the Deacon, the first Abbot, who lies buried in the Church. He likewise built the Chapel of *St. Martin's* on the South-side of the Church, where
ho

he placed Nuns. He purchased the Manor of *Ridings* for his Monastery, and there built the Church of *St. Nicholas*. The Foundation and Ruins of *St. John's* Palace are yet visible near the Church, on the South-side, at a Place called the *Hall-garth*, where the succeeding Provofts resided, who by divers Grants had large Jurisdictions, as well Temporal as Spiritual, over a great many Towns in the East Riding, even to the Punishment of Capital Offences with Death, as appears by the Words *Furca* and *Fossa*, in some of their ancient Grants, which the old Law-Books say signify the Pit and the Gallows.

One hundred and forty-six Years after *St. John's* Death, the Monastery, with the Books and Ornaments, were destroy'd by the *Danes*, and lay in Ruins three Years before it was repaired. King *Athelstan*, after he had overcome the *Scots*, having made a Vow at the Altar of *St. John*, in his Return, came to *Beverley*, and having instituted a new College of Secular Canons, granted and confirmed to the Church, many great Privileges and Liberties, and also a Sanctuary, *Anno Dom. 938.* and two hundred and seventeen Years after the Death of *St. John*, the said King *Athelstan* appointed *Beverley* to be the chief Town in the East-Riding. From that Time the Town grew larger. He also gave Lands in divers neighbouring Towns to the said Church. *Alfred*, the twenty-third Archbishop of *York*, removed the Bones of *St. John*, and in so doing, a Ring, with the Remains of the Evangelist, was found in his Grave. This Removal of his Bones was in 316th Year after his Death.

In the Year 1664. in digging in the South-Isle of the Minster, was found a Leaden Box, with this Inscription, *Anno ab incarnatione D'ni MCLXXXVIII. &c. ut supra.* This Box, with the Reliques inclosed therein, were again taken up at the new laying of the present Floor in the Body of the said Church; and under it a Repository of Brick arched over being made, the same were there-

in replaced, and the following *Latin* Inscription added.

*Reliquia ex dem effossa & ibidem recomposita
Fornice lateritio dignabantur xxv die*

*Mensis Martij Anno D'ni MDCCXXVI
Quando et testatatum Ecclesia hujus pa-
Primo fuit instratam. (vimentum*

Over it, directly upon the Roof, is an Inscription to shew where the Reliques are placed.

At the North East End of the Choir are two ancient Monuments belonging to the *Piercys*, Earls of *Northumberland*, who had an Estate and Seat in the Neighbourhood, and an Isle or Burying-Place in the Church. In a Vault under one of these Monuments, lies buried *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland*, who being Lord Lieutenant of the County, in the Reign of King *Hen. VII.* was commanded by that Prince to levy certain Taxes or Payments, imposed by the Advice of *Empson* and *Dudley*, which the Populace believing him to be the Cause of, made an Insurrection, and slew him at *Cockledge* near *Topcliffe*, upon *St. Vitalis's* Day; whereupon he was carried to this Place, and buried in the Church, under a stately Monument. The other Monument is supposed to be for the Lady *Idonea*, Daughter of *Robert*, Lord *Clifford*, and Wife of *Henry* Lord *Piercy*, and is the most exquisite carved Work in Free-stone, that is to be met with any where in *Europe*, by the Acknowledgment of all Travellers who have seen it.

There are also several other ancient Monuments, supposed to be for the Provofts, and other Dignitaries of the said Church, and other Gentlemen. A stately Monument, at the Expence of several hundred Pounds, is lately put up for the late Sir *Michael Wharton*, near the Burying-Place of his Ancestors, who have several Marble Monuments lying also upon them.

The Parish-Church of *St. Mary's* (to which that of *St. Nicholas* is now annex'd) is a very large and spacious Fabric, which is the more necessary, be-
cause

cause the Parish thereunto belonging is the most populous Part of the Town. This Church was built at first as a Chapel of Ease to St. Martin's, but that Part of the Town, in Process of Time, becoming more populous, by Reason of the more agreeable Situation, it became a Parochial Church, and has been since re-edified, as well as first built by the Parishioners, with good Free stone, about the Reign of King Henry the VIth, or VIIth, as appears by the Nature of the Work, and other Tokens.

Some of the most considerable Gentlemens Houses in this Town, are the Mansion-house of the Hon. Sir Charles *Hotham*, Bart. near the Minster, which is looked upon to be as compleat a Piece of modern Architecture, and as elegantly finished, as most Gentlemens Houses in England; Mr. *Moyser's* House, which is remarkable for its Gardens, and the curious Painting in and about the Gardens; Mr. *Boynston's*, in whose Garden is observable a Yew-tree, by due care and proper cutting brought to that Shape and Size, as to contain a great many People in the Seats, made therein on each Side. Two Mr. *Whartons*, the Heirs of Sir *Michael Wharton*, who have another Seat at about a Mile's Distance from the Town, and adjoining to it a large well stocked Park of Deer.

The Guild-hall of this Town is a large and spacious Building, wherein is holden the Court of Record of the Peace, before the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen. There the Quarter-Sessions for the said Town, and other Businesses relating thereto, are transacted. The Common Gaol of the said Town hath been lately re-edified by the Corporation at a considerable Expence, and made more secure as well as commodious for Prisoners, being built very strong, with Windows and Door-Cases of Free stone, well finish'd after the *Tuscan* Order.

There are seven Alms-houses or Hospitals in this Town, and three of them are well endowed; one by the Benefaction of Sir *Michael Wharton*, who in his

Last Will left a 1000*l.* for lodging and maintaining six poor Women for ever; another, by the Direction of his late Father, was endowed with the like Sum and for the said Uses, to which *Charles Wharton*, Esq; his Executor, added considerably, leaving an Estate of above 100*l.* per Ann. to answer the Design of his Father's Charity; the Remainder to be employed for the Relief of poor House-keepers in the Winter-Season, and placing out poor Children Apprentices: The third was endowed by Mr. *Fox*, one of the Governors, now called Aldermen of this Town, for four Women. Besides which, two more Hospitals will be built in a few Years, by the Charitable Bequests of Mr. *William Tymper*, Apothecary, and *Thomas Ellinor*, Bricklayer, late of this Place, deceased. The first of whom gave an Estate of near 60*l.* per Ann. after the Payment of certain Debts. For the same Purpose the latter, who died at *Jamaica*, gave upwards of 1000*l.* of the Money of that Country, if the same can be safely transmitted to England. Also Mrs. *Anne Routh*, by her Last Will, among other Charities, gave 40*s.* per Ann. to the Minister of St. *John's* Church and his Successors for ever, and 30*s.* per Ann. to the Charity-School, both payable out of a Messuage in *Beverley*, and the Remainder of the Rent thereof to the Poor of St. *John's* Parish, frequenting the Church.

The Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of this Corporation, with the Assistance of the above-mentioned Mr. *Moyser*, and other Gentlemen, at the Expence of the several Parishes within the said Town, pursuant to, and by Virtue of, a late Act of Parliament, entituled, *An Act for amending the Laws relating to the Employment and Relief of the Poor*, did lately lay out and expend the Sum of 700*l.* and upwards, in building and furnishing a Work-house for the lodging and employing all the Poor of the said Town, which are all now kept and maintain'd therein with all Necessaries of Life, in a very regular Manner, under

der the Direction of a Master and Mar-
tron, and daily visited by one or more
of the Trustees or Managers, who are
appointed for that Purpose.

There is also a Charity-School for
the maintaining, cloathing, educating
and teaching Boys and Girls to read,
write, work, cast Accounts, which at
the first Erection thereof, solely sub-
sisted by the Contributions of several
worthy Gentlemen and others; but
since, by the Benefactions of the said
Sir Michael Wharton, who gave to it the
Interest of 500*l.* to be a perpetual
Fund, Mrs. Elizabeth Gee, and others,
who likewise gave several Charities to
it, by which it is endowed with an an-
nual Revenue, which, together with
some remaining Subscriptions, now main-
tain it.

There is also a Free-School in the
Minster-yard, endowed for a Master
and Usher, from whence great Num-
bers of Scholars have been sent to the
Universities, particularly Cambridge, where
in St. John's College are two Fellow-
ships belonging to this School, founded
one of them by Mr. Halletreeholm, and
the other by Mrs. Margaret Rockby, and
nine Exhibitions given, two by Dr. Lacy,
about fifty Years since, worth 8*l.* per
Ann. each; one by Mrs. Darcy, valued
at 4*l.* per Ann. one by Mrs. Ferrar, 5*l.*
per Ann. one by William Coates 6*l.* per
Ann. and three by Dr. Metcalf, twenty
Nobles per Ann. each, who further be-
queathed 10*l.* per Ann. to the Master
of the Free-School, and the like Sum
to be paid annually to a Lecturer to
preach a Sermon every Week to the
Poor of the said Town, which several
Sums are payable by the Corporation,
and issuing out of Lands at Gilden Mor-
den and Over in the County of Cam-
bridge. The last was given by Mr. Ro-
bert Clarke, Sen. Fellow of St. John's
College, Cambridge, and is 9*l.* per Ann.
payable by the said College.

Among other Privileges belonging to
this Borough and Burgeses thereof,
there are four Common Pastures, con-
taining about a thousand Acres of

Ground, wherein every Burgeses or Free-
man, may keep twelve Head of Cattle.
In one of the said Pastures, call'd *Swine-
Moor*, there is a cold Well or Spaw,
which hath cured many Sores, Ulcers
and Evils, by washing or bathing therein.

The Town is govern'd by a Mayor
(who is elected yearly on the Monday
before *Michaelmas-day*) and twelve Al-
dermen, who are all Justices of the
Peace for the said Town (the Mayor
and Recorder being always of the *Quo-
rum*). They have a Court of Record
holden every Monday before the Mayor,
Recorder and Aldermen, or any three
of them (whereof the Mayor or Re-
corder to be always one) for the Trial
of all Causes and Actions for any Sum
whatsoever, arising within the Jurisdic-
tion of the said Town, Titles of Land
only excepted.

There are two Market Days in every
Week, *Wednesday* and *Saturday*, which
last is a great Market for Corn: It hath
also four Fairs in a Year (one of which
is a Mart) as also a Market for Cattle
every *Wednesday*, from the Beginning of
Lent, till after *Midsummer*. It sends two
Members to Parliament, who are at
this present the Hon. Sir Charles Ho-
tham, Bart. late Envoy extraordinary
to his Prussian Majesty, and Charles Pel-
ham, Esq; one of the Nephews of the
late Sir Michael Wharton.

It gives the Title of Marquess to
the Duke of *Queensbury*, on whom her
late Majesty Queen ANNE, in May,
1708. conferred it, with the Honours of
Baron of *Rippon* and Duke of *Dover*,
which Titles, with this of Marquess of
Beverley, was to descend to his second
Son, then Earl of *Satwary*; and by the
Death of the Father, who died at his
House in *Albemarle street*, July 6. 1711.
is now become Duke of *Queensbury* and
Dover, &c. by a particular Settlement
of his Father, before his Death, (his
elder Brother James, stiled Marquess
of *Drumlangrig*, being of an infirm Con-
stitution, both of Body and Mind)
which Settlement was confirmed by the
Queen.

Several

Several Persons of Note owe their Births to this Town, viz. *Philip Beverlicensis*, alias *Ingleberd*, *John Alcock*, Bishop of *Ely*, Founder of *Jesus College* in *Cambridge*. His Parents lye buried at *Hull*, where he built a Chantry for them on the South side of the Church, and a Free-School for the Benefit of others. *John Fisher*, Bishop of *Rocheſter*, *Dr. Simon Patrick*, *Dr. Metcalf*, and *Dr. Lacy*, who having been mentioned above at large, we forbear Repetition.

This Town is computed twenty-two Miles from *York*, twelve from *Poſtlington*, seven from *Market Weighton*, and as many from *South-Cave*, twenty-four from *Scarborough*, sixteen from *Bridlington*, ten from *Hornſea*, sixteen from *Patrington*, ten from *Hedon*, fix from *Hull*, and fourteen from *Howden*, all Market-Towns, twenty-four from *Kilnſea*, and the *Spurn-head*, and from *London* one hundred and forty Miles.

Hull, or *Kingſton upon Hull*, as it is called in all Writings of Concernment, a large well built Town Corporate, eminent for Merchandife (being the Scale of Trade to *York*, *Leeds*, *Nottingham*, *Gainsborough*, and ſeveral other Places). It is of no great Antiquity; for King *Edw. I.* was the Founder of it, he having obſerved the advantageous Situation of the Place, (then called *Wik*) obtained it by way of Exchange, of the Abbot of *Meaux*; and there inſtead of Cribbs for Cows, and Folds for Sheep, (which had been there before us'd) he built a Town, called from him *Kingſton*, i. e. *The King's Town*, making thereof (as the Words of the Record run) an Harbour and a Free Borough, and the Inhabitants Free Burgeſſes, and granting them divers Liberties. They were at firſt governed by a Warden, and then by Bailiffs; and after that by a Mayor and Bailiffs, and at laſt obtained of King *Hen. VI.* to be govern'd by a Mayor and a Sheriff, and that the Town ſhould be a County incorporate in itſelf. *William de la Pole*, Knt. being a Perſon well ſkill'd in all the Arts of Trade, was firſt a Merchant at *Ravensrod*, and removing

to *Kingſton upon Hull*, was the firſt Mayor of it. He lent King *Edw. III.* many thouſand Pounds of Gold, during his Abode at *Antwerp* in *Brabant*: In conſideration whereof, that King made him a Baron of his Exchequer, gave him, by Deed, the Seigniorie of *Holderneſſe*, with many other Lands belonging to the Crown, and made him a Baronet.

Sir *Michael de la Pole*, his Son, being a great Favourite of King *Rich. II.* after he was created Earl of *Suffolk*, did prevail with that King to enlarge their Charter, and grant them many other Privileges, the chief of which was a good Harbour for their Shipping and Merchandife. By theſe Advantages the Inhabitants were encouraged, and being of themſelves induſtrious, and addicted to Trade, applied themſelves to Navigation, and among other Things, eſta bliſhed a Trade to *Iſland* for Fiſh, by Way of a Common Stock, which being dried and hardened for Sale, they called Stock-Fiſh, which raiſed them in Time ſo great a Treafure, as enabled them not only to fence the Town with a ſtrong Brick-Wall, but to ſtrengthen it likewiſe with Towers and Bulwarks, where it was not defended by the River *Hull*. Nor have they ſtopped here, but for greater Strength and Ornament, they have added another Wall, and a deep Trench between them, a Caſtle and a Block-houſe, with ſeveral great Sluices, ſo contrived, that if the Flood-gates are pulled up, they can drown the Country three or four Miles round; and having brought great Quantities of Cobble-ſtones for Ballaſt to their Ships, they have therewith pav'd the Town, and made it as beautiful as ſtrong, ſo that by Degrees, it is now grown to make ſuch a Figure, that for ſtately Buildings, ſtrong Forts, rich Fleets, Reſort of Merchants, and Plenty of all Things, it is the greateſt Mart-Town in theſe Parts.

In the Reign of King *Hen. VI. William de la Pole*, Earl, Marqueſs, and Duke of *Suffolk*, procured it to be made a County

a County Incorporate, as it still continues.

The present State of this Town is this: It is inferior to few Places in England for Trade, being well furnished with Shipping, and all Sorts of Commodities. It is well fortified, and keeps a continual Garrison, having two Markets weekly, on *Tuesday* and *Saturday*, and Fairs on *Michaelmas-day*, and *Thursday* in *Whitsun week*, yearly. It is a Town and County incorporate in itself, and sends Burgesses to Parliament, being governed by a Mayor, Recorder, twelve Aldermen, &c. The Mayor of this Town hath two Swords, one of them given by King *Rich. II.* the other, which is the largest, by King *Hen. VIII.* but one of them only is born before him at a Time; as also a Cap of Maintenance, and another Ensign of Honour, viz. an Oar of *Lignum Vitæ* Wood, which is a Badge of his Admiralty within the Limits of the *Humber*. In 33 *Hen. VIII.* their Privileges were confirmed by Act of Parliament; and in the 37th of the same King, it was erected into an Honour, by another Act of Parliament. In the Town these Buildings are the most considerable, viz.

1. An Exchange for the Merchants, built in 1621. and beautified much in 1673. for the better Convenience of managing their Trade. Above which is

2. The Custom-house, near which is

3. The Wool-house, made use of formerly, without all doubt, for the weighing out and selling of Wool, as well as Lead, but now only made use of for the latter, when it is to be sold or ship'd off.

4. A strong Citadel, built in 1681. on the East-side of the River, which includes the Castle and South Block-house. In it are convenient Apartments for the lodging of a good many Soldiers, with distinct Houses for the Officers. It hath also in it an Engine to make Salt-water fresh, and is well furnished with Ordnance.

5. The Free-School, situate near the High Church, and founded by *John Al-*
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cock, first Bishop of *Worcester*, and then of *Ely*, and in the Year 1583. built by Mr. *William Gee*, with the Merchants Hall over it; but the most remarkable is

6. The Trinity-house, begun at first by a Joint Contribution of well-dispos'd Persons, for the Relief of distressed Seamen and their Wives; but afterwards a Patent was obtained from the Crown, with several Privileges, by the Advantage of which they maintain many distressed Seamen, with their Widows, both of this and other Places, Members of the Port of *Hull*. The Government consists of twelve Elder Brethren, and six Assistants, out of whom, by the Majority of them, with the six Assistants and the Younger Brethren, are annually chosen two Wardens, and out of the Younger Brethren, two Stewards. These Governors have a Power to determine all Matters relating to the Sea-Affairs, not contrary to Law, but chiefly between Masters and Seamen; and in Trials at Law, about Sea-Affairs, their Judgments are much regarded. But we shall not pretend to describe it further, having the Account given of it by the learned and ingenious Person Mr. *Ray*, who took an actual View of it, which cannot be omitted in this Place, viz.

He tells us, that the Trinity-house here belongs to a Society of Merchants, and is endow'd with good Revenues. There are maintain'd thirty poor Women, called Sisters, each of whom hath a little Chamber or Cell to dwell in. The Building consists of a Chapel, two Rows of Chambers below Stairs, for the Sisters, and two Rooms above Stairs; in one of which the Brethren of the Society have their Meetings, and another large one in which they make Sails, with which the Town drives a good Trade. In the Midst of this Room hangs the Effigies of a Native of *Greenland*, with a loose Skin-coat upon him, sitting in a small Boat or Canoe, cover'd with Skins, and having his lower Parts under Deck. He had in his Right Hand (as Mr. *Ray* says he thought) a

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Pair of wooden Oars, whereby he row'd and manag'd his Boat; and in his Left a Dart, with which he struck Fish. Upon his Forehead he had a Bonnet, like a Trencher, to fence his Eyes from Sun or Water. Behind him lay a Bladder or Bag of Skins, in which he bestowed the Fish which he caught; but others think it was full of a certain Oil, by which he allured the Fish. He, with his Canoe, was taken by Capt. Andrew Barker, in 1613. with an huge Jawbone of a mighty Whale, which he had with him in his Boat, and has been preserved ever since in the same Posture, and with the same Boat as it is now furnished. After he was taken he refused to eat, and so died within three Days. And here it is justly to be wondred at, that these People should be so hardy and audacious, as to dare to venture out to Sea in such pitiful Vessels, as really are not sufficient to support much more than the Weight of one Man in the Water; and if the Sea be never so little rough, must needs be over-turn'd, and the Rowers lost. To these Buildings we may further add,

7. The Great Bridge, consisting of fourteen Arches, which goes over into Holderness, a little above which stands

8. The *Groenland-house*, built in the Year 1674. at the Joint Charge of several Merchants, at first intended, and for a while used for the Management of that Trade; but, by Reason of the bad Success of it since, it is now employed only for the laying up of Corn and other Merchandise. At a little Distance from it is

9. The *Maison-Dieu*, or God's House, built for the Relief of the Poor, by Michael de la Pole, for thirteen poor Men, and as many Women, to which he gave, at the first Erection, twenty Acres of Land, and 20*l.* per Ann. Rent, out of his Lands in this Parish and Myton, with other Lands and Advowsons of Churches, to the Value of two hundred Marks a Year; and, instead of the Advowson of the Church of *Medburne*, Lands of 20*l.* per Ann. Value. This Hospital, together

with the Chapel over-against it to the North, was pulled down in the late Civil Wars, to prevent Inconveniencies, when the Town was besieged; but when Peace was restored by King Charles II.'s Coming, both have been rebuilt, and the Alms-house enlarged: And the Arms of the *de la Poles* cut in Stone, being found among the Rubbish, are set over the Door, with this Inscription,

Deo & Pauperibus posuit D. Michael de la Pole, An. D. 1384.

i. e. Michael de la Pole founded this House for GOD and the Poor, in the Year of CHRIST 1384.

The Chapel over against it is built upon the old Foundation, with this Inscription over the Door,

Hoc sacellum Deo & pauperibus posuit Dom. Michael de la Pole Anno Dom. 1384. quod ingruente bello civili dirutum, An. 1643. tandem auctius instauratum fuit Anno 1673. Richardo Kitson, S. T. B. Restore Domus Dei super Hull.

i. e. Michael de la Pole built this Chapel for GOD and the Poor, A. D. 1384 which, at the Beginning of the Civil Wars, Anno 1643. was pulled down, but built again in a more stately Manner, in the Year 1673. Richard Kitson, S. T. B. being then Rector of God's House, above Hull.

Near this Chapel is built a new

10. Hospital, for the better Reception of the Poor belonging to the former House, that being not large enough to contain all the Poor, together with the Master and his Family. This new Hospital hath over the Door this Inscription,

Deo & pauperibus posuit Michael de la Pole. Hac omnes reparata domus perduret in annos. W. Ainsworth, Rector, A. D. 1663.

i. e. *Michael de la Pole* built this House for GOD and the Poor. Being thus repaired, may it for ever stand. *W. Ainsworth*, Rector, A. D. 1663.

There are in this Town several considerable Hospitals, erected by private Benefactors, besides the two former, (viz. four more, as *Mr. Wales* informs us) so that the Poor of this Place are extraordinarily well provided for. Some of these we cannot but take Notice of, viz. *Mr. George Crowle*, who was twice Mayor of *Hull*, in his Life-time erected an Hospital here for poor People, over which he set this Inscription,

Da dum tempus habes, tibi propria sit manus hares;

Auferet hoc nemo quod dabis ipse Deo.

G. C. 1661. E. C.

In English thus,

Bestow with your own Hand, make no delay,

What's given to God, no Man can take away.

His pious Wife *Eleanor*, was a great Benefactor to, if not the Founder of that neat and improving Library in the Church here. *Mr. William Skinner*, Merchant, who was Mayor of this Town also, hath left a Revenue for the Distribution of eight Dozen of Bread, the first Sunday of every Month, for ever, for which his Posterity hath made a convenient Place to set it in the Church.

11. The Water-house, which stands Westward of the Town, without the Walls. The Water at first came from *Julian-Well*, it then appearing by an Inquisition made in 3 Hen. IV. that the drawing of a new Sewer from thence to the Town, through the Meadows and Pastures of *Anlaby*, would be no Damage to the King or any other Person. But in the latter End of the same King's Reign, upon a Motion to supply the Town from thence, it was considered

that Part of the Spring descending from the Priory of *Haltemprife*, it could not be done without a License from the Pope; whereupon a Grant from him was obtain'd, and sent from *Rome*, ready sealed, in the Year 1412. witnessed by the Hands and Seals of three Cardinals. After this the Course of the Spring altered, and running into the Grounds of *Sir John Barrington*, the Town was forced to come to a Composition with him.

In the 9th Year of King *Will. III.* the Inhabitants were enabled by Act of Parliament to erect Work-houses and Houses of Correction, for the Employment and Maintenance of their Poor; but what is done in that Kind, we have no particular Account; though, since the License was obtained by their Application, it cannot be doubted but it was put presently into Execution, and doubtless made the Beggars and Vagrants pray more heartily to be delivered from *Hell*, *Hull* and *Hallifax*, as being at this Place more sure of Punishment than Relief.

In the late Civil Wars, the *Hothams*, Father and Son, being the deputed Governors of this Place, by the Parliament, kept it for their Service, and would not, by all the Importunity of the King, *Charles I.* or his Friends, be prevailed with to surrender it to that King, who came thither for that Purpose; yet at length recanting what they had done, and giving their Masters some Cause to suspect their Fidelity towards them, by shewing some Inclinations to favour the Royal Party, they were of a sudden summon'd to appear above, and suspecting no Harm, they were condemned to die by their own Friends.

This Town hath two Churches, one called the *Trinity* (or the *High Church*) and the other *St. Mary's* (or the *Low Church*). The *Trinity Church* is a very spacious and beautiful Building. On the South-side of the Choir is a Place, now altered from a Chapel to a neat Library, consisting mostly of modern Books. Before the Reformation, it had twelve private Chapels for Chantries to sing

King Masse in for Souls departed, on the North and South sides of the Choir; and at the West-End of the Churchyard is a Row of Houses, twelve in Number, which to this Day retain the Name of *Priest-Row*. *St. Mary's*, or the *Low Church*, is supposed to have been the Chapel Royal, when King *Hen. VIII.* resided here. It seems that this King, because the Steeple of this Church stood over-against the House where he resided, and hindred his Prospect, ordered it to be pulled down to the Ground, and so it was accordingly, and remained many Years so, till of late the Inhabitants have rebuilt it at their own Charge. Opposite to the West-End of this Church, *Michael de la Pole* built a goodly House of Brick, like a Palace, with fair Orchards and Gardens inclosed with a Brick-Wall, and three other Houses with Towers of Brick, two in the Midst of the Town, and the third upon the Bank of the River *Hull*.

This Place having been appointed the See of a Suffragan-Bishop, by King *Hen. VIII.* upon the Complaint of the Bishops at certain Times, because they bearing a Part of their Burden, were a great Comfort to them, we have thought fit, upon this Occasion, to give the Reader an Account of all the Sees of Suffragan-Bishops in *England*, not remembring that we have met with a Catalogue of them before, *viz.*

1. *Thetford* in *Norfolk*.
2. *Ipswich* in *Suffolk*.
3. *Colchester* in *Essex*.
4. *Dover* in *Kent*.
5. *Guilford* in *Surrey*.
6. *Southampton* in *Hampshire*.
7. *Taunton* in *Somerset*.
8. *Shaftesbury* in *Dorsetshire*.
9. *Malton* in *Yorkshire*.
10. *Marlborough* in *Wiltshire*.
11. *Bedford* in *Bedfordshire*.
12. *Leicester* in *Leicestershire*.
13. *Glocester* in *Glocestershire*.
14. *Shrewsbury* in *Shropshire*.
15. *Bristol* in *Glocester and Somerset Shires*.

16. *Penrith* in *Cumberland*.
17. *Bridgewater* in *Somersetshire*.
18. *Nottingham* in *Nottinghamshire*.
19. *Grantham* in *Lincolnshire*.
20. *Hull* in *Yorkshire*.
21. *Cambridge* in *Cambridgeshire*.
22. *Huntington* in *Huntingtonshire*.
23. *Bridgnorth* in *Herefordshire*.
24. *Barwick* in *Northumberland*.
25. *St. Germans* in *Cornwall*.
26. *The Isle of Wight*.

This Town hath given the honourable Title of Earl to *Robert de Pierpoint*, who was created by King *Charles I.* Baron *Pierpoint*, Viscount *Newarke*, and Earl of *Kingston*; but received from that Prince a greater Honour, when he was called by him, *The good Earl of Kingston*. His Family came into *England* with the Conqueror, and so was of *French* Extraction. They are famous for their Loyalty to their Princes in their Generations; for *Simon de Pierpoint* signaliz'd himself for his Fidelity to King *Hen. III.* as did also *Robert* his Son, who was taken Prisoner fighting for him at the Battle of *Lewes* in *Suffex*, and ransom'd out of the King's Treasure for 700 Marks. *Henry* was also famous for his faithful Services to King *Edw. IV.* against the *Lancastrians*; and this *Robert* gave many Testimonies of his Loyalty to King *Charles I.* in his Troubles; for he raised a Regiment of 12000 Foot for his Service, and was the Lieutenant General of all that King's Forces in the Counties of *Rutland*, *Lincoln*, &c. but was taken Prisoner at the Assault of *Gainsborough*, by the Lord *Willoughby*, which the King's Party seeing, endeavoured his Rescue unfortunately; for at the first Shot they killed him and his Servant. His eldest Son and Heir, that succeeded him, was

Henry Pierpoint, who loyally attending the same King at the Garrison of *Oxford* and other Places, was by him made one his Privy Council; and at length by Letters Patent, *Reg. 20.* was raised to the higher Degree of Marquis of *Dorchester*. He died without Issue, and so the

the Title of Marquess became extinct; but the Earldom passed to the Heirs of Robert, Son of William Pierpoint of Thow-ersbury, who left, by his Wife Elizabeth, the Daughter and Co-heir of Sir John Evelin of West Dean in Wiltshire, three Sons, viz. Robert and William, who were successively Earls of Kingston, but dying without Heirs,

Evelin, their youngest Brother, became Earl of Kingston, and was at length created Marquess of Dorchester, 5 Anne 1706, and afterwards Duke of Kingston by King George I. He is now Duke of Kingston, but hath no Heirs Male as yet.

This Town hath given Birth to several Men of Note, viz.

Thomas Johnson, Doctor of Physick, who was bred an Apothecary in London, in which Art he was so studious to improve himself, that he became the most skilful Botanist of his Age in England, and made many Additions to the Edition of Gerard's Herbal, put out in his Time; yet was he so modest, that knowing much, he would not own the Knowledge of it; but the University of Oxford were some Way or other made so sensible of his Merit, that they voluntarily bestowed on him the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Physick. His Loyalty engaged him on the King's Side in the late civil Wars; and when Bassing-house was to be rescued out of the Hands of the Rebels, he undertook it (though never thought a Martial Man) and perform'd it, yet afterward was slain in the Siege of the same House, being much lamented by all, as well Foes as Friends, Anno Dom. 1644. Dr. Fuller, who knew him, bestows this Epitaph on him,

*His, Johnson, jaces, sed si Mors cederet
Herbis,*

Arte fugata tua cederet illa tuis.

Which be thus englished,

Here Johnson lies, could Herbs fence off
Death's Dart,
Sure Death thou hadst escaped by thy
Art.

Sir John Lawson, a poor Man's Son of this Town, but being bred at Sea, by his Industry and Dexterity came to be a Captain, in which Capacity after some profitable Voyages with Merchants, he gained much Honour in Boarding Six Admiral Ships, in the War with the Dutch in 1651, 1652 and 1653, but more in contributing to his Majesty's Restoration, by putting a Stop with eight Ships upon the Mouth of the Thames, till the Stop put upon the Parliament was remov'd in 1659, but most of all in the admirable Attempt upon Algiers in the Years 1661 and 1662, forcing them to make the most Honourable Peace, that ever they made with Christians, and afterwards when they faultered in the Performance, made them punctually observe it. Nor did he less signalize himself in his gallant Conduct and Resolution in the first Sea-Fight between the English and Dutch in 1665, in which, by a Shot in the Leg, he lost his Life, who had spared the Lives of many others.

Andrew Marvell the Son of Andrew Marvell, the facetious Calvinistical Minister of this Town, who being well educated in Grammar was sent to Trinity College in Cambridge, and there attaining to a good Degree of Knowledge in the Latin Tongue, became an Assistant to John Milton, Oliver's Secretary, with whom he contracted a great Intimacy. A little before King Charles II.'s Restoration, the Burghers of this Town chose him their Representative in Parliament, which being dissolv'd, he was again chosen by them into King Charles II.'s Parliament, in both which they allow'd him an Honourable Pension to bear his Charges, from which Time to his Death he was esteem'd (though in his ordinary Conversation modest and of few Words) the celebrated Wit, of which he gave a Proof in his Buffooning Writings against Dr. Samuel Parker, afterwards Bishop of Oxford, for whom he was, even by the Doctor's Friends, thought much too hard in that Way of Writing; but the Doc-
tor

tor got thus much Good by it, that it made him more Humble. This is all we find considerable in these Market-Towns, and so we proceed to the Villages, viz.

Anlaby, a small Village at a little Distance from the *Humber*, where 30 *Edw. III.* the Highways, Grounds and Pastures between it and *Hull*, and *Hessel*, were drowned by the Overflowing of that River; but the said King by his Letters Patent ordering several Persons to see, that an old Ditch should be cleared, and a new one twenty-four Feet broad be made, and the Way raised higher, secur'd it and the neighbouring Grounds from the like Damages for the future, being accordingly effected.

Burgh, a Village standing on the Bank of the *Humber*, whose Lordship being the Estate of *Fernegan Fitz burgh*, whose Daughter and Heir *Amice*, marrying to *Robert Lord Marmion*, brought it with other Lands and Manors into his Family, in which it continued some Successions, till Issue Male failing in *John Lord Marmion*, his Daughter and Heir *Avice* by Marriage carried it into the Family of *John Lord Grey of Rotherfield*, yet with Condition, that her Son by him should bear the Name of *Marmion*, that it might continue in her Family.

Colingham, the Lordship of *Thomas Holland*, Earl of *Kent*, who died possessed of it 21 *Rich. II.* and left it to his Son and Heir *Thomas*, &c.

Cottingham, a long Country Town, the Seat and Lordship of *Robert de Stuteville* or *Estoteville*, call'd *Grandose*, whose Descendent and Heir *William de Stuteville*, being Sheriff of *Yorkshire*, entertained King *John* at his House in this Town, and about the same Time obtained a License of the same King to fortify it. His Son and Heir *Robert* died a little after him without Issue, whereupon *Nicholas* his Brother succeeded him, and left only one Daughter and Heir *Joan*, who married *Hugh de Wake*, and so carried this and her other Estates into his Family. She out-lived her Hus-

band, and in her Widowhood call'd herself *Joan de Stuteville*; but dying possessed of it in 4 *Edw. I.* left it with her other Estates to *Baldwin de Wake* her Son and Heir. *Eustace de Stuteville*, who claimed his Inheritance as the next Heir, obtained the Seisin of this Lordship of King *Hen. III.* Reg. 18. by giving him a thousand Pounds, but he enjoyed it only fourteen Weeks before the King seized it, and gave it to *Joan* the Wife of *Hugh de Wake*. She surviv'd him, and married again to *Hugh Bigot*, to whom she carried this and her other Estates, but dying soon after, viz. 4 *Edw. I.* left them to her Son *Baldwin de Wake*, whose Posterity enjoyed them several Successions, of whom *Thomas de Wake*, 12 *Edward II.* obtain'd a Grant of that Prince for a Market every Week at this his Manor of *Cottingham*, and two Fairs yearly, one upon the Eve, Day and Morrow of the Translation of *St. Thomas* the Martyr, and the other upon the Eve, Day and Morrow of *St. Martin*, in the Winter. Soon after this, upon the Deposal of that King, he obtained a License to make a Castle of his Manor-house here. He departed this Life without Issue 23 *Edw. III.* being then seized of this Manor, and divers other Estates, which by his Death descended to his Sister and Heir, *Margaret*, then a Widow, but late the Wife of *Edmund de Woodstock* Earl of *Kent*, from whom descended *Joan*, the Wife of *Edward the Black Prince*, the warlike Prince of *Wales*, who defeated the *French* in so many Engagements in King *Edw. III.*'s Reign. *Hesil* and *Weton* are Members of this Lordship.

Cliffe, one of those Manors which *Henry Bromflete* being possessed of at his Death, ordered by his Will, that it should be sold by his Executors, and the Money received for the same be disposed for the Weal of his Soul in Chantries, Works of Charity, &c.

Faxfleet, the Lordship and Estate of *Ralph Lord Nevil of Raby*, who in the Reign of King *Edw. III.* taking into

Confi-

Consideration the King's Want of Money for the publick Service of this Realm, lent him all his Wool in this his Manor of *Faxfleet*, upon Promise to have Restitution, when the Receivers of *Yorkshire* should have so much come to their Hands, *Reg. 12.* He died possessed of it 10 *Rich. II.* leaving it with his other Estates to his Son and Heir *John*. He was at that Time reputed one of the Chief of the Sect call'd *Lollards*. How long it continued in his Family we find not, nor any more of it, till 28 *Hen. VI.* when *William de la Pole*, Duke of *Suffolk* died possessed of it, and left it to *John* his Son and Heir, but it was soon alienated, for 6 *Edw. IV.* *Henry Bromflete* died possessed of it, and by his Will left it to be sold by his Executors, with other Lands, and the Price to be laid out for the Weal of his Soul to erect Chuntries, and do other Works of Charity, as is mentioned in some other Places above.

Feriby, the Lordship of Sir *William de la Pole*, Knt. who 40 *Edw. III.* died possessed of it, and left it to his Son and Heir *Michael de la Pole*, who afterward was created Duke of *Suffolk* by King *Rich. II.* *Reg. 9.* upon the Death of *William de Ufford* without Heirs.

Garthum, a Village memorable only for an old Castle, which belong'd to *Peter de Mauley*; but to which of them that bore that Name (for there were no less than Seven of them successively without any Intervention) we can't discover.

Haltemprice, a Village of no Note but for a Priory built there, of which we shall give a full Account in our History of Monasteries.

Hessel or *Hesyl*, the Lordship of the Family of *Stuteviles*, which ending in *Nibolas de Stuteville*, *Joan* his Daughter and Heir carried it with many other Estates to *Hugh de Wake*, whom she outliving called herself *Johanna de Stuteville*, as was usual for such Women as were Heiresses. She gave this Lordship to the Canons of *Watton*. The Impression of her Seal was a Woman on Horseback riding Sideways, and holding her

Bridle in her Right Hand, because she was the first that began the Custom (now in Use) for Women to ride Sideways; so that our Historians are in a Mistake, who make *Anne*, King *Rich. II.*'s Queen, and Daughter of *Wenceslaus* the Emperor, the first that introduced that Fashion. She died 4 *Edw. I.* and left this and her other Estates to *Baldwin de Wake* her Son and Heir. He combined with the male-contented Barons against King *Hen. III.* and was forced to fly for his Life after the Battle of *Lewes*; and tho' he was reconciled to the King again, and upon the Death of *Joan* his Mother had Livery of her Lands, yet it appears, that this Lordship was some Way or other alienated; for 40 *Edw. III.* we observe, that *William de Kyme* died possessed of it 12 *Ed. III.* and leaving *Lucy* his Sister, then the Wife of *Gilbert de Umfraville* Earl of *Angos*, his Heir, he inherited it in her Right, but soon parted with it; for Sir *William de la Pole* died possessed of it, but it did not continue long in his Family; for *William de Ferrers* Earl of *Groby*, having married *Margaret* the Daughter of *Robert de Ufford* Earl of *Suffolk*, held this Manor 44 *Edw. III.* and died then seized of it. But neither did it remain long in his Family; for 9 *Rich. II.* *Thomas Holland* Earl of *Kent*, obtained it by the Death of his Mother *Joan*, Princess of *Wales*, who had been the Wife of his Father *Thomas Holland*, and died seized of it 20 *Rich. II.* In his Family we suppose it continu'd till the Confusions, that happened in the Nation, between the Families of *York* and *Lancaster* contending for the Crown; for then we find it in the Possession of *William Taylboys*, Knt. who being a *Lancastrian*, forfeited it to the victorious King *Edw. IV.* who *Reg. 9.* gave it to *Humphrey Bouchier*, for his good Services, and on that Account made him Lord *Cromwell*, settling it with the Ferry upon him, and the Heirs Male of his Body, lawfully begotten; but he died fighting for King *Edw. IV.* leaving no Issue, and so we find nothing further.

further of the Hereditary Succession of this Manor.

Hunsley or *Hundeslaze*, once the most considerable Village in this Wapentake, from whence it took its Name, but now of no Note for any Thing, but its Lord *Thomas Holland*, Earl of *Kent*, who inherited it upon the Death of his Mother *Joan*, Princess of *Wales*, whose former Husband was *Thomas Holland*, his Father. She was the Daughter of *Edmund*, and Sister and Heir of *John* Earl of *Kent*, and died possessed of it, leaving it to *Thomas* his Son and Heir.

Lythum, *Luthum*, or, as our Historians tell us, the proper Name of it is *Luthunam*, the Lordship of Sir *Robert de Thweng*, Knt. to which the Patronage of the Church belonged, concerning which we have this memorable History. Cardinal *Otho* or *Ottoboni*, being sent a Legate from Pope *Gregory* into *England*, took upon him to bestow Benefices without the Consent of such Patrons as were Laymen, though they were of their own Fee, and had ever been enjoyed by their Ancestors; whereupon this *Robert* being a Man of Courage opposed, with all his Might, this injurious Usurpation, making his Complaint first to the Archbishop of *York*; but finding no Remedy from him, he took a Journey to *Rome*, with Letters from several Nobles, representing to his Holiness the Injury they had suffered thereby, 23 *Hen. III.* By these Letters he found the easier Access to the Pope, to whom he declared his Title to the Patronage of this Church, and as such claimed the Presentation to the Rectory upon every Vacancy; but complained, that he could not be permitted to enjoy it, by Reason of the Papal Prohibitions, which the Legate pretended to execute. Upon the Hearing of his Title thus pleaded in the Pope's Consistory, he obtained Letters from the Pope to be restored to his Right, and withal a general Inhibition, that from thenceforth, no Person should be promoted to any Spiritual Benefice or Church, without the Consent of the Patron, with which the King

himself and Peers, who were concerned in this Wrong, were not a little pleased. He died in 43 *Hen. III.* and left this Lordship and other his Estates to *Marmaduke* his Son, whose Posterity enjoy'd it divers Successions, till, for Want of Issue of *William de Thwenge*, the Inheritance of his Lands descended to his two Brothers *Robert* and *Thomas*, Clerks, who had no lawful Issue, and so their Estates passed to their Sisters and Heirs. This last *Thomas*, who was Rector of this Church of *Lythum*, founded a Chantry of twelve Priests and four Clerks in the Parochial Church there, to pray for the good Estate of himself and *Henry* Lord *Percy*, and the Souls of their Ancestors, as also for the Souls of his Parents and Brethren, and their Wives. After his Decease the Estates of this Family were divided among his Sisters Descendants; but to which of them this Lordship fell is not mention'd, tho' some others are.

North-cave, the Lordship of *Walter de Tyes*, who in 25 *Edw. I.* obtained a Grant to himself and *Isabel* his Wife, of this Manor, and divers others in this County. He dy'd 18 *Edw. II.* without Issue, *Isabel* his Wife surviving, and leaving *Margaret* the Daughter of *Roger de Tyes* his Brother, his next Heir. In the Reign of King *Edw. IV.* Anno 6. *Henry Bromflete* died possessed of it, and by his Will appointed, that this Lordship and several others should be sold by his Executors, and the Money arising from thence should be employed for the Weal of his Soul, in erecting Chantries, and doing other Works of Charity, &c. as is above related in other Manors of this Person.

North-cliffe, the Lordship of *Thomas de Bromflete*, for which 11 *Rich. II.* he obtained a Grant for a Free Warren in all his Demesne here. He married *Margaret* the Daughter and Heir of Sir *John St. John*, Knt. by whom he became Lord *Vesci*. His Son and Heir *Henry*, who inherited his Lands and Estates, was still'd in his Summons to Parliament, *Henry Bromflete de Vesci* Chivalier. He liv'd to be

be old, and in his Will left this Lordship with several others, to be sold by his Executors, to erect Chantries, and to be laid out in Charitable Works, as is above related of divers Estates before given by him.

Paddocks-thorp, the Lordship of *William Ferrers* Earl of *Groby*, which he held in Right of his Wife *Margaret*, the youngest Daughter of *Robert de Ufford* Earl of *Suffolk*. He died seized of it 44 *Edw. III.* leaving it with his other Estates to his Son and Heir *Henry*; *Margaret* his Wife surviving him.

Rowell or *Rowley*, the Lordship of *Edmund Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, who obtained a Charter of Free Warren for his Demesne Lands here, and divers others of his Lordships in this County and elsewhere. He died possessed of it 42 *Hen. III.* leaving it with his other Estates to *Henry de Lacy*, his Son and Heir; but *Alice* his Wife surviving him, had this and some other Lands appointed for her Dowry, and enjoyed them for Life.

Sculcotes, the Lordship of *John Lord Grey of Rotherfield*, who 4 *Edw. III.* obtained a Charter of Free Warren for all his Demesne Lands in this and some other Counties. Being in *Flanders* in the King's Service 20 *Edw. III.* he obtained a License to fortify his House at this Place with embattled Walls of Lime and Stone. He died seized of it jointly with *Alice* his Wife, and *John Marmion* his Son by her, 33 *Edw. III.* leaving the said *John* his Heir, who was therefore called *Marmion*, and not *Grey*, because being an Heiress of the *Marmions*, she so named him to keep up the

Remembrance of her Family, as was sometimes used in such Cases.

Sturry, a Village in the Road from *York* to *Lancaster*, remarkable for some Alms-houses on the Right Hand. The Road is all the Way hereabouts Hilly. These are all the Villages of Note in this Wapentake, and so we go on to

IX. *The Wapentake of Ouse and Darwen.*

This Wapentake takes its Name from its Situation between the River *Ouse*, which is its Western Boundary, dividing it on that Side from the West-Riding, and the River *Darwent*, which separates it on the Eastern Side from the Divisions of *Holm* and *Wilton*, and joining with the *Ouse* makes the Southern Boundary, as the North-Riding does the Northern. The Fee is in the Crown, and Government in the Sheriff and his Officers. It hath no Market-town in it. The most noted Villages are

Bapthorp, a Village situate upon the Joining of the River *Darwent* with the *Ouse*, for the Making of the former of which navigable into the latter, an Act of Parliament passed 1 *Anna*, cap. 20. This Village is chiefly famous for being the Seat and giving the Name to a famous Family of Knights named *Bapthorps*; of which two, viz. Father and Son, are particularly memorable for being in their Time serviceable in a signal Manner in fighting for their King (*Henry VI.*) and Country, in which they were both slain at the Battle of *St. Albans*, and lie buried in the Church here, with this Inscription on their Monument,

*Cum Patre Radulpho Babthorp jacet, ecce Radulphus
Filius, hoc duro Marmore pressus humo
Henrici sexti Dapifer, Pater Armiger Ejus,
Mors satis id docuit, fidus uterque fuit.*

In English thus,

The two *Ralph Babthorps*, Father and his Son
Together ly interred beneath this Stone,
One Squire, th' other Sew'r to King *Henry* was,
Both dyed in th' Field, and in their Master's Cause.

Cliff-Wighton, the Lordship of *Henry Bromflete*, who being aged, retired from the World, and by his Will order'd his Executors to sell this Lordship with divers others, (his only Daughter and Heir *Margaret*, being well provided for by an Entail of several Manors upon her, and her Heirs) and the Money receiv'd for the same to be disposed of for the Weal of his Soul in Chanteries and other Works of Charity, &c. as is said in other Manors. Of this Family Sir *Thomas Bromflete* was twice Sheriff of this County, in the Reign of King *Hen. V.* viz. *Annis 2 & 7.* and the abovementioned Sir *Henry*, 11 *Hen. VI.*

Escrik, the Lordship and Estate, as well as Seat, of Sir *Tho. Knevet*, one of the Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber to *K. Jac. I.* who in the Year 1605, was sent to search the Vaults and Cellars under the House of Lords; and coming about Midnight thither, entred the Vaults with some few in his Company, and turning over an Heap of Faggots and Billets there laid, discovered thirty-six Barrels of Gun-powder, and finding *Guido Faux* there booted, secur'd him, and prevented the Mischief intended, because he was to put Fire to the Train to blow up the Houses in full Parliament. This good Service (for which our Nation keeps *Novemb. 5.* annually, in Thankfulness to GOD for the great Deliverance thereby effected) he was soon after rewarded for, by that King, in creating him Lord *Knevit* of *Escrik*, under which Title he was summoned to Parliament 5 *Jac. I.* He died without Issue, and his Honour and Estate passed to Sir *Henry Knevet* of *Charlton* in *Wiltshire*, Knt. whose eldest Daughter and Co-heir *Elizabeth* marrying to *Thomas* Earl of *Suffolk*, his Son Sir *Edward Howard*, Knt.

was advanced by King *Charles I.* Reg. 4. to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Howard of Escrik*. He by *Mary*, Daughter of *John Butler* of *Bromfield* in *Conn. Hertf.* had three Sons, and dying 1679. left for his Successor

Thomas, his eldest Son and Heir, who marrying *Elizabeth* Daughter of *John* Earl of *Peterborough*, left for his Heir and Successor

Edward Lord *Howard* of *Escrik*, who, so far as we can discover, was the last of the Family of *Howards* that bore this Title, as being at his Death extinct.

Fulford, a Village near the *Ouse*, where a bloody Battle was fought, before the Conquest, between *Harold Harfager* King of *Norway*, and *Edwyne* Earl of *Meria*, accompanied with *Morkar* his Brother, on this Occasion. *Harold Harfager* King of *Norway*, being come with 300 Sail of Ships filled with armed Men, made a piratical Invasion upon the adjacent Country; which when *Tosti* Earl of *Northumberland* heard, being then in *Scotland* banished for his Cruelties, he hastened to join with him with his Navy of forty Ships, and plunder the Country with the *Norwegians*. *Edwyne* and *Morkar*, having Intelligence of their Depredations, got what Forces they could together, and meeting them at this Place gave them Battle, and at their first Onset slew many of the *Norwegians*; but being not able to withstand the united Power of the King of *Norway* and Earl *Tosti*, they were forced to fly with great Loss; but they enjoy'd their Victory but five Days, before King *Harold* came upon them with a mighty Army, and after a bloody Conflict slew both the King and *Tosti*, and discomfited their Army. Upon the Death of *Tosti*, *Morkar* was made

made Earl of Northumberland by King Edward the Confessor, which Honour he enjoyed sometime, and was then possessed of this Lordship and many other great Estates in this and other Counties; but rebelling against the Norman Conqueror, they were confiscated and given to that King's Followers. It was then written *Foleford*.

Kelfield, a Lordship, of which *Walter Le Tyes* obtain'd a Grant of King *Edw. I.* Reg. 25. to himself and *Isabel* his Wife, with Remainder to the said *Isabel's* Heirs. He died 18 *Edw. II.* leaving *Margaret*, the Daughter of *Roger Le Tyes* his Brother, his next Heir.

Kerby, the Lordship and Estate of *Thomas Ughtred*, a military Man, and much employed by the Earl of Northumberland against the Scots. He died seized of this Manor 9 *Hen. IV.* and left it with other Estates to his Grandson *Thomas Ughtred*, then married to *Margaret* Daughter of Sir *John Goddard*, Knt.

Lund or *Lunte*, the Estate and Lordship of *Marmaduke Thweng* 2d, who in 21 *Edw. I.* obtained a Charter of Free Warren in all his Demesne Lands here, as also for a Market every Week upon Thursday, and a Fair upon the Eve, Day and Morrow of all Saints. He died about the 22 *Edw. I.* leaving two Sons, *Robert* and *Marmaduke*, who successively inherited this Manor, and his other Estates. *Marmaduke* married *Isabel*, the Daughter of *William de Ros* of *Igmanthorp* in this County, and by her had his Son and Heir *William*, upon whom in his Life-time he settled this and some other Estates. His Posterity enjoyed them, till *Thomas Thweng* a Clergyman inherited them; and dying without Heirs, his Estates passed to the Descendents of his three Sisters *Lucy*, *Margaret* and *Katharine*. This Lordship upon the Partition fell to Sir *William Botreaux*, Knt. and *Elizabeth* his Wife, the Daughter and Heir of *Katharine*, the youngest Sister; yet upon Condition, that he should pay 4*l.* per Ann. out of it to Sir *Walter Pedwardyn*, Knt. and *Isabel* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *Mar-*

garet the second Sister. The Division of his Estate was made 48 *Edw. III.* or soon after, and this Manor was alienated sometime in the same, or King *Rich. II.*'s Reign; for we find *Thomas Ughtred* possessed of it at his Death in 3 *Hen. IV.* and leaving it to his Grandson, &c. How long the Market was kept here we find not; but now there is no Memory of it, tho' we are not certain that the Fair is also disused.

Moreby, the Lordship of *John Lord Grey* of *Rotherfield*, who in 4 *Edw. III.* obtained a Charter for Free Warren in all his Demesne Lands here. It was with his other Estates seized into the King's Hands 6 *Edw. III.* for a Quarrel by Words between him and the Lord *Zouch*, at whom he drew his Knife in the King's Presence. The Controversy being heard, the Lord *Zouch* was released, and this Lord was continu'd Prisoner; but upon his Submission was restored to Favour, and soon after employ'd in the Wars with Scotland. He died 33 *Edw. III.* and left it with his other Estates to his Son and Heir *John de Marmion*, so called from his Mother, an Heiress of the Family of *Marmions*.

Naborne, the Lordship of *Robert de Todeney*, a Noble Norman, who having been an Assistant to the Conqueror in obtaining the Crown of England, had the Barony of *Belvoir* given him, and this Manor among many other Estates. He departed this Life 1 *Gul. Ruf.* and left his Estates to *William de Albani*, his Son and Heir.

Rical or *Richal*, a Village made famous in our Histories, for being the Place where *Harold Haardread* landed with a numerous Fleet of Danes, (two hundred Sail of arm'd Men) who annoyed the Kingdom, marching up from this Place into the Country, with great Outrage and Devastation, till he was at length met with by King *Harold* of England, who encountering him at a Place called from thence, *Battlebridge*, by our Historians, slew him and a great Part of his Army in a pitched Battle, and took so much Gold among the Spoil,

that twelve young Men could hardly bear it away upon their Shoulders, as *Adam Bremensis* tells us. This Engagement was scarce nine Days before the Coming in of *William* the Conqueror, at which Time the Luxury of the People was such, as foreshewed the Destruction of the Kingdom, which upon the *Norman* Victory followed.

Stillingsfleet, a Village situate on the River *Ouse*, of which *John* Lord Grey of *Rotherfeld* was Lord; and in 4 *Edw.* obtained a Charter of Free Warren in all the Demesnes of it. He forfeited it with *Lund*, and his other Estates, for drawing his Knife at the Lord *Zouche*, in the King's Presence; but after a short Imprisonment, and upon his Submission, was restored to Favour, and employed in going against the *Scots*. He died 33 *Edw. III.* possessed of this Lordship, and left it to *John de Mar-mion*, his Son and Heir, so called, because his Mother was a Coheir of that Family. His Son *John* also died possessed of it, and left it to *Bartholomew* his Son, who held it to his Death, and was succeeded by his Brother *Robert*, who left it to *Joan* his Daughter and Heir, then little more than two Years old; but being afterwards married to Sir *John Deincourt*, carried it into his Family.

Wheldrake is eminent only for its Minister, the Rev. Dr. *Pierston*, who was a great Benefactor to the Parsonage-house, in rebuilding it. These are all the Villages of which any thing remarkable is come to our Knowledge in this Wapentake, and so we proceed to

X. The Division of Wilton.

This Division is bounded on the East by the Division of *Baynton*, on the South by the Wapentake of *Hartill* and Division of *Holme*, on the West by the River *Darwent*, which divides it from the Wapentake of *Ouse* and *Darwen*, and on the North by the Wapentake of *Buckersoffe*. The Fee is in the Crown, and Government in the High Sheriff and

his Officers. There is but one Market-Town in it, viz.

Pocklington, whose Market is on *Saturday*, and Fairs yearly on ———. The Lordship of this Town was, in the *Confessor's* Time, the Estate of *Morkar* Earl of *Northumberland*, but being by his Rebellion forfeited to the Conqueror, was, with his other Estates, bestowed on the Conqueror's Followers and Captains; and this Lordship was given to *Odo de Champania*, Earl of *Albemarle* and *Holderness*. In his Family it continued divers Successions, and *William de Fortibus* dying 20 *Hen. III.* his Widow *Isabel* was assigned, for her Dowry, this Lordship and others. It continued not long in that Family; for in the Reign of King *Edw. I.* it appears to have been in the Family of *Percys*, who were afterwards Earls of *Northumberland*; for 28 *Edw. I.* *Henry*, Lord *Piercy*, having done that King good Service in the Wars with *Scotland*, obtained of him a Charter for a Market upon *Saturday* every Week, at this his Manor of *Pocklington*, and two Fairs yearly, on the Eve and Feast-day of *All Saints*, *November 1.* and the other on the Eve and Feast of *St. Margaret the Virgin*, *July 20.* He departed this Life 8 *Edw. II.* and left his Honour and Estates to his Son *Henry*, who arriving at Age, became in Favour with that King, and *Reg. 18.* obtained a Charter for two more Fairs yearly, at this his Manor of *Pocklington*. He died possessed of it, and it passed after him in his Family several Descents, till it was inherited by *Henry* the Son of *Henry Hotspur*, who being a stout Assertor of the *Lancastrian* Interest, was slain at the Battle of *St. Albans*, in which Monastery he was buried. By an Inquisition after his Death, this Town and Lordship was found to be a Part of his vast Estate. His Son *Henry* succeeded him in Honour and Estate 33 *Hen. VI.* as his Son *Henry* did him 10 *Edw. IV.* This *Henry*, who was restored to the Earldom by the Resignation of *John de Montacute*, being to go in a Royal Voyage with

with King *Edw. IV. Reg. 15.* had, in Consideration thereof, a Licence to settle this Lordship and some other Estates to such Uses as he should think fit; but what they were we find not.

This Town may claim a Place in History for their eminent Minister Mr. *Humphrey Sydenham*, descended of the ancient Family of *Sydenhams*, whose Seat was then at *Dulverton* in *Somersetshire*. Sir *Philip Sydenham* of *Brympton*, is of the same Family. This Person began his University Education at *Exeter* College, but was from thence nominated to a Fellowship in *Wadham* College, by the Foundress, and was the first Person that became Master of Arts in that College. Being entered into Holy Orders, which were conferred on him by *Lewis*, Bishop of *Bangor*, in 1621. he was followed by Preferments, being made Chaplain to Archbishop *Laud*, as some say, but certainly to the Lord *Howard* of *Essex*; presented by his Majesty King *Charles I.* first to the Rectory of *Ashbottle* in *Somersetshire*, and not long after to this of *Pocklington*, and a Prebend of *Wells*. But all these Preferments he lost in the Times of the Rebellion, being also plundered, and otherwise a great Sufferer for the Royal Cause. In the Living of *Pocklington* he was succeeded by one *Mayne*, a mean and obscure Person. He died at *Dulverton* in 1650. and was there buried, tho' he had erected a Monument for himself at *Pocklington*. He was so eloquent and fluent a Preacher, that he was commonly called Silver-tongued *Sydenham*. He was a careful Pastor of his People, in all the Places he was concerned in.

The Family of *Pocklingtons* probably took their Name from this Town, of whom we meet with some Persons of Eminency in our Histories, as *Oliver Pocklington*, Doctor of Physick at *Huntington*, but chiefly Dr. *John Pocklington*, Prebendary of *Peterborough*, Rector of *Yeldon* in *Bedfordshire*, and *Worsley* in *Huntingtonshire*, Chaplain to his Majesty King *Charles I.* who gave him the abovesaid Prebend in 1639. about which Time

he had rendered himself obnoxious to the Displeasure of the Party, who were disaffected both to the King and Church, by publishing two Books, entitled, *Altare Christianum*, and *Sunday no Sabbath*. Whereupon, as soon as they were got into Power, in the Long Parliament began November 3. 1640. they began with him in prosecuting the Clergy; for they deprived him of all his Preferments, ordered his Books to be burnt by the common Hangman in *London* and the two Universities, and would have punished him more, had not these Troubles broke his Heart, so that he died in 1642. There are now several worthy Gentlemen of that Name.

Catton, or *Cattune*, the Lordship and Estate of *Harold*, Earl of the *West Saxons*, in King *Edward* the Confessor's Time, as appears from *Domesday-Book*. Upon the Death of that King, he took upon him the Royal Dignity, and usurped the Throne about one Year, in which he was exercised with continual Rebellions and Troubles, and at last was invaded by *William* Duke of *Normandy*, who had not much the better Title, but had a greater Power; and conquering him at *Battle* in *Suffex*, obtained his Kingdom, and seized his great Estates, which he disposed of to his Captains, and other Followers in his Expedition.

Eaton, or *Ettone*, the Lordship of *Thomas Holland*, Earl of *Kent*, of which he died possessed, 34 *Edw. III.* leaving it with his other Estates to *Thomas Holland*, who was also Earl of *Kent*. He also died possessed of it, and left it to his Son and Heir *Thomas*, who 21 *Rich. II.* was raised to the Title and Dignity of Duke of *Surrey* by that King, then sitting in Parliament crowned. And it is observable that the *Virga Aurea* was then first used in the Investitures of him and some others, who were created at the same Time. *Henry de Bromflete* in 6 *Edw. IV.* died possessed of a third Part of this Manor.

Fangfosse, a Lordship of *Henry de Bromflete*, Lord *Vesci*, which he gave in his
Last

Last Will, with other Estates above-mentioned, to be sold by his Executors, and the Money arising therefrom to be laid out in Chantries, and other Works of Charity, &c.

Standford-Bridge or *Stamford-Bridge*, lying over the River *Derwent*, by which is a Village of the same Name, is rendered famous in our History on this Account. As soon as it was publickly known that *Harold*, Earl of the *West-Saxons* had usurped the Crown of *England*, *Tosti* his Brother, who not only hated him, but envied him the Preferment, hasted out of *Flanders* (where he was then in Banishment for his Cruelties) with forty Ships, and sailing to *Scotland*, met *Harold Harfager*, King of *Norway*, with whom he made a Compact to invade *England*, with Design to conquer his Brother *Harold*, and set the Crown upon his own Head. *Harold* was not Ignorant of *Tosti's* Design, and to defeat him raised all the Forces he suddenly could, and marching into *Yorkshire*, met them near this Bridge, where joining Battle, after a long Conflict, he became absolute Victor, slaying *Tosti* and the King of *Norway*; but imprudently, as well as avariciously, converting all the Booty and Spoils of the Field to his own Benefit alone, so discontented his Soldiers, that they unanimously forsook him, and dispersed themselves. *Edwyne* Earl of *Mercia*, with *Morkar* his Brother, were present at this Battle of *Standford-Bridge*, assisting *Harold*, and expected a just Share of the Spoil; but *Harold* engrossing all to himself, so dis-

gusted them, that they withdrew themselves and their Army from him. The Invasion of *William* Duke of *Normandy*, happened five Days after; and because *Harold*, who had got in Possession of the Throne, would not harken to *William's* Proposals to resign it to him, *William* having got a strong Army, resolved to gain it by Force, and accordingly landing with it at *Pevensey*, near *Hastings* in *Sussex*, the Controversy was put to the Decision of the Sword, by which *Harold* being slain, *William* obtained the Kingdom in Right of Conquest. *Edwyne* and *Morkar* hearing that *Harold* was slain, hasted to *London* to engage the Citizens to chose one of them King; but not succeeding, they fled to *York*, where *William* besieged them, and destroyed the City. *Edwyne* and *Morkar* escap'd that Desolation by Flight, but were soon after slain by Treachery.

Waplington, or for Brevity *Wapleton*, the Lordship and Estate of *Morkar*, the Son of *Algar*, Earl of *Chester*, and Brother of *Edwyne* Earl of *Mercia*, who was, by King *Edward* the Confessor, made Earl of *Northumberland*, after the Death of *Tosti* in Banishment, &c.

Wortor, or *Warton*, a Lordship in the Hands of King *Hen. VI. Reg. 38.* when, in Consideration of the faithful Adherence of Sir *John Nevil*, Earl of *Westmorland*, to his Interests in his bloody Contests with the House of *York*, he made him Constable of the Castles of *Sheriff-Huton* and *Middleham*, and gave him an Annuity of an hundred Marks, out of this Manor and *Banbridge* in this County.

The Natural History of this East-Riding.

NATURE doth not seem to have been so kind and bountiful to this Part of this Shire, as to either of the two other Ridings, yet hath endowed it with such a Competency of Necessaries for Life, as may be, thro' their Industry, sufficient Encouragement for their Habitation, which is shewed, not only by other considerable Towns, as *Bridlington*, *Beverley*, *Headdon* and *Patrington*, but chiefly by *Kingston upon Hull*, a Merchandizing Town, equaling *London* itself for Traffick, allowing for the Differences of Extent; which will, we hope, be more manifest by a particular Survey of the Elements, viz. the *Air*, *Earth*, *Water* and *Fire*.

1. The Air cannot, we conceive, be altogether free from some feculent Vapours, which make it something noxious, because it is encompassed on all the Eastern, and great Part of the Southern Side, by the Sea and the River *Humber*; but this Inconvenience is recompensed partly by the Fruitfulness of the Soil near the Sea, but more especially by the considerable Trade that is carried on by the Inhabitants of the Sea-coast at *Bridlington*, *Hornsey*, *Patrington* and *Hull*: And as to the other Parts of this Riding, which are remote from the Sea, the Hills raise the Villages and some Towns so high, that they seem to dwell in a more pure Air than the rest of the Riding near the Sea and River *Derwent*; for there are no considerable Waters in the Midland, where the Springs of the River *Hull*, and di-

vers little Brooks, arise and disperse themselves into other Parts.

2. The Earth cannot be called Barren altogether, yet comes far short of the Fruitfulness of the Soil in the other Ridings, and most other Counties. The mountainous Part of this Riding, call'd *York wolds*, i. e. *Yorkshire hills*, which are barren, sandy, and dry, uninhabited, and extending themselves a considerable Distance into the Wapentakes of *Bainton*, *Buckcrosse*, and *Dickerings*. At the Foot of these Wolds or Hills, near *Bugthorp* and *Leppington*, are found the Stone called *Astroites*. It is dug out of a certain blew Clay on the Banks of a small Rivulet, between *Bugthorp* and the Wolds; and Plenty of them are by the Rains washed into the Brook. The Matter of them is something like that of a Flint of a dark shining Politure, but much softer. It is thought by the Ingenious to calcine readily, and thereby make a strong Lime. They are all Fragments of one single Joint or more, from three to twenty-five; and from those Joints proceed certain Wires, which make them resemble the *Equisetum*, or Horse-tail; so that some skilful Naturalists make no Difficulty to admit them to be Rock-Plants. The Product of this Riding as to Corn, or Nourishing Cattle, is not much different from some Parts of the *West-Riding*, save that there are not so great Quantities of either; and Sheep are the most plentiful of all Cattle; which not being rich enough to fat, they are sold lean into other Counties, where

where there are Marshes to fat them, being of a large Size, and such as are usually spent at *London*. The Soil in and about the Woolds abounds with Chalk, Flints, Pyrites, &c. And their subterraneous Treasure is much increased by the Mines of Coal and Free-stone in divers Places of this Riding, as *Ilkley*, *Rudston*, &c. which is all we observe concerning the Nature of the Soil in this Riding.

3. Waters, with which though this Riding is plentifully supplied, yet not with so many Rivers as the other two, but those it hath are of the first Magnitude, viz. the *Humber*, *Derwent*, *Hull* and *Foulness*, which three last empty themselves into the first, and so pass into the Sea. We shall begin with the

1. *Humber*, or the *Æstuary Abus*, by which Name it is expressed in *Ptolemy*; but by the *Saxons*, with whom we join in the Name, it is called *Humber*, and from it all that Part of the Country which lay on the North side of it, was called in general, *Northumbria* or *Northumberland*. Both Names seem to be Derivatives from the *British* Word *Aber*, which signifies the Mouth of a River, and was perhaps given to this by Way of Excellence, because the *Urus* or *Ouse*, with all those Streams which fall into it, and many other considerable Rivers, discharge themselves into the Ocean by it. But yet, though the *Abus* and *Humber* pass generally for one and the same River, yet *Ptolemy's* *Ἀβὺς* seems to be a corrupt Greek Name of the River *Ouse*, rather than to have had its Original from the *British* *Aber*. It is plain however, from this Expression of *Ptolemy*, *Ἀβὺς ποτὶς ἐκκαλαί*, i. e. the Ejections or Emptyings of the River *Abus*, that he meant, that the River had that Name before it came to the Outlet. It is without Question the largest *Æstuary*, and the best stored with Fish, of any in those Parts. At every Tide it flows as the Sea does, and at the Ebb returns its own Waters, with those borrowed from the Ocean to it again, with such a great Force and Noise, as is affrighting to

Strangers, and not without great Danger to Sailors and Passengers; but being well known, is easily avoided. *Nekham* hath some ingenious Verses upon the Nature of this River, and its Name, which we think needless to add.

2. The *Derwent*, or *Derwentio*, a noble Stream indeed, rising in the Northern Part of this Riding, at a Village called *Lebberston*, a little way distant from the Sea-side, and passing all along the Western Borders of it, till it falls into the *Ouse* at *Barmby*, and so is carried into the *Humber*. In its Course it is replenished with Water all along by smaller Brooks, and affords not only a pleasant Water for constant Uses, but brings Plenty of Fish to the Doors of the Inhabitants of many Villages standing on the Banks of it, near the greatest Part of the Riding.

3. *Hull*, which rising in the Woolds, and being augmented in its Way by many little Brooks, passeth into the *Humber*, and gives Name of it to *Kingslon*, situate on the Banks of it, and usually from thence called *Hull*. It is Navigable as far as *Beverley*, which is much enriched by it, the Townsmen there having drawn a Channel at their own Expence from the River to their Town. This River also abounds with Plenty of Fish, and is chiefly of Use to the more Inland Parts of this Riding.

4. *Foulness*, though it passeth for a River, yet is but a good large Brook, rising at a little Distance in the Country, viz. at *Godmanham*, and dividing its Stream a little above *Sandholm*, falls into the *Humber*, at a double Mouth just at its Conjunction with the *Ouse*. We find nothing of a peculiar Nature or Excellency in it, and therefore shall now pass to other Waters of a more singular Nature, being some way preternatural or medicinal, viz.

1. The Rivers called *Vipseis*, which by *Walter de Hemingburgh* are said to flow every other Year from unknown Springs, and with a great and rapid Current run into the Sea at *Hornsey*. This

This Account of them is justified by *William Newbrigenfis*, who being born at *Hornsey*, has thus spoken of them: These famous Waters, commonly called *Vipseys*, break out of the Earth at several Sources, not incessantly, but every other Year, and having made a strong Current, run through the lower Grounds into the Sea. When these are dried, it is a good Omen; for the Flowing of them is truly said to forebode the Misery of an approaching Famine. But we have a much better Account of them from the pious and judicious Mr. Ray, which, because it may be much better depended on, we shall subjoin. They are in these Parts called *Gipseys* (whether or no from the Corruption of *Vipseys* we shall not determine, though such Things are common) and break out in the Woods or Downs of this County after great Rains, and spout up Water to a great Height. They do not come at set Times, every other Year, nor doth the Flowing of them portend (as *Newbrigenfis* speaks) a future Famine infallibly, but accidentally it may happen so, because they never are seen, but only after great Gluts of Rain, and lasting wet Weather; and so do indeed foreshew a Famine sometimes, not as a divine Indication or Forewarning, but by a natural Significancy, it being experimentally known that cold and wet Springs and Summers mar the Corn, and do almost constantly bring a Dearth in *England*, which a Drought never does.

If any be so curious as to enquire how a Glut of Rain can cause such a Springing up of Water? I answer, where such Jets happen there are great subterraneous Basins, or Receptacles of Water, which have near them some narrow small Veins, reaching to the Surface of the Earth; and the Water in these Basins being much higher than the Places of Eruption, by its Weight forces the Veins to open and spout out from them

to a great Height, as is evidently seen in the *Lacus Lugens*, or the *Zirchnitzer-Sea*, where this Spouting up of Water happens every Year after the Autumnal Rains. Nor are these Eruptions peculiar to this County; for in *Kent*, near the rising of the River *Kent*, there break out Waters in the Manner of a Land Flood, out of certain Stones-like Rocks, standing up high in the open Fields. The *Kentish* People call them *Nailbourns*, and think them Fore-runners of a Dearth, as they may possibly be, for the Reason above alledged about the *Vipseys*.

2. The *Marr-water* in the Way from *Bridlington* to *Hornsey*. This Water is pretty deep, and always fresh; it is about a Mile and Half long, and Half a Mile broad. It is well stored with the best Pikes, Peaches, and Eels; whether it was caused at first by some Earthquake with a Flux of Water following it, or some other way, it is hard to say; but the People say there have been found old Trees floating upon it, and decayed Nuts found upon the Shore; as also upon the Sea-cliffs, near *Hornsey*, where was also, not long since found, a Vein of Wood, as black as if it had been burnt, which it is probable was occasioned by its lying long in the Water.

3. A Kind of Spaw, about a Mile from *Beverley*, to the East, in a Pasture call'd *Swinemoor*, belonging to that Town. The People say it cannot, by the Taste, be judged to come from any Mineral, yet, being taken inwardly, it is a great Drier, and being washed with outwardly, it kills all Scorbuteick Scurf, and all Sorts of Scabs, and very much helps the Kings Evil.

4. Fire and Fuel, for it is plentiful here, as in the other Ridings, being *Pit-Coal* chiefly, yet they want not Wood for more sweet Firing, and Turf; but the Coal being cheap, little else is used, so well hath Nature provided for these Northern Parts.

The Monasteries of the East-Riding.

Beverly a Benedictine Monastery, founded and endowed by *John*, the fifth Archbishop of York from *Paulinus*. He was born at *Harpham* in this Shire, and educated under *Hilda*, Abbess of *Whithy*, first, and afterwards under *Theodore*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, by whom being fitted for higher Learning, he removed to *Oxford*, where he ascended to the Degree of a Doctor of Divinity, being the first that arrived at it there. After this he became an Hermite at *Hamsbale* in *Northumberland*, Bishop of *Hexham* (then called *Hagulstadt*) and at length Archbishop of York. Being rais'd to this high Station, he cast his Eye upon the ancient Church of *Beverley*, built (as the Register there tells us) in the Time of *Lucius*, the first Christian King of the *Britains*; and though destroyed in the Year 450. by *Hengist* and *Horsa*, the Pagan Saxons, who then invaded the Land, was again restored and dedicated to *Sr. John* the Evangelist; and converting it into a Monastery, he built the Choir a-new, and having assigned to it a Number of Monks, appointed a Place for the Prior in the Body of the Church. *Brithune* his Deacon, who had been his Scholar, he made the first Abbot of it. On the South Part of it he erected an Oratory, which he dedicated to *Sr. Martin*, and therein placed Nuns, associating to the seven Monks six Clerks, and purchasing, for the Maintenance of them, all the Manor of *Ridings Church* of *Beverley*, and divers other Lands, which were soon after augmented by the Gifts of *Earl Puck*, who gave them the Manor of *Walkington*, *Earl Addl*, who gave them *North Burton*, and *Osred*, King of *Northumberland*, who gave them the Church of *Dalton*. This Archbishop *John*, being old, and having been a Bi-

shop above thirty-three Years, resigned his See to *Wilfred* his Chaplain; and retiring to this Monastery, died May 7. 721. and was buried in the Church-Porch.

This House being thus endowed, did so continue 146 Years after his Death, till, in an Invasion of the Pagan Danes, it was destroyed by them, with all its Books and Ornaments, and lay desolate three Years, when the Priests and Clerks, who had fled from the Danish Fury, returning back repaired it; after which new Benefactors came in, the chief of which was King *Athelstan*, the Son of *Edward* the Elder. This King being invaded by the *Northumbers* and *Scots*, went to encounter them, and, in his Way towards York, turned aside to this Place, and vowed, that if by the Interests of *John* of *Beverley* he returned Victorious, he would enrich this Church, which accordingly happening, he made it a Collegiate Church of Secular Canons, and gave to them certain Lands in *Brand-Burton* and *Lokington*, his Right of *Hestrafra*, that is, his Right to Provender for his Horses, out of the East-Riding of this Shire; as also certain Thraves of Corn, or Money in lieu thereof, arising out of divers particular Places in the same Riding, which King *Hen. II.* long after confirmed to them, making *Beverley* the chief Town in the said Riding, and granting the Canons a Special Charter, that their Houses, and the Lands round it for some Distance, should have the Benefit of Sanctuary, dated Anno 938. with other Privileges and Liberties. These Advantages fill'd the Town with Inhabitants, and made this holy Man so Famous, that *Affric Puttoc*, Archbishop of York, in the Reign of *Hardicanute*, built him a new and sumptuous Shrine for his Body, and purchased

purchased Lands in *Milton*, *Holme*, and *Friday-thorp*, to augment their Revenues. Into this Shrine his Body was removed 316 Years after his Burial. This Archbishop further constituted here, three new Officers, viz. a Sacrist, Chancellor, and Chief Chantor, engaging them to wear the Habit of the Canons, and procured for the Town three Fairs yearly.

King *Edward* the Confessor was also a great Benefactor to this Church, and increased the Number of the Prebendaries; and by the Mediation of *Aldred*, Archbishop of *York*, gave them the Lordship of *Leven* in *Holderness*. *Aldred* also, at the same time, added an eighth Prebend, assigning to them all Vicars. He also built a new Choir to the old Church, placed in it a Brass Pulpit adorn'd with excellent *Teutonic* Work of Silver and Gold, and beautified the whole Church with rare Painting, which was called *Heaven*. *William* the Conqueror was also a Benefactor to this House, giving them *Siglethorne*; and in his Marches this way (whether against Malecontents or *Scots*) strictly commanding his Soldiers to do it no Harm. In his Reign *Thomas*, the Elder, Archbishop of *York*, constituted a new Dignity in this Collegiate Church, viz. a Provost or *Præpositus*; but he had neither Stall in the Church, nor Voice in the Chapter, only the old Bederne or Hospital for the Poor, was turned into an House for him, and a new Bederne erected, to which the Provost then did and still doth pay an annual Stipend. King *Rich. II.* Reg. 12. (as King *Hen. II.* had done before) confirmed to this Church the Lands and Revenues, Liberties and Privileges given by King *Athelstan*, as is above shewed.

In the Year 1391. *Thomas Arundel*, Lord Chancellor, and then Archbishop of *York*, by the Advice and Consent of the Chapter of this Church, made diverse Statutes and Orders for the good Government of it, viz. 1. That there be always a Precentor, nine Canons, a Chancellor, Sacristan and nine Vicars, &c. belonging to this Church, in

the Number of which Canons the Archbishop himself is included, and hath the first and chief Stall in the Choir. 2. That the Provostship, when void, if not supplied in forty Days, shall be collated by the Archbishop and his Successors, &c. 3. That all besides the Canons be obliged to continual Residence. 4. That the Provosts, for the Time being, pay to each of the nine Canons 10*l.* per Ann. by quarterly Payments, to the Precentor 10*l.* to the Chancellor and Sacristans 10*l.* as formerly, to the Clerks and Virgers 6*s.* 8*d.* each, and to the Parsons 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* each, and to each of the nine Canons and three Officers above-mentioned, forty-two Quarters of Oats yearly, and to the Vicars 8*l.* a Year each, &c. 5. That the Provost make due and punctual Payments of the Sums due to the Ministers of the Church, at the proper Times, or within fifteen Days after, under Pain of five Marks to the Fabrick of the Church of *York*, and as much to this of *Beverley*, &c.

From the first Constitution of a Provost in this Church, to the Dissolution of it by King *Hen. VIII.* Reg. 37. were thirty-seven Provosts, of which the Archbishops of *York*, being always one, we shall say nothing of them here, having spoken of them in their proper Place; so many of the rest, as we have any thing Memorable of, we shall here a little insist on, viz. *Morgan*, the 14th, one of the Natural Sons of King *Hen. II.* who in the Year 1215. being advised by the Pope to profess himself the Son of Sir *R. Bloet*, his Mother's Husband, that at the next Succession he might be capable of the See of *Durham*, replied, That he would not renounce his Royal Blood for any Promotion whatsoever. To him succeeded *Peter* of *Chester*, who was a memorable Benefactor to this Church, by purchasing certain Tenements and Lands, and annexing them to this Dignity, and in all the Manors belonging to it, leaving Goods and Chattels of a considerable Value; *Robert de Mansley*, or *Mansfield*, the 25th, who was President of the Chapter, Canon

Residentary, Parson of *Hackney*, Prebendary of divers Places, and Master of the Free School at *Maldon*, &c. *Thomas Winter* was the last Provost who surrendered it to King *Henry*, when the Value of it was found to be 109*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ann. Dugd. Speed. ex Lel.

In the Church of this Monastery was found September 13. 1664. as the Sexton was digging a Grave, a Box of Lead with this Inscription,

In Anno 1197. sexto Idus Martii facta fuit Inquisitio Reliquiarum Beati Joannis in hoc loco, & inventa sunt hac Ossa in Orientali parte Sepulchri, & hic recondita.

Thus to be englished.

In the Year 1197. on the Sixth of the Ides of *March*, an Inquisition was made after the Reliques of *St. John* in this Place, and these Bones were found in the East-Part of the Sepulchre, and were here buried.

Mr. Speed, from *Leland*, mentions a Cominandery or House of Knights-Templars at first, and afterwards of Hospitallers of *St. John* of *Jerusalem*, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, valued at 164*l.* 10*s.* per Ann. a Friery of *Franciscans*, and another of Canons of *St. Augustine*, all without further Account, and omitted in the *Monasticon*.

Bridlington, *Belington*, or *Burlington*, a Monastery of Canons Regular of *St. Augustine*, founded by *Walter de Gant* in the Church of *St. Mary* there, and endowed by him, with all his Estate in that Town; besides which he confirm'd to them all other Lands which his Tenants held of him, and had been given them. *Gilbert de Gant*, his eldest Son, who, by his Wife, was become Earl of *Lincoln*, confirmed all that his Father had given these Monks; and considering that he was born, baptized and educated in their Priory, he by a Special Charter disposed his Body to Burial there, and declared, whenever it pleased GOD to move his Heart to leave the Vanities of the World, and take upon

him a Religious Life, he would assume the Habit of a Canon Regular in that Monastery. King *Hen. II.* confirmed all their Lands and Possessions to them, Part of which had been given them in King *Hen. I.*'s Reign by *William de Percy*, viz. a Carucate of Land in *Newton*. Later Benefactors to this House were *Walter de Ven*, who gave to this Priory the Church of *Garsla*; *Hugh de Nevill*, who for the Health of his own, his Ancestors and Successors Souls, gave to it all his Land in the Territories of *Wickenbe* and *Snellisbund*, being 106 Acres: King *Stephen* gave them two Carucates of his Demesne in *Bridlington*, when he confirmed to them all their Donations; and the Official of the Archdeacon of *Richmond* appropriated to this Monastery the Churches of *Couton* and *Grenton*. Of one or other of their Churches it is reported, That the Archdeacon of *Richmond* did use, in the Time of his Visitation, to come with a Train of ninety-seven Horses, twenty-one Dogs, and three Hawks, and consume all their Provision in an Hour's Time; but at last this great Oppression was prohibited by the Bull of Pope *Innocent III.* *Ralph de Nevill* granted to these Canons to take Stone out of his Quarry at *Froeh*, with a Way over his Ground for the Use of their Monastery for ever. We find nothing more of this Priory, but that *William Wolde*, the last Prior of it, was hanged at *Tyburn*, Anno 1537. for opposing King *Hen. VIII.*'s Measures, at the Dissolution of it, when the Value of it was found to be 547*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* per Ann. Dugd. 682*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* per Ann. Speed. ex Lel.

Carmans Spittle, an Hospital in the Parish of *Folketon*, founded there by one *Aceborne*, in the Reign of King *Albistan*, for one Alderman, and fourteen Brothers and Sisters. It was at first designed for the Relief of Travellers, that they might not be exposed to Wolves and other wild Beasts of the Woods, the said Founder endowing it with divers Possessions in *Folketon*, or *Flixton*, with Common of Pasture for twenty-

twenty-four Cows and a Bull. The Vicar of *Folketon* used yearly, on the Feast of *St. Andrew* the Apostle, to celebrate a solemn Mass in the Chapel of this Hospital; the Assistants at which Mass enjoyed several Indulgences. King *Hen. VI. Reg. 25.* confirmed the Possessions and Liberties of this Hospital, naming it for the Future *Carmans Spittle*, but for what Reason we find not.

Grendale, a *Benedictine* Nunnery, of which we find nothing Memorable but this, That *Avice*, Prioress of the Convent of Nuns in the Church of *St. Mary* of *Grendale*, did grant in Fee-Farm unto *Ralph Prior*, and to the Convent of *Gisburn*, certain Lands which had been given to the said Nuns by *Engeram de Bovington*, to hold at the yearly Rent of four Quarters of Wheat, to be paid Half at the Feast of *St. Martin's* in Winter, and Half at *Whitsontide*. *Richard de Percy*, then Patron of the Priory, granted the Advowson thereof to *Richard Malebisse* and his Heirs for ever, yielding, in Lieu of all Services, one Pound of Incense yearly at the Feast of *Pentecost*, which by the same Deeds he assigned to be paid to the said Priory. This Nunnery is not mention'd in *Speed's* Catalogue of Monasteries from *Leland*.

Feryby, a Priory of Knights Hospitalers, founded (as *Mr. Speed* from *Leland* tells us) by the Ancestors of the Earls of *Cumberland*; but further we find not any thing of that Family; for in 3 *Edw. IV.* *Henry Bromflet de Vesci*, Knt. procured the Prior and Convent of the Knights Hospitalers of this House, by a Special Instrument under their Publick Seal, upon Search of their Evidences, to declare him their Patron; forasmuch as his Ancestors had been their Founder. At the Dissolution the Value of their Revenues was 95*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ann. *Speed.*

Hakenes, a Cell of *Benedictine* Monks belonging to the Abbey of *Whitby*, given to it upon this Occasion. In the Reign of King *William Rufus*, the Monastery of *Whitby* was much infested, not only with Robbers from the Woods

on the Land, but also by Pyrates from the Sea, who carried away from them almost all they had. Whereupon *Serlo de Percy*, then Prior of *Whitby*, and his Monks, applied themselves to *William Percy*, Brother of *Serlo*, and desired of him a Place of Refuge at *Hakenes*, who readily granted them the Church of *St. Mary* at that Town, which had been built by *St. Hilda* the Abbess, with Licence to erect a Monastery there, and in it to remain till they could return in Peace to *Whitby*, which accordingly they did, and remained here some Time. *Speed* hath nothing of it.

Helaghe, or *Helaghe Park*, a Priory of Canons Regular of *St. Augustine*, founded by *Bertram Haget*, in a Place where formerly had been an Hermitage in some Sort belonging to the Prior and Convent of *Marton*, who by their Deed under their Convent Seal, did disclaim, resign and quit all their Title to the same, Anno 1203. The Lord *Ferdan de Sta. Maria*, marrying *Alice* the Heir General of the said *Bertram*, became a second Founder of this Priory, and confirmed all their Estates; as did also *Alice* his Widow, after his Decease. The *Monasticon* gives a Catalogue of the Priors of this House, in Number about twenty, to the Dissolution; but says nothing worth Remembrance, and so we omit them. *William de Percy*, Lord of *Kildale*, gave to the Canons of *St. John* the Evangelist of *Helaghe-Park*, the Chapel of *St. Hilda* at *Kildale*, with divers Lands, for which the said Canons were to find two of their own House, or two Secular Priests, to celebrate Divine Offices in the said Chapel for ever. At the Dissolution it was valued at 72*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ann. *Dugd.* 86*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* per Ann. *Speed. ex Lel.*

Hocle, a small Priory of Canons Regular of *St. Augustine*, made a Cell to the Canons of *Newburgh*, by *Adam de Fossard*; but before it had been an Hermitage belonging to one *Robert de Alneto*, an Hermit. In his Time the Abbey of *Furnes* having sent out an Abbot and twelve Monks to *Cald* in *Copland*, a Monastery

nastery newly erected, refused to accept them again at their Return; whereupon being destitute of an Habitation, (Cald being plundered and destroyed) *Gundreda*, the Relict of *Nigelus de Albiny*, and *Roger de Moubray* he Son, settled them for a Time at this Place, and *Robert de Alneto*, the Hermit, resigned it to them, and became a Monk among them in the Year 1138. upon Condition that they should found an Abbey of their Canons here; but they either neglected it, or were not able to do it, and so *Adam de Fessard*, a wealthy Man in those Parts, built them a Priory here, and gave it with the Lands lying about it to the Canons of *Newburgh*, which Canons did acknowledge him, the said *Adam*, to be the Patron of the said House, and of all belonging to it.

Halt-empriſe, or *Haut-empriſe*, a Priory of Canons Regular of *St. Augustine*, first founded and endowed at (*Newton near, Dugd. Bar.*) *Cottingham*, by *Thomas Wake*, Lord of *Lydel*, with a Licence from King *Edw. II.* Pope *John* the XXII. granted to the said *Thomas Wake*, Liberty to translate the said Monastery from thence to this Place, where he plentifully endowed it with Lands and Revenues, for the Health of the Souls of himself, *Blanch* his Wife, *John* his Father, and *Joan* his Mother, &c. with great Liberties of Leets, Common of Pasture, &c. in pure and perpetual Alms, with general Warranty. *John de Meaux*, of *Beawicke*, by his Deed dated Anno 1361. (31 *Edw. III.*) gave to the Prior and Convent of this House, his Manor of *Willardby*, &c. conditionally, for six Canons to celebrate, for the Souls of himself and Ancestors, Matins, Mass, Vespers and Complin, &c. and in Case of Non performance of the Conditions, his Heirs to re-enter. Mr. *Speed*, out of *Leland*, assigns *Thomas Holland*, Earl of *Kent*, and the Ancestors of the Duke of *Richmond*, Benefactors to this House. At the Dissolution it was valued at 100 l. 3 d. ½ per Ann. *Dugd.* 178 l. 10 d. per Ann. *Speed. ex Lel.*

Hedon, an Hospital dedicated to *St. Sepulchre*, but the Founder is not known, *Alan*, Son of *Oubervus*, gave a Parcel of Lands to GOD and the Lepers of *St. Sepulchre's* at *Hedon*. *Alexander de Thunessal* also, and many others, were Benefactors to this Hospital. All whose Gifts were recited and confirmed by King *Edw. II.* Reg. 19.

Hemmingburgh, or *Heningburgh*, a Collegiate Church of Secular Canons, erected by King *Hen. VI.* in this Manner. King *Edw. III.* granted his Licence to the Prior and Convent of *Durham*, to appropriate the Church of *Hemmingburgh*, of which they had the Advowson, to their proper Use for ever, upon Condition that they find a Monk or Secular Chaplain to celebrate daily in the Church of *Durham*, in a Place called the *Galeley*, for the Soul of King *Edw. I.* and his Ancestors, and two other Monks or Secular Chaplains to celebrate daily, one at the Altar of *St. Cuthbert* there, and the other in this Church of *Hemmingburgh*, with a certain Number of Wax-lights, and that they observe the Anniversary of King *Edw. III.* in the Choir of their Church yearly; and on that Day distribute to a thousand poor People a Penny a-piece. But this Grant never taking Effect, by Reason that they could not obtain the Pope's Licence and Confirmation of the said Appropriation, King *Hen. VI.* Reg. 5. did grant his Licence to the Prior and Convent of *Durham*, to erect in this Church of *Hemmingburgh*, a College to consist of one Provost, three Prebendary-Canons, six Vicars, and six Clerks, with other Ministers, to celebrate and observe the Anniversary above-mentioned. The said King, in the Charter of Licence, incorporating the said College by the Name of the Provost or Custos, Prebendaries, Vicars and Clerks of the Collegiate Church or College of the *Blessed Mary* of *Hemmingburgh*. At the Dissolution of it, it was valued at 36 l. 7 d. per Ann. *Dugd. Speed ex Lel.*

Kirkham,

Kirkham, a Monastery of Canons Regular of *St. Augustine*, dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*, founded by *Walter de Espec* and *Adelina* his Wife, with the Consent of King *Hen. I.* who endowed the same with divers Lands and Tithes, and, among other Things, with the Tithes of Venison (*& Silvarum Silvestrium*) which he and his Posterity should take, and of all Fowl catch'd in and about his Rivers. Likewise the said *Walter* granted them the Tenth Penny, or Tithe of the Rents of his Lands in *Northumberland*. *Ailred*, Abbot of *Rievaulx*, gives him this Character, That he was prudent in Council, and discreet in War, a trusty Friend, a loyal Subject, of Giant-like Stature, but comely, having large Eyes, a big Face, a Voice like a Trumpeter, yet beautiful and eloquent. He had, by *Adelina* his Wife, a Son named *Walter*, a comely Person, who taking much Delight in swift Horses, was thrown by one of them, who being put out beyond his Strength, stumbled; and he falling from him, broke his Neck, to the great Grief of his Parents, who wanted an Heir for their great Estate. However, taking Advice of his Uncle *William de Espec*, Rector of the Church of *Garton*, about the Disposal of it, was advis'd by him to make CHRIST his Heir, at least to Part of it, by building three Priors, viz. this of *Kirkham*, where was one of his chief Mansions, which he turned into this Monastery, and *Rievaulx* in this County, and *Warden* in *Bedfordshire*. What remained over and above these Charges of Building and Endowments, he left to his three Sisters, of whom to *Adeline*, the youngest, married to *Peter de Ros*, was given the Patronage of the Priors of *Kirkham* and *Rievaulx*, where he had his Sepulture. His Descendant *William de Ros*, Lord of *Hamlake*, in 1261. among other Things, granted to the Prior and Convent of *Kirkham*, and their Successors, in Lieu of the Tithes of his Hunting, three good wild Beasts (*tres feræ competentes*) as also the Rent of 5*l.* per Ann. for other Tithes, for which Considera-

tion the said Canons did quit their Claim of Free Chase in *Hamlake*. At the Dissolution of the Monastery this Priory was valued at 269*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* per Ann. *Dugd.* 300*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* per Ann. *Speed ex Lel.*

John Keldwick, the last Prior of this House, with seventeen Canons, surrendered this Convent to King *Hen. VIII.*'s Visitors, December 8. 1539. 30 *Hen. VIII.* and had a Pension of 50*l.* per Ann. assigned him out of the Revenues for Life. *Mr. Stevens* hath a Lease, *App.* 424. whereby the Prior, and Convent here, let certain Lands and a Mill to *Walter Venator Bergertorp*, &c.

Kirkley, a Priory of *Benedictine* Nuns, of which we find no more than this, That *Reinerus Flandrensis* gave divers Lands to the Nuns here, which were confirmed to them by *William* Earl of *Warren*, in pure and perpetual Alms. They had also other Lands from several other Benefactors, all which were confirmed by King *Hen. III.* *Reg.* 20. It was valued at the Dissolution at 19*l.* 8*s.* per Ann. *Dugd.* 20*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* per Ann. *Sp.*

Kirkstall, an Abbey of *Cistercian* Monks, founded by *Henry de Lacy*, in the Year 1147. 12 *Steph.* furnished with an Abbot and twelve Monks, and ten Lay-Brothers, from the Abbey of *Fountains*. This *Henry*, in the Accomplishment of a Vow which he had made in the Time of his Sickness, first founded a Monastery of *Cistercian* Monks at *Bernoldswyke*, but that Place proving to the Monks very inconvenient upon divers Accounts, after they had been there somewhat above six Years, he being yet living, removed them to *Kirkstall*, a Village in a Valley called *Aierdale*, which Place was then inhabited by some Hermits only. This last Seat he obtained of *William Pictavenfis*, who owned the Soil, at the yearly Rent of five Marks. This Monastery, after its Settlement here, found many Benefactors, besides what *Henry Lacy* endowed it with, viz. *Bernoldswyke*, with all its Appertenances, given to it by *Hugh* Earl of *Norfolk*; the Land of *Heddingley*, given by *William Heddingley* and his

his Son *Thomas*; *Esseley* with the Lands, Woods and Water, given by *William Rainville*, Esq; two Carucates of Land and one Ploughland at *Alretone*, given by *Jas. de Alretune*, and his Son *William*, and many other lesser Pieces of Ground by other Benefactors; all which were confirmed to them by the Charter of King *Hen. II.* and the Bull of Pope *Adrian 4.* Many others in the following Reigns plentifully endow'd this Monastery with Lands and Rents, which were confirmed to the Monks there by King *Edw. III.* and *Rich. II.* by which Gifts they were so enriched, that at a Visitation of their Monastery in the Year 1301. they were found to have this Stock upon their Grange and other Lands, viz. 216 Draught-Oxen, 160 Cows, 152 Yearlings and Bullocks, 90 Calves, and 4000 Sheep and Lambs; but notwithstanding these large Revenues, the Monks of this House through some Mismanagements became in Debt so much, viz. in the Sum of 5248 *l.* 15 *s.* 7 *d.* that they were forced to beg the Protection of divers Princes against their Creditors, till by limiting their Expenses they should be able to pay their Debts, which in 1301 were reduced to 160 *l.*

There are some considerable Remains of this Monastery still, viz. six Chapels on the Sides of the great Altar at the East-End of the Church; the Tower built of Free Stone is sound and good; the Roof hath been off ever since the Dissolution; but the Dormitory and some other Parts of it, which are converted into private Dwellings, are in tolerable Repair; but as miserably decayed, as it now appears, it was in its primitive State pleasantly seated, adorned with Gardens, Dove-cotes, &c. and whatever might serve for Use or Ornament; to which its Situation upon the Banks of a delicate River calm and clear, did not a little contribute. What more may be necessary to know about this Monastery, will appear in the Lives of the Abbots, whose Catalogue we shall subjoin, because not usually to be had.

Alexander, Prior of *Fountains*, was first Abbot of *Kirkstall*. He underwent the Toils of a new Foundation, and having governed it thirty-five Years with much Care and Piety, died in a good old Age, and was succeeded by the Venerable

Ralph Hageth, Prior of *Fountains*, a very Religious Person, and zealous for his Order. He found this House neither wealthy nor in Debt, but likely enough to prosper in its Way, if Providence had favour'd. But many Troubles came upon him, as Mortality among their Cattle, and their Possessions torn from him; for King *Hen. II.* being ill advis'd by his Counsellors, dispossessed them of their Grange, with all the Fee of *Collingham* and *Bardsey*. He sought, by giving a Gold Chalice and the Text of the Gospel, to recover the King's Favour, and obtain their Grange; but not prevailing, the Monks blamed him for the Loss of all, which he bore with Patience, and at length overcame, because his Conscience was clear of any such Design. He govern'd this House nine Years in great Poverty, and was then remov'd to the Abbey of *Fountains*. His Successor was

Lambert, who was one of the Monks that came with *Alexander* from the Abbey of *Fountains*; he never would concern himself in the Temporal Affairs of his House; but committing all to Providence, relied on the Advice of the Brethren, and GOD was with them; so that they liv'd in Love, Contentment, and an Holy Emulation in Spirituals, for some Time: But at length Troubles arose. *Rich. Bland*, Knt. claim'd their Grange at *Clivacher*, which, when this Abbot found to be his Right, he resign'd to the Patron *Robert Lacy*, who gave them the Village of *Akerington* in Exchange for it. The Abbot being possessed of it, remov'd the Inhabitants, and made it into a Grange to serve for the Use of his Monastery; but some of the dispossessed Inhabitants being provok'd thereby, burnt the Grange with all its Furniture, and slew three Lay-Brothers who manag'd

nag'd it. The Abbot, after he had buried the Dead, repaired again to the Patron, and with Tears recommended his Cause to him. That Noble Man took their Cause in Hand, and design'd to have banished them and their Families, till falling down at the Abbot's Feet, with the Consent of their Patron they made Satisfaction for their Sins, renounced all their Right to the Grange, and gave Money for the Damage done; whereupon the Abbot rebuilt the Grange, and soon after died, leaving his Place to

Turgissus, a Man of singular Abstinence, and a severe Chastiser of the Flesh, being always cloathed in Sack-cloth, never wearing more than one Coul and a Tunick even in Winter, and no Socks, nor suffering any Straw to be laid for him to lie on. He never tasted Wine, unless it were in Places where no other Drink was to be had. He always wept at his Devotion, and often in his Discourse. He abode nine Years here, and then retiring to *Fountains* soon after died there, leaving the Government of this Abbey to

Elias, formerly a Monk of *Rupe*. He was an industrious Man, and well vers'd in temporal Affairs, for which he had Occasion enough, to gather what had been squander'd, and preserve what had been kept, and GOD was with him. *Roger Lacy* the Patron, was at first so offended at him, that he would not see him; but GOD at length turn'd his Heart so, that he lov'd him, and joyned with him in promoting the Good of the House; for he went with this Abbot to the King, to petition him to restore the Grange of *Micklethwaite* to them, which King *Henry* his Father had taken from them; but could not obtain it, unless they would take it with *Collingham* and *Bardsey*, as a Fee-Farm, and pay 90 l. a Year Rent, which he was forced to do. In his Time the Soc of *Adle* and Town of *Alborton*, viz. Half a Knight's Fee, and some other Places, were added to this Abbey; but King *John* took away the Grange of *Hoton*, and the Land at *Thorpe* he gave to one *Lawrence*, Clerk of *Wison*. The succeeding Abbots have no-

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thing memorable said of them, and therefore we shall give their Names only.

Ralph of Newcastle,

Walter,

Maurice,

Adam,

Hugh Mikelay,

Simon,

William Leeds,

Gilbert de Cotle,

Henry Karr,

Hugh Grimston,

Joseph Bridesal,

Roger de Leedes,

William Grayson,

Thomas Wymbersley,

Robert Kelingbeck,

William Stockdale,

William Marshal and *John Ripley*; which last surrendred this Convent Novemb. 22. 1540. and had a Pension of 66 l. 13 s. 4 d. per Ann. assign'd him for Life out of the Revenues, which at the Dissolution were valued at 329 l. 2 s. 11 d. per Ann. Dugd. 512 l. 13 s. 4 d. per Ann. Speed ex Lel. At the Dissolution of this House in 1540. the Site of this Monastery, and new Grange belonging to it, was given by that King to *Robert Pakeman*, a Gentleman of that King's Household. 'Tis now the pleasant Seat of *Benjamin Wade, Esq;* Justice of Peace for the West-Riding, built by his Father, and adorned with Gardens, Terras Walks, &c. by him. *Cambden* mentions one *Wada* a famous Saxon Duke, who died in 798. but this Family can't derive their Pedigree from him.

Meaux, a Cistercian Monastery founded Anno 1136. by *William le Gros*, Earl of *Albemarle* and *Holderness*, upon the following Occasion. The Place took its Name from the City of *Meaux* in *Normandy*, from whence the Inhabitants came, who peopled it after the Conquest. *William le Gros*, Earl of *Albemarle* and *Holderness*, having made a Vow, that he would go to *Jerusalem*, was much troubled that he could not perform it, by Reason of his Corpulency and Age, which when *Adam*, a Monk of *Fountains*, a very famous and prudent Man, observed, he advised him to

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erect a Monastery of the *Cistercian* Order in Satisfaction of his Vow; which if he was pleased to do, he would procure him an Absolution of his Vow from the Pope. The Earl consented to the Proposal, and the Monk immediately went into France to Pope *Eugenius* 3d. and having obtained his Desire, viewed the Earl's Lands in *Holderness*, to pitch upon a Place most convenient for his Purpose, and at length fixed upon this Town of *Meaux*. The Earl was a little troubled at it, because he had a little before obtain'd it in Exchange for other Lands, intending to make a Park of it; however, yielding to the Monk, he built a Monastery accordingly there. He gave it when finished to GOD and the Virgin *Mary*, introducing a Convent of Monks from the Abbey of *Fountains*, and of it made the said *Adam* the first Abbot. These Monks at first got their Living by the Work of their Hands and Sweat of their Brows, but were, not long after, plentifully endow'd with Lands and Revenues by the said Earl and others; for *Richard de Ottringham*, Rector of the Church of *Shelford* in the Diocese of *Ely*, by his Deed, dated *Anno Domini* 1317. gave divers Lands to the Abbot and Convent here, for the Maintenance of a perpetual Chantry of seven Monks of this House, at the Porch of their Abbey-Church. The Number of the Monks of this Abbey was fifty, and the Lands given to it were all confirmed by King *John*, Reg. 6. The Revenues at the Dissolution were valued at 299 l. 6 s. 4 d. $\frac{1}{4}$. per Ann. Dugd. 415 l. 10 s. 5 d. per Ann. Speed ex Lel.

Pontefract, a Priory of *Cluniack* Monks, founded by *Robert de La y*, for the Souls of *Ilbert* his Father and *Hawise* his Mother. It was built at first in a Place called *Kirkby*, in Honour of *John* the Apostle and Evangelist, and was therefore made subject to the Church of *Clugny*, because it was furnished with Monks from thence. The Founder endowed it with several Lands and Revenues, to which his Posterity made considerable Additions; for *Ilbert* his Son gave the Monks here certain Lands in *Ingesmels*,

and *Henry* his Brother, who inherited this Honour of *Pontefract* after him, for the Health of the Souls of *Robert* his Father and *Maud* his Mother, caused the Church of *St. John* the Evangelist in *Pontefract* to be dedicated for the Use of the Convents; and moreover gave three score Shillings Rent to be paid them annually by the Bailiff of *Pontefract*: He likewise bestow'd on them the Benefit of his Ferry at *Castleford*, and freed them from Toll and all other secular Customs for their Lands in *Pontefract*, and gave them the Government of *St. Nicholas's* Hospital there, confirming all his Father's Gifts to them. Moreover for the Souls of his Father and Mother, as also of *Ilbert* his Brother, and all his Ancestors, he bestowed on them his Lordship of *Hedingley*. Pope *Celestine* confirmed the Estates given to this Monastery, and granted them several Privileges; and among others, That in the Time of a General Interdiction, it may be lawful for the Monks here to celebrate the Divine Offices with a low Voice, their Church-doors shut, and without the Sound of any Bells. *Adam Fitz-Swain* gave divers Lands to the Monks of *Pontefract*, and made the Priory of *St. Mary Magdalen* of *Lunda* or *Monk-Breton*, which he had founded on his Paternal Estate, a Cell to their House. Many Controversies happened between the Monks of these Houses nevertheless, but it was at length agreed, and settled by a Deed bearing Date *Anno* 1269. That the Monks of *Breton* should pay a Pittance of twenty Shillings a Year to the Convent of *Pontefract*, and that the Monks of *Breton* should freely chuse their own Prior, but that he should be created or install'd by the Prior of *Pontefract*. To this House were several Persons of Great Quality Benefactors, whose Names, and the Lands by them given, may be seen in the *Monasticon*, but are too many to be mentioned here. *James Thwaites*, Prior of this House, with seven Brethren and one Novice, surrendred it to King *Hen. VIII.* November 23, 1540. and had 50 l. per Ann. assigned to him for Life out of the Revenues

nues of it, which were then found to be 337l. 14s. 8d. per Ann. Dug. 462l. 16s. 10d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ann. Speed ex Lel.

White Friars or *Carmelites*, an House founded and endowed in this Town by *Edmund de Lacy*; but no more said of it.

A Collegiate Church of Secular Priests founded here also by *Robert Knolles*, Ancestor of *William Knolles*, Viscount *Wallingford*, and Earl of *Banbury*. Mr. Speed out of *Leland* tells us, that this Sir *Robert* founded an Hospital here for poor People, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, which at the Dissolution of the Monasteries was valued at 182l. 13s. 7d. per Ann.

Nunburnham or *Nunverholm*, a Benedictine Nunnery founded by the Ancestors of *Roger de Morlay*, Lord of the Barony of *Morpeth*, who were also the Founders of the Nunnery of *Brunham*. By an Inquisition taken 38 Hen. VIII. it was found, that the Nuns had Lands also, which they held of the Fee of *Thomas de Graystock*. The Ancestors of the Lords *Dacres* were Benefactors to them; valued at the Suppression at 8l. 11s. 11d. per Ann. Dug. 11l. 3s. 3d. per Ann. Speed ex Lel.

Kynewaldsgraves, an Hospital (which we have thought fit to mention in this Riding, because it is the least, and our Villares give us no Information of the Place where it stood). *Roger* Archbishop of *York*, and divers of his Successors were great Benefactors to the poor Sisters of it, whose Gifts *Thomas* Archbishop of that See confirmed, Anno 1301. it was dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*, and was enriched with many other Possessions by other Benefactors, whose Donations were recited and confirmed by the Charter of King *Edw. III.* Anno Reg. 1.

Newton, a Religious House founded by *Thomas Wake*, (Mr. Speed calls it an Hospital) who by a License granted by King *Edw. II.* gave one Messuage with the Appurtenances in this Place, for the Erection of a Religious House of what Order he pleased, and to endow it with Land here and in *Cottingham*. There happened in Aftertimes a Contest be-

tween *Edmund Lichfield* and *Edmund Percy* about the Patronage of this House, the former pretending to be the *Custos* or Master of it; and the latter being in the Possession of it; which was thus decided by *Thomas* then Archbishop of *York*, viz. The Bishop confirmed the Title to *Edmund Percy*; but by a Decree ordained, That the said *Edmund Percy*, and his Successors, should pay unto *E. Lichfield*, during his Life, a yearly Pension of 100 Shillings on the Annunciation of the *Virgin Mary*, in the Collegiate Church of *St. Thomas* of *Acon*, *London*, under Pain of Incurring the Sentence of Excommunication, if upon Request within thirty Days, he doth not perform this Decree; and besides it shall and may be lawful for the said *E. Lichfield* on the Possessions of the said Hospital to enter, and distrain, and the Distress to detain, till the said Annuity, and the Arrearages, and the Expences be fully satisfied. This Decree was made by the Consent and Approbation of both Parties, and bears Date at the Archbishop's Inn at *Westminster*, (now call'd *White-hall*) Anno Domini 1485, approved, ratified, and confirmed by the Dean and Chapter of *York*, and by the Master, Brothers, and Sisters of the said Hospital in the same Year. This Hospital in *Holderness* was at the Dissolution valued at 21l. 0s. 2d. per Ann. Speed ex Lel.

Nostel, a Priory of Canons Regular of *St. Augustin*, founded by the Family of *Laci*, for *Ilbert La y* began the Foundation of this House, and dedicated it to *St. Oswald*; but leaving it unfinished, *Robert* his Son and Heir perfected the Foundation of it, and richly endowed it with divers Lands and Revenues, granting them free Liberty to elect their own Prior. King *Hen. I.* recited and confirmed the several Grants of their Benefactors, and a Confessor of that King did some Repairs to their House. King *Hen. II.* also confirmed the Lands of this Priory, by the Name of the Church of the Blessed *St. Oswald*, King and Martyr, adjoining to the Castle of *Pomfret* in a Place call'd *Nostel*. In the Year 1231, the Prior and Convent here

leased their Estate at *Canonthorp* to *William de Runes*, Knt. for his Life, at the Rent of 13 s. 4 d. per Ann. the said *William* causing Divine Service to be celebrated at the Chapel there, three Days in the Week, viz. *Sunday*, *Wednesday* and *Friday*, with other Covenants. In the Reign also of King *Hen. VIII.* Anno 30. the Prior and Convent demised the Great Tithes of *Wrangbrook*, and the Tithe-hay of *Elmsall* to *Rog. Malet*, Gent. for thirty-one Years, at the yearly Rent of 6 l. 10 s. 0 d. per Ann. This Priory was surrendered to King *Hen. VIII.* by *Robert Ferrer*, Anno 1540. and because the Revenues of it were great, viz. 492 l. 18 s. 2 d. per Ann. Dug. 606 l. 9 s. 3 d. per Ann. Speed ex Lel. he had a Pension assigned him of 100 l. per Ann. out of them, which he held with his Preferment to the Sec of *St. Davids*. We find in *Mr. Willis*, and *Stevens*, a Catalogue of twenty-one Priors of this House, besides *Ferrer*; but there being nothing remarkable said of them, we think it needless to give it.

This Priory had divers Cells belonging to it; as

Bredon in *Leicestershire*, founded by *Robert Earl of Nottingham*, who gave to the Canons of *St. Oswald* at *Nostel* the Church of *St. Mary*, and *St. Hardulf* at *Bredon*, with divers Lands and Revenues to the same appertaining; whereupon this House became a Cell to *Nostel* immediately. See more of this House in *Leicestershire*. It was valued at the Suppression at 24 l. 10 s. 4 d. per Ann. Dugd. 25 l. 8 s. 1 d. per Ann. Speed ex Lel.

Woodkirke, a Cell founded and endowed by the Earls of *Warren*, and by them made subject to *Nosfell*. *Alice* the Daughter of *Robert Scot*, whose Posterity now bear the Name of *Calverley*, which they have taken from their Seat at *Calverley* in this Shire, gave to these Canons one Acre of Land in *Tyrsale*, with the Buildings thereon, held by *Hugh Fitz-Robert*, and an Effart called *Daterodo*. It was valud at the Dissolution at 17 l. 0 s. 4 d. Dugd. and 47 l. 0 s. 4 d. Speed.

Hyrst, another Cell belonging to *Nosfell*, situate in the Isle of *Axholm* in *Lin-*

colnshire, endow'd with Lands by *Nigelus de Albani*, and *Roger de Mowbray*. Valued at the Dissolution at 5 l. 10 s. 1 d. per Ann. Dugd.

Scokirk, another Cell belonging to the aforesaid Priory of *Nostel*; *Jeffery Fitz-Pagan* and others gave Lands and Tithes to it. *William de Archis* granted to these Canons, Half the Tithe of his Bread made in his House, for ever, in pure and perpetual Alms. It was valued at the Suppression at 8 l. Dugd.

Rossedale, a *Benedictine* Nunnery founded by *Robert de Stuteville*, and endowed by him. It was dedicated to GOD and *St. Lawrence*, and confirmed by *K. John*. *Sibyl de Valoins*, the sole Heir of this Family, gave to the Nuns of this House, the Church of *Thorpenhow*, in the Diocese of *Carlisle*; and *Adam de Newton* gave other Lands to these Nuns: All which were confirm'd by King *Edw. III.* Reg. 2. and some others were given by him. The Revenues of this Nunnery were found at the Dissolution to be 37 l. 12 s. 5 d. per Ann. Dug. 41 l. 13 s. 8 d. per Ann. Speed ex Lel.

Tykehead, alias *Thirkhead*, a *Benedictine* Priory, founded by *Sir Robert Aske*, Knt. who besides the original Endowment gave to this House a Rent of 7 s. 4 d. per Ann. for the Maintaining a yearly Obit for himself and *Elizabeth* his Wife, conditionally, that if the Obit were not diligently observed, then the said Sum or Rent should be restor'd to his Heirs, dated 1522. King *John*, Reg. 5. confirmed to GOD and the Church of *St. Mary* of *Tykehead*, and to the Nuns serving GOD there, the Lands and Possessions before given them by divers Benefactors. In 1264, the Prior and Canons of *Ellerton*, and the Nuns of this House exchanged certain Lands and Houses, which had been the Occasion of former Suits and Controversies between them. At the Dissolution it was valued at 20 l. 18 s. 10 d. per Ann. Dugd. 23 l. 12 s. 2 d. per Ann. Speed ex Lel.

Wilberfesse, a Priory of *Benedictine* Nuns, dedicated to *St. Mary*, and founded by *Helias de Catton*, and endowed by *Alan* his Son with divers Lands. King *Hen. II.*

Hen. II. Reg. 4. and K. Hen. III. Reg. 12. confirmed their Lands and Estates. George Duke of Clarence and Lord of Richmond, being Patron of this Nunnery, exemplified and confirm'd to Elizabeth then Prioress, and to the Nuns thereof, the several Deeds of Endowments, and Deeds made to them by Jordanus de Fitz-Gilbert, William de Piercy, and others. This Deed of Confirmation bears Date at Stounford, Aug. 10. 1 Edw. IV. It was valued at the Suppression at 21 l. 16 s. 10 d. per Ann. Dugd. 28 l. 8 s. 8 d. per Ann. Speed ex Lel.

Wartre, a Priory of Canons Regular of St. Augustine, founded in the Year 1132, by Jeffrey Fitzpain at the Town of Wartre in Holderness, where his Seat was, and endowed with the Church of the same Town, and eleven Bovates of Land in the Field belonging to it. William his Son, sur-nam'd Trusbut, was also seated here, and left a Son Jeffrey, who made such large Additions to the Estates given by his Grandfather to these Canons, that he thereupon had the Repute of being the first Founder of this Religious House. Likewise Robert his Brother gave to these Canons the Church of All Saints at Melton within his own Fee. Several of this Family of Trusbuts, Descendants of the Founders, confirm'd the Possessions of these Canons to them; but Issue Male failing, the Patronage of this Priory descended with the Inheritance of the Lands to three Daughters and Co-heirs; of whom Rose the eldest, who married Everard de Ros, a great Baron in Holderness, brought this Patronage into his Family, and Robert de Ros her Grandson, Lord of Beuver, being in 1279 Patron of this Priory, did confirm the Lands of the Trusbuts to this House. Pope Innocent granted to these Canons of St. James at Wartre divers Privileges, in Case of Non-payment of Tithes for their own Goods and Stock in the Time of a General Interdict, &c. At the Dissolution it was valued at 221 l. 3 s. 10 d. per Ann. Dugd. Speed ex Lel.

The Monasticon gives us a Catalogue of twenty-five Abbots and Priors of this

House, but mentioning nothing remarkable of them, we shall take Notice of two of them only, viz. John Queldreke, who is the twelfth; in his Time the Hospital of St. Giles of Beverley was annexed to this House, Anno Dom. 1278. and William Tynington, who was deposed by the Archbishop of York.

Walton or Watton, a Priory of Gilbertines of the Order of Sempringham, founded by Eustace Fitz-John and Agnes his Wife, for Nuns, and thirteen Canons, to serve and provide for them according to the Institution of that Order. To them he gave the Town of Watton, and other Lands and Revenues, with the Chapels thereunto belonging; all which were confirmed to them by William Fossard, Lord of the Fee, Henry Archbishop of York, and Roger de Laci, Constable of Chester, descended from the said Eustace; and King John, Reg. 1. gave them some Lands. From Eustace the Founder, by his first Wife, the Daughter and Heir of Ivo de Vesi, descended several of the Vesey's; and by his second Wife Agnes, the Daughter of the Constable of Chester, Richard Fitz-Eustace, from whom the Noble Families of Claverings and Laci's, Earls of Lincoln, are descended. Johanna de Stuteville, Widow of Hugh de Wake, granted to these Canons all her Lands in Hefell; and by a Composition between the Monks here, and the Rector of Morland, it was agreed, that the Monks should pay the Tithes for the Lands held by them, to the said Rector and his Successors, yearly, and 13 s. 4 d. for a Carrucate of Land belonging to their Demesne in Thimeby. At the Dissolution it was valued at 360 l. 16 s. 10 d. 1/2. per Ann. Dugd. 453 l. 7 s. 8 d. per Ann. Speed. ex Lel.

Yeddingham, where is one Nunnery, valued at the Suppression at 26 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Ann. Speed.

Another, dedicated to St. Clement, valued at 55 l. 11 s. 11 d. per Ann. Speed.

A Monastery dedicated to St. Sepulchre, valued at 11 l. 18 s. 4 d. per Ann. Speed.

An Hospital dedicated to St. Nicholas, valued at 29 l. 1 s. 4 d. per Ann. Speed.

N O R T H

NORTH-RIDING.

THIS Riding, or third Part of this Shire, is so called, because it extends itself farthest Northward above the City of York. It begins on the East-side at a little Distance from *Flamborough-head* in the East-Riding, and runs up as far as *Whitby* by the Sea-side, where the Shore bending in bounds the North Part about Half-way, and then *Durham* comes in and limits the Rest of the North-side. From the Sea on the East-side it extends itself in a very long and narrow Tract for sixty Miles together, as far as *Westmorland*, which makes the Western Boundary. The Southern Part is bounded by Part of the West and East Ridings, the City of York standing in the utmost Limits of it. It is thought to be most conveniently divided into these following Parts, viz. *Blakamore*, *Cleveland*, *North-Allerton-shire*, and *Richmondshire*; but because the Division of it by Hundreds or Wapentakes is most commonly used both in Speech and Government, we shall follow it, and so treat of them.

1. *Allerton.*
2. *Bulmar.*
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7. *Gilling-East.*
8. *Gilling-West.*
9. *Langbargh.*
10. *Pickering.*
11. *Rydal.*
12. *Whitby-strand Liberty.*

I. *The Wapentake of North-Allerton or Allerton-Shire.*

This Wapentake is bounded on the East with the Wapentakes of *Langbargh* and *Burdforth*, on the South with this last and *Hallikeld*, on the West with the Wapentake of *Hang-East* and *Gilling-East*, and on the North with *Durham*, from which it is parted by the River *Teise*. The Fee of it we suppose to be in the Crown, and Government in the Sheriff and his Officers. The Chief Town in it is

North-Allerton or *Alverton-Shire*, as it is commonly called, which gives Name to the whole Wapentake. It is but a small Territory, but is watered well with the River *Wiske*, and encompass'd with level and fruitful Fields. The Saxons wrote it *Calpepton*, and we find it sometimes called *Asterton*. It hath but one Street four Furlongs in Length, but well built. It elects Parliament-men, hath a good Market on *Wednesday* weekly, for Horses and other Cattle, Corn and Provisions; and upon *Bartholomew's Day*, the most throng'd Beast-fair almost in England. King *William Rufus* gave this Town with the Fields about it to the Church of *Durham*, and to the Bishops thereof it is much obliged. For *William Comins*, who possessed himself of this See by Force, built the Castle here, and gave it to his Nephew, but it hath been long ago demolish'd. The Bishops, his Successors, also endow'd it with many Privileges; for in the Book of *Durham* we find,

find that *Hugh de Puteaco*, or *Pudsey*, fortified the Town, and obtain'd of the King (*Hen. II.*) that when the Castles, which had been built contrary to Law, were order'd by him to be destroyed throughout *England*, this alone should be permitted to remain. But notwithstanding this Dispensation for the present, the same King afterwards commanded it to be razed, and laid even with the Ground. Near this Place was fought the Battle called *Bellum de Standardo*, or the *Battle of the Standard*, so called because the *English* being ranged into a Body round their Standard, did there receive and bear the first Onset of the *Scots*, with whom they fought, and at length routed them. The Standard (as it is painted in old Books) was an huge Chariot upon Wheels, with a Mast of a great Height fixed upon it, on the Top whereof was a Cross, and under that a Banner. This was a Signal used only in the greatest Expeditions, and was looked upon as a Kind of sacred Altar, being indeed the very same with the *Carrociun*, i. e. the Standard of the *Italians*, which was never to be used but when the Government lay at Stake.

The Occasion of this Battle (from which one Part of the History of *Richard Prior of Hexham*, bears the Title *De bello Standardi*) was this. *David King of Scots*, Anno 1138. invaded these Northern Parts, with a mighty Army, challenging *Northumberland* for his Son *Henry*, in Right of *Maud*, Daughter and Heir of Earl *Waltheof*, Wife of *David*, and Mother of *Henry*, exercising great Cruelties in his March, and making horrid Desolation all along the Country. *Thurstan*, Archbishop of *York*, was at that Time the King's (*Steph.*) Lieutenant in these Parts; but being by Sickness kept from the Field, he called together the Noblemen of these Parts, and having appointed *Ralph*, Bishop of *Durham*, his Deputy, an huge Army was soon got together under *William le Groffe*, Earl of *Albemarle* and *Holderness*, *William Peverel*, who joined him with the

Men of *Nottinghamshire*, *Robert de Ferrers* with those of *Derbyshire*, *Walter de Gant*, *William de Percy*, and others, who brought all their Friends, Tenants and Dependants, to oppose this common Enemy. These all met at this Place, and encamping there, found the famous Standard above-mentioned erected, and thereon the Banners of *St. Peter*, *St. John of Beverley*, and *St. Wilfrid of Rippon*, with the Host joined with it, to the End that all who came to fight under them might receive the greater Encouragement. The *English* Army being thus assembled, were forward enough of themselves to come to a Fight; but *Ralph*, their Leader, nevertheless thought it necessary to stir them up by an Oration, to behave themselves like valiant Men, telling them, "That the *Scots*, with whom they were about to engage, were a Rebellious Nation, who ought to be subject to *England*, but were oft endeavouring to shake off their Subjection to the Crown of *England*; that they were perpetual Enemies, but as oft vanquished as they appeared in Arms against *England*; that in their Attempts on this Nation they were Guilty of Perjury and Barbarity, in plundering like cruel Robbers, wickedly spoiling Churches, burning Houses, taking away Cattle and Goods, and hanging and slaying as they list, Young and Old, Priest and People, Men and Women. And can we do less than suppose that the Victory will be yours; surely GOD will aid you against such a wicked People. Seeing then ye have to do with such an Enemy, what can you stand in Doubt of? Their huge Number cannot stand against your skilful Order and wise Conduct. A rude Multitude is rather a Let than a Furtherance to a Victory, nay, an Incumbrance to itself, either to hurt, if they conquer, or escape when they are conquer'd. A small Number of our brave Ancestors have oftentimes vanquished great Numbers of them; and you ought to tread in their Steps".

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As the Bishop was thus speaking to the *English*, and before he was come to the End of his Exhortation, the *Scots* Army approached, having sent before some Troops of Horse to take the higher Ground, which when the *English* perceived, they gave them no Liberty to proceed in their Design, but immediately caused the Trumpets to sound, and so began the Engagement. The *Scots* were as ready for the Encounter, and so the Battle grew very hot, both Sides fighting very fiercely for a Time, till at length the *English* having put a Wing of the *Lodians* Men to flight, the rest of the Army being disheartned, gradually gave back; and though *David*, their King, sought all Ways to stop them, he could not; so that the *Scots* were totally discomfited. *Henry*, the Son, notwithstanding the Flight of his Father and the Rest of the Army, stood his Ground, with the Brigade he commanded, exhorting his Men rather to die than shew their Backs to their Enemies, which if they chose, he threatened to punish them with a shameful Death; which indeed prevailed with them so much, that they fought bravely awhile, and slew some of the *English*; but being over-power'd were forced, with their brave Leader, to retire, leaving slain near ten thousand of their Nation, with the Loss but of a few *English*. This Battle was fought in *August*, 4 *Steph. Regis*; and in Memory of it, the Place where it was fought, is to this Day called *Standard-hill*, and some hollow Places in it, perhaps where the slain *Scots* were buried, the *Scots-Pits*.

King *Stephen* was at this Time engaged against such of his rebellious Subjects, as, under the Conduct of *Robert*, Earl of *Gloucester*, were endeavouring to dethrone him, in Behalf of *Maud* the Empress; and hearing of the Success his Subjects in the North had against the *Scots*, was infinitely pleas'd with their Fidelity to him. Archbishop *Thurstan*, and the Bishop of *Ely*, he highly commended; *William le Groffe*, Earl of *Albemarle*, he advanced to the Earldom of

Yorkshire; *Robert de Ferrers*, who commanded the *Darbyshire* Men, he promoted for his good Service, to the Earldom of *Darby*; and it is probable would have also further dignified *Alan* and *William Percy*, and especially *Walter de Gant*, who by his eloquent Speech and prudent Conduct so encouraged the Army, that the Victory may in some Measure be imputed to him; but that he was presently after almost disturbed by the Empress, and taken Prisoner.

In King *Edw. II.*'s Time, *Reg. 16*, the *Scots*, under *Robert Bruce* their King, invaded the *English* Borders, as far as this Place, and having plundered it and other Towns, returned home.

Hugh Pudsey, Bishop of *Durham*, above-mentioned, among other good Deeds which he did for his See, and the Estates to it belonging, built an Hospital at this Town for the Poor; but how it was endowed we find not.

Edmund Gueft, Bishop of *Salisbury*, was born in this Town. He was bred in *King's College*, *Cambridge*, where he proceeded Doctor of Divinity. He was afterwards Almoner to Queen *Elizabeth*, a Princess who had such a Care of her Purse, that he must be both a wise and good Man, that she would trust with it. She preferred him first to the Bishoprick of *Rochester*, and then to that of *Salisbury*, where he died, *February 28. 1578*. The Villages observable are,

Braewith, or *Broestwic*, as it is written in *Domesday-Book*, with the Hamlets thereunto belonging, was one of those Manors which appertained to *Tosti*, Earl of *Northumberland*, in King *Edward* the Confessor's Days, as we find from *Domesday-Book*, composed in the Conqueror's Reign.

Duncele, the Lordship and Estate of *William de Percy*, who was one of those Northern Barons, who fought so successfully against the *Scots* in the Battle known in our History, by the Name of *Bellum de Standardo*. He was a devout Man, according to the Fashion of those Times; and besides other Donations, gave

gave to the Monks of *Whitby* three Oxgangs of Land, and five Tofts in this Town, with two Oxgangs in *Loftbouse*, or *Loftbouse*, in *Langbargh* Wapentake, in this Riding.

Holme, the Lordship of *Marmaduke de Thweng*, who 21 *Edw. I.* obtained a Charter of Free Warren in all his Demesne Lands here. In his Family it continued till it came to *William de Thweng*, in 16 *Edw. II.* by *Marmaduke* his Father's Death. He died without Issue, and his two Brothers *Robert* and *Thomas*, both Clergymen, inherited this Lordship and his other Estates successively; but dying without Children (for then it was not thought lawful for Clergymen to marry) their Estates descended to their three Sisters, *Lucy*, *Margaret* and *Katharine*, all married; but to which of them, or their Posterity, this Lordship upon the Partition fell, we cannot discover.

Thorp-row, or as it is written in our History *Thorp-pyrow*, the Lordship of *Adam de Swillington*, who having been with King *Edw. I.* Reg. 54. in the great Expedition made by that King into Scotland, shortly after (*viz.* 3 *Edw. II.*) obtained a Charter for Free Warren in all his Demesne Lands here; but notwithstanding that, found it necessary in the next Reign, *viz.* 2 *Edw. III.* to take out another Charter of Free Warren for these Lands, with some others. He sat among the Barons in Parliament from 20 *Edw. II.* to 2 *Edw. III.*

Sowerby, or *Soursby*, the Lordship of *John Earl of Warren*, who having no Issue by his Wife, did by a Special Grant, give the Inheritance of all his Lands, to King *Edw. II.* and his Heirs, Reg. 9. who afterwards, Reg. 19. assigned to him for his Life, among other Estates in this County, this Manor of *Sowerby*; but after this the Earl taking himself obliged to provide for *Maud de Nereford*, his Concubine, (a Person of a great Family in *Norfolk*) and the two Children he had by her, obtained of King *Edw. II.* a good Part of the Possessions which he had before made over

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to him, to be and remain to himself for Life, with Remainder to his Son *John de Warren*, the Eldest of his Sons by the said *Maud*, and his Heirs Male, &c. but having not yet provided for *Maud* herself, he obtained of King *Edw. III.* a Settlement upon her for Life, of this and divers other Manors in this County, and after her Decease, to descend to her Sons *John* and *Thomas*, and the Heirs Male of their Bodies; and for want of such, to his own Right Heirs.

Sezay, the Estate of the *Darells* anciently, but afterwards of the *Dawneys*, who flourished long in this County, bearing the Title of Knights; and were for several Reigns Sheriffs of this County, till at length *Charles II.* advanced Sir *John Dawney* to the Honour and Dignity of Viscount *Downe* in *Ireland*. These are all the Villages of which we find any thing remarkable in this Wapentake, and so we pass to

II. *The Wapentake of Bulmar.*

This Wapentake lies in the most Southern Point of this Riding, and is bounded on the East by the East-Riding, on the South by the West-Riding, from which it is divided by the River *York* or *Ure*, on the West by the Wapentake of *Hallikeld*, and on the North by the Wapentakes of *Burghforth* and *Ridal*. The Fee of this Hundred is in the Crown, and Government in the Sheriff and his Officers. There is no Market-Town in this Hundred; for though the City of *York* stands in the Precincts of it, yet because that City is a County in itself, and worthily preferred before all other Places in this County, we have treated of it in the Fore-front of this County, to which we refer our Readers, and so shall proceed to treat of the Villages of this Wapentake.

Aldwarke, the Seat of Sir *Thomas Fitz-Williams*, who to distinguish him from *William Fitz-Williams*, of *Sprotburgh*, was called

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called Sir *Thomas Fitz-Williams* of *Aldwarke*. He had a Son slain at *Floddon-field*, fighting against the *Scots*, 4 *Hen. VIII.* But the Lordship of this Town was then, and long before, the Estate of the Family of *Meinils*; for *Nicholas de Meinil* died possessed of it 27 *Edw. I.* and left it to *John* his Heir, from whom, after divers Successions, it passed with the other Estates of the Family to *Nicholas Meinil*, who 11 *Edw. III.* obtain'd a Charter for Free Warren in all his Demesne Lands here. This Lordship was then held of the Bishop of *Canterbury*, by performing the Service of Pantler, on the Day of his Enthronization. It had divers Hamlets appertaining to it. He left only a Daughter, *Elizabeth*, who was his Heir, who marrying to *John* Lord *Darcy*, and dying 42 *Edw. III.* left this and her other Estates to her Son and Heir *Philip*, Lord *Darcy*, who died possessed of it 21 *Rich. II.*

Bulmer, a Village certainly of good Note anciently, because it gave Name to the Hundred. The ancient Family of *Idles* had (one Branch of them) their Seat here. They were of Eminency in King *Edw. III.*'s Reign; for *Robert de Idle* held Lands then of the King, as Mesne Lord. Their Name comes from *Eðal*, or *Ædal*, Noble, which shews they are a *Dano-Saxon* Family.

Buttercumb, the Lordship and Estate of *Tho. Holland*, Earl of *Kent*, rais'd to that Honour in Right of his Wife *Joan*, the Daughter of *Edmund*, and Sister and Heir to *John* Earl of *Kent*. He obtained a Licence for a Market here, 27 *Edw. III.* upon *Wednesday* every Week, and a Fair yearly upon the Eve, Day and Morrow of *St. Botolph*, *May 7.* but it doth not appear that the Market continu'd long; for now there are no Footsteps of it, though the Fair is still held. The Earl died 34 *Edw. III.* *Joan* his Wife surviving him, who soon after married to *Edward* Prince of *Wales*, surnamed the *Black Prince*; but dying 9 *Rich. II.* left her hereditary Estates, as her Husband had before done, to *Thomas Holland*, their Son, Earl of

Kent, in whose Family it continued divers Successions.

Clifton, the Lordship and Estate of *Alan Rufus*, and *Tourgant*, Earl of *Britanny* and *Richmond*, who being a devout Man, according to the Manner of those Times, and having restored the great Abbey of *St. Mary's* at *York*, which was so much decayed and wasted, that he might in a Manner be esteemed the Founder of it, gave to it the Church of *St. Olave*, and the Borough, wherein the said Monastery was situate, in the Suburbs of that City, from *Galman* to this Place, toward the River *Ouse*, with nine Carucates and an Half of Land, lying in *Clifton*, rendring the Advowson of it into the Hands of the King, to the End that he might be the perpetual Patron of it. The Inheritance of it passed afterward to *Edward* Duke of *York* and *Albemarle*, Son of *Edmund de Langley*, Earl of *Cambridge*, fifth Son of *Edw. III.* after whose Death it passed, for want of Heirs of his Body, to *Richard* his Nephew, Son of *Richard*, Earl of *Cambridge*, his younger Brother, from whence proceeded the Contests for the Crown, between the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, by his Marriage with *Anne Mortimer*, Daughter and Heiress of *Philippa*, the only Daughter of *George* Duke of *Clarence*, elder Brother of *John of Gant*, Duke of *Lancaster*, from whom the *Lancaster* Title was derived.

Creac, a Village situate in the Forest of *Galtres*, which *Egfrid* King of *Northumberland*, in the Year 684. gave, with the Ground three Miles round it, to *St. Cuthbert*, by whom it is now come to the Church of *Durham*.

The Forest of *Galtres*, call'd by the *Romans* *Calaterium Nemus*, which in some Places is thick and shady with spreading Trees, but in others is flat, wet and boggy, extended to the very Walls of the City of *York*, of old, as appears by a Perambulation made 28 *Edw. I.* At present 'tis famous only for a yearly Horse-race, where the Prize for the Horse that wins is a little golden Bell. It is hardly credible

dible how great a Resort of People there is to these Races from all Parts, and what great Wagers are laid.

Hinderskell or *Hynderskelfe*, called by some *Hundred-skell*, from the many Fountains that spring up there. It was anciently the Lordship and one of the Seats of the Barons of *Greystoke*, of whom *Ralph Lord Greystoke* died possessed of it 9 *Edw. II.* and leaving it to his Posterity *William Lord Greystoke*, the said *William* died seiz'd of it 32 *Edw. III.* He built the Castle of *Greystoke*, and probably that here. In his Family it still continued, and *Ralph Lord Greystoke*, Son of *John*, not only inherited his Seat here with all the Household Goods in it, and died possessed of it 14 *Hen. VI.* but his Son *Robert* leaving only a Daughter and Heir *Elizabeth*, she by Marriage carried this and her other Estates to *Thomas Lord Dacres*, 22 *Hen. VII.* who having the Command of a Body of Horse at *Flodden-field*, did great Service toward the obtaining a Victory. At this Place the Right Honourable *Charles Howard* Earl of *Carlisle*, hath built him a noble and beautiful Seat call'd *Castle-Howard*, because it is erected in the Place of the old Castle, which was burnt down. He is of the youngest Family of the *Howards*, descended from the Dukes of *Norfolk*, created Earls 13 *Car. II.* and hath Issue *Henry Lord Morpeth*.

Overton, or as it is written in *Domesday-book* *Ovretou*, was in the Confessor's Time the Lordship and Estate of *Morkar* Earl of *Northumberland*, who having been instrumental in subduing Earl *Tosti*, was by King *Edward* put in his Place, and enjoyed many of his Lands, till rebelling, first against the Conqueror, and then against *William Rufus*, he was murdered by some of his Retinue, to secure themselves from the King's Displeasure.

Rockcliffe or *Routhclyffe*, a Lordship which being Parcel of the Earldom of *Cornwall*, was bestowed by King *Edw. II.* upon his Favourite *Piers de Gaveston*; and being then held by *John de Gray* Sheriff of *Yorkshire*, he obtained of the King a Precept to make Livery of it to him

with other Estates. These Favours granted him by the King made him intolerably insolent over the Nobles, who not being able to bear it, caused him to be banished first into *Ireland*, and then into *France*, the Parliament then sitting; but as soon as it rose, the King recalled him, and heaping new Favours upon him, made him Justice of all his Forests, and granted him an Entail of the Lands before given him, upon *Margaret* his Wife, and his Heirs by her, among which was this Manor of *Routhcliffe*, for which he obtained a Charter of Free Warren. But these new Favours rais'd such Discontents in the Nobles, that they resolved to take him from the King; which having accordingly done, they beheaded him on *Blacklow Heath* near *Warwick*, and all his Estates were forfeited, and how bestowed after his Death we find not.

Stitenham, the ancient Seat of the Knightly Family of *Gowers*, which hath produced many Persons of Eminency; as *Sir Allen Gower*, Sheriff of this County at the Conquest, from whom the present Lord *Gower* is lineally descended. *Nicholas Gower*, Knight of the Shire for this County 18 *Hen. III.* *John Gower*, who was Ensign-Bearer to Prince *Edward*, *Hen. VI.*'s Son and Heir. *Sir Edward Gower*, knighted by King *Hen. VIII.* *Sir Thomas Gower* created Knight and Baronet by King *James I.* who married the eldest Sister and Coheir of *Sir Richard Leveson* of *Trentbam* in *Staffordshire*; but having no Child by her, *William Gower* his Nephew became Heir of their Estate here, and a Baronet, assuming the Name at length of *Will. Leveson Gower*. He married *Jane*, Daughter of *John* Earl of *Bath*, by whom he had Issue *John*, who was created by *Q. Anne*, Reg. 2. Lord *Gower* of *Stitenham*; whose Son *John Levison Gower* is now Lord *Gower* of *Stitenham*. But notwithstanding so many famous Men have descended from this Family, we must not omit a particular Mention and Character of

Sir John Gower the Poet, who was born in this Town, and descended of this

this Family. He was bred in *London* to the Study of the Common Law chiefly; but pryed so deeply into other Kinds of Literature, that he became of great Knowledge in the same, till using his Endeavour with *Chancer* to improve the *English* Tongue, in bringing it from a rude Imperfection unto some tolerable Elegancy, he forsook the Bar and betook himself to Poetry; in which he proved so successful, that whereas the Learned used to write all Things in *Latin* or *French*, because of the Barrenness of the *English* Tongue, he with the Concurrence of *Chancer* so enrich'd it, that it was fit to express any Thing in a proper Stile. It is probable he was in his old Age a Judge, as the Collar of SS's about his Neck in *St. Mary Overy's* Church *Southwark*, may readily imply. He was born and flourished before *Chancer*, and outliv'd him two Years; dying in 1402. He wrote many Books, but of them these are most memorable, viz. *Speculum Meditantis* in *French*, *Confessio Amantis* in *English*, and *Vox Clamantis* in *Latin*. He was buried in *St. Mary Overy's* aforesaid, and hath his Bust near his Tomb there.

Sherry-Hutton or *Sheriff-Hotun* or *Hoton*; the Castle and Manor was in *K. Stephen's* Days Part of the Possessions of the Bishop of *Durham*, and in the Civil Wars between that Prince and the Empress *Maud* (who esteeming herself the Right Heir to the Crown sought to depose King *Stephen*) was seiz'd and manned by *Alan* Earl of *Britanny* and *Richmond* for the King. While he held it, he made great Spoil at *Rippon* upon the Demesnes and Tenants of the Archbishop of *York*; but the King's and Empress's Forces soon after coming to a Battle, this Earl was taken and cast into Prison, where he was kept till he submitted himself, and deliver'd up his Castles to the Earl of *Chester*, in Trust for the Empress. 'Tis probable, that from this Time the Castle and Town of this Place was in the Crown, and so continued till the Reign of King *Edw. III.* who, in Consideration of the great Services done by *Ralph* Ne-

vill Lord *Raby*, in divers Incounters with the Scots at *Barwick*, *Durham*, &c. assigned him an hundred Pounds, and granted him a License to amortize one Messuage, one Carucate of Land, two Acres of Meadow, and seven Marks, yearly Rent in this Place, for the Maintenance of two Priests to celebrate Divine Service daily in the Parish-Church there, for the good Estate of himself during Life, and afterwards for the Health of his own, Father's and Mother's Souls, and all his Ancestors. It seems, that the King then or afterwards gave him the Manor, because *John* his Son and Heir inherited it after his Death, and *Rich. II.* obtained a Charter for a weekly Market upon *Monday* at this his Manor, and a Fair yearly on the Eve of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, *Septemb. 14.* and two Days following. The Castle here was built by *Burtrand de Bulmer*, whose Descendant *Burtrand* having only one Daughter for his Heir named *Emme*, by her Marriage with *Jeffrey de Nevill* brought it into his Family; and being much decayed by Time and Neglect was repaired by *Ralph de Nevil* the first Earl of *Westmorland*, who dying *12 Rich. II.* left it with other great Estates to *Sir Ralph de Nevil*, Knt. his Son and Heir, who at his Death *4 Hen. VI.* left it to his Grandson *Ralph*, who having had Issue by his second Wife, *Richard Nevil*, created Earl of *Salisbury* in his Life-time, left this Manor with other Estates to him; but he siding with *Richard* Duke of *York* in his Undertaking to obtain the Crown, by deposing King *Hen. VI.* and being unsuccessful in the Attempt, was beheaded. In his Will, made *37 Hen. VI.* he vested this Castle and Manor in Feoffees for the Use of his Wife during her Life; but being attainted in the Parliament at *Coventry*, his Estates were seiz'd into the King's Hands, who made *Sir John Nevil* Earl of *Westmorland*, Constable of the Castle, the same Year, viz. *38 Hen. VI.* He left it to *Richard Nevil* Earl of *Warwick* at his Death; but he being slain in *Towton-field*, his Lands were seized by King

King *Edw. IV.* and this Castle and Manor given to *Richard Duke of York*, that King's Brother, 12 *Edw. IV.* After the Death of the King, *Richard* aspired to the Throne, and to secure all Competition after he had effected his Design of Murthering his Brother's Children, K. *Edw. V.* and his Brother, he imprison'd his elder Brother's Son, *Edward Earl of Warwick* in the Castle here, and there kept him, till he was slain by King *Hen. VII.* in *Bosworth field*. Here also, before he was King, he imprison'd *Anthony Woodville Earl of Rivers*, K. *Edw. V.*'s Uncle, by his Mother's Side; but he continued there not long, for as soon as he was King, he caused him to be remov'd to *Pontefract Castle*, where *Sir Richard Ratcliffe*, Knt. one of his Confidants, had him beheaded as a Traitor, not suffering him to speak.

Strenshall is of Note for nothing, but for the famous *Hilda*, who liv'd in the Convent here, and was the Oracle of her Time, so eminent for her Learning and Sharpness of Judgment, that she was chosen the Moderatrix in a *Saxon Synod* or Conference, to settle the Controversy about the Celebration of *Easter*, which so much troubled the Church in her Time. She was the Daughter of Prince *Hererick*, Nephew to *Edwin King of Northumberland*, and was so eminent for her Learning, that like a *She Gamaliel*, many learned Men, and particularly *John of Beverley*, had their Education under her. She died *Anno Dom. 680.*

Sutton in Galtres, or in the Forest, the Lordship and Estate of *Ranulph de Nevill Lord Raby*, for which 5 *Edw. III.* he obtained a Charter of Free Warren in all his Demesne Lands here, and left it so privileged to his Son *Ralph*, who died seiz'd of it 41 *Edw. III.* He was one of the Chief of the Sect called *Lollards*, and dying left it to his Son *Ralph*, who in his Life-time obtained License of the King to enfeoff *Sir John Nevill* his Son and Heir, and *Elizabeth* Daughter of *Thomas Holland Earl of Kent*, in all his Lands here, to hold to them and the Heirs of their two Bodies lawfully be-

gotten, 18 *Rich. II.* *Alice* the Widow of the last mentioned *Ralph* surviv'd him, and had 40 l. 6 s. 8 d. Rent allotted her out of this Manor for Part of her Dower. *John Lord Nevil* and *Ralph* his Son dyed possessed of it; after which we find no more of it. These are all the Villages in this Wapentake in which we find any Thing remarkable, and so we proceed to

III. *The Wapentake of Burdforth.*

This Wapentake is situate in the Middle almost of this Riding, and is bounded on the East with the Wapentake of *Ridal*, on the South with the Wapentake of *Bulmore*, on the West with the Wapentake of *Allertonsshire*, and on the North with the Wapentake of *Langbargh*. The Fee of it we suppose to be in the Crown, and Government in the Sheriff and his Officers. The only Market-Town in it is

Thruske, the Lordship and Estate of *William de Mowbray*, upon which he founded a Chapel dedicated to *St. Nicholas*, and therein a Chantry, wherein by a Composition made by him with the Monks of *Newburgh*, it was agreed, That the Bell should be rung (though it were not a Parochial Chapel) at the Celebration of Mass, whensoever he or any of his Heirs should be present; as also on the Festivals of *St. Nicholas* and the Obits of his Ancestors. *Nigel de Mowbray* was his Heir, and left *Roger* his. He entailed 10 *Edw. I.* this Lordship and divers others upon the Heirs of his own Body lawfully begotten, and for Default of such Issue, upon *Henry de Lacy Earl of Lincoln* and his Heirs; but having Issue by *Rose* his Wife, Daughter of *Gilbert Earl of Clare*, he left *John de Mowbray* his Heir. This Lord unhappily joining with the Malecontents in removing the *Spensers* from King *Edw. II.* was taken at the Battle of *Borough-bridge*; and being executed at *York* for his Rebellion, his Body was left hanging a long Time after;

ter; so great was the Indignation of the King and the *Spensers* against him and those that were executed with him. At his Death he was found to hold this Manor in *Capite* of the King. But his Son and Heir *John Lord Moubray* found such Favour with King *Edw. III. Reg. 1.* that he had given him the Livery of all his Father's Lands, and was restored to his Honour. He died of the Plague at *York 35 Edw. III.* seized of this Manor of *Thresk*, and left it to his Son and Heir *John de Moubray*; who upon the Coronation of King *Rich. II.* was created Earl of *Nottingham*. He was succeeded by his Brother *Thomas de Moubray*, who 6 *Rich. II.* was also created Earl of *Nottingham*. Our Historians generally make him one of the principal Instruments in compassing King *Richard's* Designs in Muderring the Earl of *Arundel* his Father-in-law, and the good Duke of *Glocester*, for which detestable Fact, though highly grateful to the King, he was not only enrich'd with several Lordships and Estates, but advanced to the Title and Honour of Duke of *Norfolk*; which Title he died in the Enjoyment of, though in Banishment, possessed of this Lordship and many more, leaving them to his Son and Heir *Thomas*; but the Heirs Male soon after failing, their Estates passed by the Heirs General to other Families, viz. the *Berkleys* and *Howards*, to whom they were married.

In this Division there was remarkable at this Place a Castle, called *Thresk Castle*, anciently a very strong Building, where *Roger de Moubray* began his Rebellion, having called in the King of *Scots* to the Destruction of his Country; King *Hen. II.* having very unadvisedly taken his Son *Henry* into an equal Share of the Government, with which not being contented, he endeavoured to assume the whole Dominion, and this Earl adhered to him to further his Design; for which End he repaired and fortified this and his other Castles; but being unsuccessful in his Attempt, he hasted to the King then at *Northampton*, and surrendered up this Castle to him,

which the King soon after caused to be pulled down, and so utterly demolished, that there was not so much as any Footsteps of it in 1657, besides the Rampire. He had before this founded a Preceptory for Knights Templars at *Balsbell* in *Warwickshire*, to which he gave certain Lands in this Town.

Near this Place broke out again another Flame of Rebellion in *K. Hen. VII.'s* Reign on this Occasion. The lawless Rabble of these Parts much repining at a small Tax laid upon them by Parliament, which *Henry Piercy* Earl of *Northumberland*, being then Lord Lieutenant of *Yorkshire*, was commanded to levy, (the Intention of it was to carry on the War with *Britanny*) and conceiving the Earl to be the Cause of the Tax, tumultuously rose in great Companies, drove away the Collectors employed by him, and finding their Attempts attended with Success at first, proceeded and murdered the Earl, and then under the Conduct of *John Egremont* their Leader, took up Arms against their King and Country. The Earl of *Surrey* was sent against them, who soon dispersed them, and taking some of their Leaders Prisoners, brought them to a condign Punishment, and so quelled those Tumults, that being made Lieutenant of the *North*, he kept the Country in Peace; but Sir *John Egremont* fled to the *Duchess of Burgundy*, and waited for a greater Disturbance of the Kingdom, which she caused soon after, by setting up *Perkin Warbeck*, of which see our Histories. The Town here is a Borough and Market-Town, having its Market weekly on *Monday*, and a Fair yearly on—, but who procured them we do not find. The Villages are

Arden, a small Village, yet honoured with a *Benedictine* Nunnery, by *Peter de Hota-na*, Lord of it, of which we shall give a full Account in our History of Monasteries.

Biland, a Village situated near the Valley of *Rbidate*, call'd for its Pleasantness *la Belle-land*, the Lordship of *Roger de Moubray*, who founded and endow'd a Monastery here at the Instance of *Gundred* his Mother for
Cistercian

Cistercian Monks. Robert de Stoteville challenged all those Lands in Cukewald which Roger had given them, and on which the Monks inhabited, and the Suit lasted a long Time, but it was at length accorded; and he having taken the Cross twice against the Turks of Jerusalem, died in a good old Age, and was buried in this Abbey within an Arch on the South Side of the Chapter-House, near the Lady Gundred his Mother, with the Figure of a Sword upon his Tomb. This Family of Mowbrays was very considerable for Power, Honour and Wealth in these Parts, having the Castle of Thresk, and others in their Possession, besides other great Estates. They were descended from Nigel de Albini, a Noble Norman, his Mother being a Mowbray. He was a Servant in the Court of King William Rufus, being that King's Cup-bearer, and Knighted by King Henry I. to whom being faithful in his Wars with Robert Curthose, he obtained the Lands of Robert Stuteville, called Grandboefe, (or rather Fronteboefe) Robert Molbray Earl of Northumberland, the Partisans of Curthose, by which he was so much enriched, that he had 120 Knights Fees in Normandy, and as many in England. He had by his second Wife Gundred a Son named Roger, who possessing the Lands of Molbray Earl of Northumberland, was by the King commanded to assume the Surname of Molbray. From him descended the Earl of Nottingham, and the Dukes of Norfolk of that Name, as he was from the Earls of Arundel, named Albini, who were descended of Robert de Todenai, who came in with the Conqueror.

Brakenbak, a Village antiently belonging to the Family of Lascelles, of which Roger de Lascelles was summoned to Parliament among the Barons 22 Edw. I. and the following Year; and Ralph de Lascelles was Knight of the Shire for this County in 20 Edw. III.

Bagby or Baitby, a little Village, yet the Native Place of Richard Dobbs, the Son of Robert Dobbs, who being educated in the Trade of a Skinner in London, was

chosen and held the Office of Lord Mayor of that City in 1551.

Coxwold, or Cukewald, the Lordship and Estate of Thomas Ughtred, a Person of great Note in his Time, Governour of Scarborough Castle, and Commissioner of Array in Yorkshire; he obtained a Confirmation of the Grant of Free Warren in his Demefns here 28 Edw. III. and withal a Market upon Wednesday every Week, and a Fair there yearly on the Eve and Day of our Lady's Assumption, August 15. but the Market hath been long disused; and if the Fair be continued, it seems to be of no Note, because we have a particular Account of this Village from one Mr. Arnett, who mentions nothing remarkable in it, but a Monument in the Church, and a Free-School, of which he is so kind as to give us this large Account, viz.

Sir John Hart, Knt. Citizen and Grocer of the City of London, Son of Ralph Hart, of Sproxton-Court, who was chosen Lord Mayor of London in 1589. built a School here at his own Cost and Charge. It is said he was a poor Boy, and kept at Kilburn, a Village about a Mile distant from this Place, being there supported by some Relations, and at their Charge. Afterwards he became possessed of a plentiful Estate, and was knighted. He once thought to have built a Free-School at Kilburn, but did not like the Place, so he purchased a Piece of Ground at Coxwold, on which, for the pleasant Situation and wholesome Air, exempt from Waters, he caus'd the present School to be built, with a good Croft, Orchard and Garden thereunto belonging, and gave a Rent-Charge out of the Manor of Silton for the Repair thereof. Three Masters he appointed for the teaching of the Children of the Town, and proper Salaries out of the said Manor of Silton, viz. for the Head-Master, yearly 20*l.* and 1*l.* 6*s.* and 8*d.* for his Livery; for the Usher 10*l.* a Year, and 13*s.* 4*d.* for his Livery; and to the Under-Master, to teach the young Children of the Place

Place to read *English*, 2 l. 13 s. and 4 d. Besides which he gave 20 s. to a Preacher for three Sermons every Year; and to the Visitors of the School yearly, for a Repast at their Meeting, 20 s. which makes in all 36 l. 13 s. 4 d. But towards the Building of this School, it must be remembred, that the Lord *Edward Wotton* did bestow the greatest Part of the Stones, with the Slate, to cover it, and twelve Timber-Trees out of the Monastery of *Biland*, and hath of late allowed the School-Master Turf for his Firing, viz. in the Year 1600. Further, for the Encouragement of the School, Sir *John* hath bestowed on *Sidney College* in *Cambridge*, four Scholarships and two Fellowships, for the Scholars coming from this School; besides a *Greek Lecture*, and 30 l. towards the finishing of the Library, together with a Stipend to the Master of the said College.

In the Church here are divers Monuments for the *Bellasis's*, now Viscounts *Fauconbridge*, whose Seat is at *Newburgh*, formerly a Priory, about a Mile off; but the most sumptuous of them is for the Right Hon. *Thomas Bellasis*, Earl of *Fauconberge*, and Baron of *Tarum*, Captain of the Band of Pensioners to King *Charles II.* and of the Privy Council to King *William III.* who created him Earl of *Fauconberge*, who died Dec. 31. Anno 1710. *Ætat.* 72. He built here an Alms-house at his own Charge, and to it gave a considerable Legacy at his Death, with an Augmentation of the Income of the Minister of the Parish, to be yearly paid.

Newborough, or *Newburgh*, the Lordship of *Roger de Mowbray* (of whom we have spoken more largely in *Biland*, above) who built an Abby here, 29 *Hen. I.* 1145. for Canons Regular of *St. Augustine*. *William* of *Newborow*, or *Neuburgensis*, a learned and diligent Writer, born at *Bridlington*, was educated in the Monastery here, and took his Name, because he had his Learning, from it. Dr. *Fuller* much blames him

for his uncivil Treatment of *Jeffrey* of *Monmouth's* History of the ancient British Kings, out of a passionate Resentment, because *David*, Prince of *Wales*, would not make him *Jeffrey's* Successor in the See of *St. Asaph*; but however that be, *Jeffrey's* History passeth at this Day, among the Learned, for little better than a Romance. Upon the Dissolution of the Monastery here, the House being clear'd, and the Monks ejected, it came into the Hands of the Family of *Bellasis*, descended from one *Bellasis*, who came into *England* with the Conqueror. Sir *Henry Bellasis* first had his Seat here, descending from the *Bellasisse* of the Bishoprick of *Durham*, Lords of *Beuly* in that County. This *Henry* was created a Baronet 9 *Jac. I.* and left Issue *Thomas*, who for his great Merits was, by Letters Patent, 3 *Car. I.* advanced to the Honour of Baron, and afterward of Viscount *Fauconbridge* of *Henknowle*, in the County of *Durham*. His Grandson *Thomas*, being a Person of great Merit, as is above shewed, was further advanced to the Earldom of *Fauconbridge*, but dying without Issue, the Title of Viscount only descended to his Brother, whose Son *Thomas* is now Lord Viscount *Fauconbridge*, and hath a Seat in this Abby.

Ouston, the Lordship of *Henry*, the last Duke of *Lancaster*, of the Line of *Edmund Duke of Lancaster*, a younger Son of King *Hen. III.* who leaving only two Daughters, *Maud* and *Blanch*, his Coheirs, this Manor, upon the Division between them, came to the Youngest of them, *Blanch*, who marrying *John* of *Gant*, Earl of *Richmond*, fourth Son to King *Edw. III.* brought it, with many other Estates into his Family. He procured many Privileges to himself and the Heirs of his Body by her, in all his Lordships then by him possessed; and having Issue by her, had not only an Assignment of her Part of her Father's Lands, but, in her Right, was advanced to the Title of Duke of *Lancaster*, by the Parliament then sitting, 36 *Edw. III.* her

her eldest Sister being then dead. King Hen. IV. was his next Heir, being the Son of *Blanch*.

Rythe, or *Rives*, the Lordship and Estate of *William* Lord *Latimer*, for which he procured a Charter of Free Warren in all his Demesne Lands there, 2 Rich. II. and dying 4 Rich. II. left it so privileged to his Daughter and Heir *Elizabeth*, marry'd to *John* Lord *Nevil* of *Raby*, whose Posterity were, in her Right, made Lords *Latimer*.

Sowerby, the Lordship of the Family of *Lasels*, of whom we have spoken in *Brakenbak*.

Thirlby, a Village Famous for nothing but the delicious Seat of Sir *Thomas Frankland*, both upon the Account of its Situation and the Fineness of its Gardens. The Parterre is encompassed with Columns of Yew; the Wilderness is neatly kept, and finely contriv'd; and from the whole there is a fine Prospect over the adjacent Country.

Topcliffe, called by *Marianus* *Tasenclype*, who says, that in the Year 949. the States of *Northumberland* took an Oath of Allegiance there to King *Edward* the *West-Saxon*, Brother to *Edmund*; but *Ingulphus*, who had better Opportunities than *Marianus* to know that Matter, says it was done by Chancellor *Turketyl* at *York*. The great Family of the *Percys* had their chief Seat here, from the Conqueror's Days; for it appears by *Domesday-book*, that *William de Perce*, who came into England with the Conqueror had eighty-six Manors in the Shire, of which *Topcliffe* in the North-Riding, and *Spofford* in the West-Riding, were his chief Seats, as they continued long after; for *Henry de Perce*, 9 Ed. II. was in Possession of his Estate here, 1 Edw. III. and obtained a Charter for a Market and Fair here; but the Market is discontinu'd, if not the Fair. He entail'd this Lordship and many other Estates of his, upon his Heir Male of his Body, by a Special Feoffment, in 7 Edw. III. and died in Possession of it 16 Edw. III. leaving it, with many other Estates, to his Son

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and Heir *Henry*, who died again seised of it, leaving *Joan* his Wife surviving, who had this Lordship in Part of her Dowry, and *Henry* his Heir to his other Estates. He, with his Son *Henry Hotspur*, rebelled against King *Henry* IV. and the latter being slain, the Father fled into *Scotland*, with *Henry* the Son of *Hotspur*, the Heir of the Family. King Hen. V. notwithstanding the Treachery of the Grandfather, had much Compassion on this Youth, and restored him to the Earldom first, and then to all his Ancestor's Estates, of which this Lordship was a Part, which he enjoyed from that Time to the 33 Hen. VI. when he was slain at *St. Albans*, in Defence of his Prince's Title, being then possessed of it, after whom it passed down to his Posterity.

William Piercy, Son of *Henry* *Percy*, second Earl of *Northumberland*, by *Eleanor* *Nevil* his Wife, was born here. He was bred a Doctor of Divinity in *Cambridge*, where he was made their Chancellor. He was made Bishop of *Carlisle* in 1452. and we do not find was ever removed to *Wells*, as some have said. He sat two Years: He had a Brother bred a Clergyman, but never attained any other Preferment than a Prebend of *Beverley*. These are all the Places of Note which are come to our Knowledge in this Wapentake, and so we pass to

IV. *The Wapentake of Gilling-East.*

This Wapentake is bounded on the East with *Allertonshire*, on the South with the Wapentakes of *Hallikeld* and *Hang-East*, on the West with *Gilling-West*, and on the North with the Bishoprick of *Durham*, from which it is parted by the River *Teis*. The Fee of it is in the Crown, and Government in the Sheriff and his Officers. It hath no Market-Town in it, being so near *Allerton* on the East, *Threske* on the South, *Richmond* on the West, and *Darlington* in

I i i i

Durham,

Durham, on the North. The Villages of any Note are

Cleasby, a small Village, situate on the River *Teis*, the Lordship of *Henry Fitz-Hugh*, who died possessed of it 10 *Rich. II.* leaving it, with other Estates, to *Henry* his Grandson (his Son *Henry* dying in his Life-time). This *Henry* was a great Warrior, and much employed in the Wars in *Scotland* and *France*, in the Reigns of King *Henry IV.* and *V.* yet died in Peace, being seized of this Manor and many others; as was also his Son *William*, and his Heirs, till by the Heirs General they passed into the Family of Sir *John Fines* and Sir *Thomas Parr*. Here Dr. *Robinson*, who was Envoy for many Years in the Reigns of King *Will. III.* and Queen *Anne*, to the Court of *Sweden*, and afterwards Bishop of *London*, hath rebuilt and endowed the Chapel for God's Service, and erected a convenient House for the Minister, it being his Native Place.

Colthorp, the Lordship and Estate of *William de la Pole*, a great Merchant of *Kingston upon Hull*, where his Father, by the same Trade, had accumulated great Store of Wealth, to which he made great Additions. He was the first Mayor of *Hull*, and having provided great Supply of Provision and Money for King *Edw. III.* in his Wars with *France* and *Scotland*, was by him not only made a Knight, but enjoined to take on him the State and Honour of a Banneret, and to that End he gave him a large Portion of Lands to support his Dignity. He died 40 *Edw. III.* and was then found seized of this Lordship and several Messuages in it. Sir *Michael de la Pole*, his Son and Heir, succeeded him in his Honour and Estate, and had the same Year Livery of his Father's Lands, of which this Place was a Part. In the following Part of King *Edward's* Reign, he was very active in the King's Service in *France*, under the Earls of *Salisbury* and *Warwick*, and the *Black Prince*; and in King *Rich. II.'s* Reign, he grew so much in Favour, that he was created

Earl of *Suffolk Anno 9.* and from that Time had a great Stroke in the Government, which was so much Mismanaged that the Nobles took up Arms with Resolution to bring him to Punishment, which he being aware of, fled into *France*, and died at *Paris*, 12 *Rich. II.* possessed of this Lordship and other Estates, which fell to his Son *Michael*.

Cottingham, the Lordship of the said *William de la Pole*, and by him also left to his Son *Michael*, the unfortunate Favourite of King *Rich. II.* as before.

Croft, the Lordship of *Henry Scroop* of *Bolton*, Knt. who died possessed of it, with many other Estates in this County, 10 *Edw. 3.* and left them to his Son *William*.

Couton-South, the Estate of the above-said *William de la Pole*, &c.

Kiplin, a small Village near *Richmond*, famous for nothing but the Birth of Sir *George Calvert*, Knt. who having been educated a while in *Trinity College, Oxford*, and travelled some time beyond Sea, was become so accomplished a Person, that he was commended for his Abilities to be Secretary to the Lord Treasurer *Cecil*, in which Station he approved himself so well, that he was afterwards made Clerk of the Council, and at length Principal Secretary of State to King *James I.* in 1619. That Place he discharged five Years, and then resign'd it, giving this Reason to the King, That being become a *Roman Catholick*, he must be wanting to his Trust, or violate his Conscience in doing his Office; which Ingenuity so affected the King, that he continued him in his Privy Council all his Reign, and created him Lord *Baltimore* in *Ireland*. While he was Secretary of State, he obtain'd a Patent to himself and his Heirs, to be the absolute Proprietary, and Lord of the Province of *Avalon*, in *Newfoundland*, where he built an House in *Terry-land*, and spent 25000*l.* in advancing the Plantations there. He went twice into *Newfoundland*, after King *James I.'s* Death; and meeting there *Monf. de l'Arade*, who being sent by the King

King of France, with three Men of War, had reduced our *English* Fishermen there to great Extremities, he, with two Ships mann'd at his own Charge, drove away the *Frenchmen*, and relieving the *English*, took sixty of the *French* Prisoners. He afterwards removed into *Virginia*; and upon his Return into *England*, obtained of King *Cha. I.* (who had as great an Esteem of him as King *James I.*) a Patent to him and his Heirs, for *Mary-land*, on the North of *Virginia*, which he Peopled with 8000 *English*, Men of Sobriety and Judgment, to render it Prosperous, as it hath since proved. Being returned to *London*, he died there April 15. 1632, in the 53d Year of his Age, and was buried in the Chancel of *St. Dunstan's* in the West, in that City.

Kirby-weik, of Note only for being the Birth-Place of that famous Person *Roger Ascham*, or *Hafsham*. He had his University Education in *St. John's* College in *Cambridge*, under *Dr. Metcalfe*, that good Governour, who like a Whetstone, though dull in itself, by his prudent Management, set an Edge on many excellent Wits of that Foundation. This our *Roger*, after he had taken his Master of Arts Degree, became a great Tutor in his College; and being very Famous for his Skill in the *Latin* and *Greek* Tongues, he was chosen the Orator and *Greek* Professor in that University; by which Means his Fame being spread abroad, he was raised to other Places of Preferment; as (1.) he was appointed the Instructor in the *Latin* and *Greek* Tongues, to Prince *Edward* (afterward King *Edw. VI.*) and Princess *Elizabeth* (afterward Queen) *Henry* and *Charles*, Dukes of *Suffolk*. (2.) In the Reign of King *Edw. VI.* he accompanied Sir *Richard Morisyn* in his Embassy to the Emperor *Charles V.* where he remain'd three Years, and therein contracted an Acquaintance with the learned *John Sturmius* and others; but hearing of King *Edward's* Death, he returned with Sorrow home, having not only lost a Pension, but his Secretaryship in the

Latin Tongue, by which he was reduc'd to a poor Condition, which being observ'd by (3.) *Dr. Gardiner*, Bishop of *Winchester*, and the Lord *Paget*, they procured him to be made Secretary for the *Latin* Tongue to Queen *Mary*. After Queen *Elizabeth* came to the Throne, (4.) he was not only continued in his Secretary's Place, and made Tutor to her Majesty, in the *Greek* Tongue; but by her Favour was installed Prebendary of *Wetwang* in the Church of *York*. To all these Helps to Wealth we may add a greater than any, that he married one *Margaret How*, with whom he had a considerable Portion; yet notwithstanding that, and all his Places, he died a poor Man, in Comparison of what he was expected to have been, delighting in Dicing and Cock-fighting, by which few ever got, but many have lost Estates. He was an honest Man, though neither greedy to get, nor careful to keep Money. His *Latin* Style was easy and fluent, and he was so famous for Oratory, Poetry, and the *Greek* Tongue, that his Memory is much celebrated among the Learned at this Day; his Writings are *Toxophilus* or the Art of Archery, in which he delighted much in his Youth. 2. The School-Master. 3. The State of Germany. 4. His Epistles in 3 Books. 5. Some Poems. 6. His Apology against the Mass. He died in 1568, and was buried in *St. Sepulchres* Church *London*, Aetat. 53. And

Dr. George Hicks, who having had his Education in *Lincoln College Oxford*, where he commenced B. D. was Chaplain to Duke *Lauderdale*, in his Majesty King *Charles II's* Service in *Scotland*, where he did great Service, as the Archbishop of *St. Andrew's* and the Clergy did own. Archbishop *Sancroft* presented him to the Vicarage of *All-hallows Barking*, in *London*, and he was installed Dean of *Worcester* in 1683. But not conforming to the Revolution was ejected from all his Preferments in 1691, and continued so to his Death, which happened in 1715. but was consecrated Suffragan Bishop of *Thetford* by the Non-Jurors long before, viz. in 1695.

Manfield, the Lordship of *Jornegan Fitz-Hugh*, by whose Daughter *Amice* it passed in Marriage to *Robert Lord Marmion*, who left it to his Son and Heir by her, *John Lord Marmion*, who having no Issue, did by the Advice of his Friends marry *Avice* his younger Sister to Sir *John Grey of Rotherfield*, upon Condition that he, the said *Robert*, and *Maud* his Mother enfeoffing them, the said *John* and *Avice*, and the Heirs of their Bodies lawfully begotten, of the Reversion of all their Lands, (among which was this Manor of *Manfield*) their Issue should bear the Surname of *Marmion*. Sr. *John* had, by her, Issue a Son *John*, who bearing the Name of *Marmion*, was with his Parents joyntly enfeoffed with his Mother's Estate, while they lived, and inherited them after their Death. In his Posterity they continued diverse Successions after him, till *Joan* the Daughter and Heir of *Robert Lord Grey of Rotherfield*, carried them by Marriage to Sir *John Deincourt* Knight, whose Daughters and Heirs carried them to the Lords *Lovel* and *Cromwell*.

Multon or *Muleton*, the Lordship and Estate of *Stephen Earl of Britanny and Richmond*. He was a very Devout Man, according to the Religion of those Times, in which the Monastick Life was esteemed almost Angelical, and was on that Account a great Benefactor to several of them, and particularly to the Abbey of *St. Edmundsbury* in *Suffolk*, to which he gave certain Lands lying in *Cambridge*, for the Health of the Soul of *Alan*, surnam'd *Rufus*, his Brother; and to the Cell of *St. Martin juxta Richmond*, two Sheefs of all his Demesne-Lands in this and some other Towns. He died in 1104. leaving *Alan* his Son and Heir the Inheritor of his Honour Lands, as *Alan* did *Conan* his Son and Heir. He left onely one Daughter and Heir *Constance*, who by her Marriage with *Jesfrey* 4th Son of King *Henry II.* brought him into the Possession of the Earldoms and her Estates; but he was soon after slain at *Paris* in a Torneament, leaving a Son and two Daughters, who not li-

ving to inherit, *Alice* the Daughter of *Constance* by a third Husband, *Guy de Toar.be*, being married to Sir *Peter Mauclore*, inherited *Britanny*, and the Title of Earl of *Richmond*, but not all the Lands thereunto belonging; for this Manor, and some other Lands had been given away to *Peter de Savoy*, Uncle to *Eleanor* the Consort of King *Henry III.* but *John* the Son of the said Sir *Peter* and *Alice* obtained them all by the Favour of King *Henry*, who gave *Peter de Savoy* other Lands in Exchange for them, and so *John* enjoy'd both the Lands and Titles of his Ancestors, and left them to his Posterity; of whom we have nothing to add in Relation to this Lordship, but that *John de Dreux* Earl of *Richmond*, having buried his Wife *Beatrix*, King *Henry III.*'s Daughter; and having established six Priests to pray for her Soul in the Castle of *Richmond*; gave to them for their Support his Capital Messuage here, with all the Demesne Lands thereunto belonging, and eight Oxgangs of Land in this Lordship; which is all we find worthy our Notice in this Wapentake; and so we shall proceed to,

V. *The Wapentake of Gilling-West.*

This Wapentake, which contains a large Part of that Western Tract called *Richmondshire*, and which therefore we shall describe with its Capital, the Town of *Richmond*, is bounded on the East by *Gilling-East*, on the South by *Hang-East*, on the West by Part of *Westmorland*; and the North by the River *Teise*, which parts it from *Durham*. The Fee of this Wapentake is in the Crown, and Government is under the Sheriff and his Officers. The Chief and only Market-Town in it is

Richmond, or *Richmound*, so called by *Alan*, surnamed *Rufus*, or *Fergaunt*, the Founder of it; because it was built by him upon a fruitful Hill, or Rich Mount or Hill. This *Alan* came over into England with *William the Norman Duke*, and commanded

commanded the Rear of his Army in the memorable Battle at *Hastings*; where being Victorious, he received for the Reward of his Valour and Conduct the Manor of *Gilling*, and Earldom of *Richmond*, (which was before the Honour of *Edwin* Earl of *Mercia*) with all the Northern Part of this County, called *Richmondshire*. After his Possession of this Earldom, he began to build a strong Castle and Fort near to his Capital Mansion of *Gilling*, for the better Safe guard of himself and Tenants, against the Attempts of the *Saxons* and *Danes*; who having been stript of their Inheritances by the *Normans*, made frequent Assaults upon their Invaders to recover their Right. He called his Castle *Richmont*, because it was situate upon the highest and pleasantest Place of all that Territory, the River running at the bottom of it, and almost half encompassing it. This Earl being a devout Man, contributed much to the Repairs of the Abbey of *St. Mary's* at *York*, and gave to it this Church of *Richmond*, with the Chapel of the Castle there, and Tithes of his Demefne belonging to it. He was succeeded in this Earldom and Manor by his Son *Alan Niger*, and Grandson *Stephen*, whose Grandson *Conan* gave the Tithes of the Mills here to the Cell of *St. Martin's* near the Town. Earl *Conan* left onely one Daughter, named *Constance*, whose Marriage made her three Husbands Earls of this Place, which had no less than 140 Knights Fees belonging to it. In King *John's* Time, this Castle and Honour was in the Crown, by Reason of the Minority of *Alice*, the Daughter of *Constance*, by her last Husband *Guy de Toarche*, and then it was that *Hugh de Nevill* was Governour of this Castle, *Reg. 8.* At length *John de Dreux* succeeded them in this Earldom, after some Difficulties in obtaining it. He went into the *Holy Land*; and to raise Money for that Expedition, obtained a License 53 *Hen. III.* to mortgage Parcel of this Honour. He buried his Wife *Beatrice*, Daughter of King *Henry III.* in the *Grey-Friers* Church at

London, 3 *Edw. I.* and covenanted with the Canons of *Eglestone* in *Durham* to find six of the Convent to sing Mass for her Soul, and after his Death for his, and all faithful Mens in the Castle of *Richmond*; and for that End to be constantly Resident there; and for their Support gave them his Capital Messuage in *Multon*, &c. and provided them Lodgings near the great Chapel there: He obtained of the same King a Grant of all the Liberties in diverse Counties belonging to this Honour. In his Posterity this Honour continued, till Issue failing in *John* Earl of *Richmond* 15 *Edw. III.* That King gave this Earldom to *John* Earl of *Montfort*, who had had his Earldom taken from him by the King of *France*, for his Adherence to King *Edward*, to hold it till he was restored to his Earldom of *Montfort*, or an Equivalent for it:

Howbeit, the next Year *John* of *Gant*, 4th Son of King *Edward III.* was created by his Father, *Reg. 16.* (being then not above three Years old) Earl of *Richmond*, having therewith a Grant in Tail general of all the Castles, Manors, and Lands belonging to that Earldom, with all the Prerogatives and Royalties which *John* Earl of *Richmond* did therewith enjoy; which Grant was afterwards, *Reg. 27.* confirmed to him by his Father, and *John* released and quit-claimed all his Right and Title to them. But this notwithstanding, upon another Agreement King *Edward III.* *Reg. 46.* restored unto the said *John* and *Joan* his Wife, and the Heirs of their Bodies, this Castle and Honour; and *John* their Son, surnamed the *Valiant*, enjoy'd them after them, till falling off to the King of *France*, his Lands were seized, and he was deposed from all Honours; yet was *Joan* his Sister, then the Wife of *Ralph* Lord *Basset* of *Dunayton*, suffered by King *Richard* to have the Livery of the Castle, County, and Honour of *Richmond*; *John* of *Gant* being long before raised to the Honour of Duke of *Lancaster*, in Right of *Blanche* his Wife.

King

King Henry IV. being now raised to the Throne, this Earldom was fain to the Crown by the Death of *Joan Lady Bassett*; whereupon that King, Reg. 1. bestowed the County and Honour of *Richmond* upon *Ralph Nevil Earl of Westmorland*, for Life; he having been Instrumental in furthering his Access to the Throne. After his Decease they returned to the Crown, and were given to *John Duke of Bedford*, the third Son of King Henry IV. who dying without Issue 14 Henry VI. that King created *Edmund of Hadham*, his half Brother, Earl of *Richmond*, Reg. 31. giving him at the same Time the whole Earldom, Honour, and Lordship of it. After his Death 35 Henry VI. his Son *Henry* (then but 15 Weeks old) inherited this Earldom, which he retained to himself when he was King, by the Name of *Henry VII.* and leaving it to his Son and Successor King *Henry VIII.* that Prince created his Natural Son *Henry Fitz-Roy*, Duke of *Richmond* and *Somerset*; who being a very hopeful young Man, and forward in Martial Affairs, he made him also Lord Warden of the Marches of *Scotland*, Lieutenant General of all the Northern Parts, &c. but he dying without Issue, we meet with no other Persons honoured with this Title, till the Reign of King *James I.* when *Lodowick Lord Darnley* in *Scotland* was Reg. 11. created Lord *Settrington* and Earl of *Richmond*, and afterward Reg. 21. Duke of *Richmond*. He died without Issue, and his younger Brother *Esme Stuart* succeeded him in this Title of Duke of *Richmond*. He enjoyed this Earldom but one Year; and dying 1624. left several Sons, but none of them succeeded to this Honour, till *James* his eldest Son was created Duke of *Richmond* 16 Car. I. 1641. He died in 1655. and *Esme* his only Son succeeded him, but died young, viz. at Ten Years of Age, in 1660. *George* his Brother was slain at the Battle of *Kinerton* in 1642. but left Issue, *Charles Lord D'Aubignie*, who assumed the Title of Duke of *Richmond*, but died without Issue; and so this Honour lay dormant till King *Charles II.* Anno 1675.

created *Charles Lenox*, his Natural Son by the Duchess of *Portsmouth*, Duke of *Richmond*, whose Son now enjoys that Honour.

The present State of this Town, which is the Capital of *Richmondshire*, is this, It is a large and well built Town, containing two Churches; and being fortified with a Wall and Castle, now inhabited by Gentry. It sends Burgesses to Parliament, which it first did in 2 Edward III. It is a Borough, governed by a Mayor, Recorder, twelve Aldermen, and their Officers; and hath Courts by them kept for all sorts of Actions. The Market, which is a very good and plentiful one for Cattle and other Provisions, is kept weekly on *Saturdays*, in a very spacious Market-Place, and Fairs yearly, upon *St. Thomas the Martyr's Day*, *July* the 7th, and upon the Feast of the *Holy Cross*, *Sept.* 14. It hath three Gates, which lead into as many Suburbs. The Houses are many of them built with Free-Stone, and the Streets are well paved. It enjoys large Immunities, of which some were granted them by *Alan Niger*, the second Earl; and hath a very good Trade for Stockings, and Woollen knit Caps for Seamen. This Town gives Name to a considerable Tract of Land which lies round it, and hath many Villages and Towns in it (of which we shall treat so far as any of them are come to our Knowledge in this Wapentake and *Hang-Weft*) called *Richmondshire*, a barren, rocky and mountainous Country; which as it was the Possession of *Edwin Earl of Mercia*; so it was given entire by the Conqueror to *Alan Earl of Britain*, when he made him Earl of it. The Charter, by which that Grant was made, deserves our Notice for the Brevity of it, and is thus,

I *William*, surnamed the *Basard*, King of *England*, do give and grant to thee my Nephew *Alan*, and to thy Heirs forever, all the Villages and Lands which of late belonged to *Earl Edwin* in *Yorkshire*, with the Knights Fees, and other Liberties and Customs, as freely and honourably as the same *Edwin* held them

them. Dated from our Siege before York.

We suppose that the Jurisdiction of this Shire was always included in the Honour of *Richmond*, ever after this Grant, and so shall not enquire more of it; but refer what is necessary to be said of the Nature of it to our Natural History; and so proceed to the Villages, which are

Brampton upon Swale, a small Village standing upon the River *Swale*, where have been dug up many Roman Coins, and near which is the Hospital of St. *Giles*, for the Souls of the Founders and Benefactors, of which *Henry Lord Fitz-Hugh*, 8 *Edw.* IV. having founded a Chantry for two Priests in the Chapel of St. *John Evangelist* in his Castle of *Raven-*

swath, ordered them to celebrate Divine Service.

Bowes, or as it is sometimes written *Bough*, and *Bogbes*, a small Village at present; but being situated upon the Military Roman Way, was of old certainly of great Note, being called by *Antoninus* in his *Itinerary*, *Lavatra & Levatra*, which is clearly made out by its Distance from *Vertera*, (which is fourteen Miles) or *Burgh* (upon *Stanmore*, as it is now called) in *Westmorland*. This Conjecture is much strengthened by an old Stone found in the Church; which was so highly valued by the Parson and Parishioners, that they used it for their Communion Table, having this Inscription in Honour of the Emperor *Adrian*, viz.

IMP. CÆSARI DIVI TRAIANI PARTHICI
DIVI NEIRVÆ NEPOTI TRAIANO ADRIA
NO AVG. PONT. MAXM.
COS. I. PP. COII IIII F
IO SEV.

Max. filio.

This Fragment of Antiquity was also dug up here in later times, viz.

NOL. CÆ.
FRONTINVS
COH. I. THRAC.

In *Severus's* Reign, when *Virius Lupus* was Legate and Proprætor of Britain, the

first Cohort of the *Thracians* was garrison'd here, to which he restored the *Balneum* (called then *Balineum*) or Bath, as appears from the following Inscription, which was removed from hence to *Connington*, the House of the most famous and learned Sir Robert Cotton, Knight, viz.

* DAE... FORTVNÆ
VIRIVS LVPVS
LEG. AVG † PR. PR.
‡ BALINEVM VI
IGNIS § E. XV. ST.
VM. COH. I THR
ACVM REST
ITVIT, CVRANTE
VAL. FRON
TONE PRÆF

* for *Dea.*

† Proprætor.

‡ Balneum

§ Exustum

EQ. ALAE. § VETTO. § Vettones, a People of Spain.

This Restitution of Baths to Soldiers, though it may be thought necessary for Cleanliness and Health, and was used in garrisoned Towns, as this was; yet

stricter Times and Commanders forbade them, as Signs of Effeminacy and Cowardice. *Scipio*, when he restrained corrupt Discipline in his Army, forbade the use

use of Silver drinking Cups, and Bathing; and *Caracalla* marching along with his Soldiers, would not make use of a Bath. Hence it is that *St. Chrysostom* on *Tim. Ep.* 1. says, That Soldiers minding Baths are censured as running from their Colours. And *Tacitus* speaking of the hardy *Britains* complying with the Luxury and Ease of the *Romans*, mentions these Vices, Baths, Porches, and Banqueting; yet the Custom of bathing growing much in Fashion, insomuch as every Man thought himself poor and mean, that had not his Bath, 'twas a great Favour to the Soldiers, as they thought, in *Virius Lupus*, to restore the Use of them to his Legion.

In the declining of the *Roman Empire* a Band of the *Exploratores*, with their Prefect, under the Command of the Governour of Britain (*Ducis Britannia*) had their Station here, as is manifest from the *Notitia*, where it is called *Lavatres*; yet *Mr. Camden* is not willing to think that the Name was taken from the Baths, but from the little River *Laver* hard by, which we shall not oppose. His Conjecture, that this Station was at *Bowes* is very probable; and if any ask how it came to pass that there was so great a Change of the Name, from *Lavatra* to *Bowes*, the best Reason we can give, is this: The Inhabitants have a Tradition, That the old Town was burnt down while the *Britains* inhabited those Parts, and when it was again rebuilt, they gave it that Name, because that which is consumed by Fire, is called by them *Boeth*.

The Lordship of this Town was the Possession of the Earls of *Britanny* and *Richmont*, who had a Castle here, but by which of them it was built we can't discover. *Henry III. Reg.* 25, 1241. by an especial Charter settled it, with the Town upon *Peter de Savoy*, his Queen's Uncle, who by a Composition resigned it to *John de Dreux* Earl of *Richmont*, who gave to the Canons of *Eglestone* four and twenty Load of Turf, with twenty Carr-Loads of Heath, to be yearly taken out of his Moors here. And in

1 Edw. III. the same *John* obtained a License to grant this Castle to *Arthur* his Brother and Heir; but it seems to have been only for three or four Years; for *5 Edw. III.* he obtained another License to grant the said Castle to *Mary S. Paul* Countess of *Pembroke*, and then went beyond Sea, to follow some Business there. From her it passed to *John Duke of Bedford*, the third Son of *Henry IV.* who died possessed of it, with many other great Estates at *Roan* in *France*, and left them all to King *Henry VI.* his Right Heir, at that time about fourteen Years of Age. To this Castle belonged a certain Tribute, called *Thorough-Toll*, and the Privilege of a Gallows. The Military Road here goes on with many Windings, to *Caer-Vorran*, of which we have spoke in *Cumberland*.

Eglestone, the Lordship and Estate of the Earls of *Britanny* and *Richmont*, of whom *Conan* the 4th Earl, descended from *Alan Fergant*, the first Earl of *Richmont*, who came over with the Conqueror, built a Monastery for Canons Regular of *St. Augustin*. Some Writers by Mistake have placed this Monastery at *Egleton*, in the County of *Durham*, because there is a Village of that Name there, on the other side the *Tees*; but it is not probable that the Earls of *Richmont* would erect a Monastery so little a Way out of their own Jurisdiction, and not rather choose to have it within their Earldom. To this Monastery some of the following Earls bore a particular Affection; for *John de Dreux* having buried *Beatrix* his Wife, Daughter of *K. Hen. III.* covenanted with the Canons of this House, that they and their Successors should find six of their Convent to celebrate Divine Service in the Castle of *Richmont* for ever, for her Soul; and after his Death, for his, and the Souls of all the Faithful; and in time of War should perform those Services at *Eglestone*, unless by the special Appointment of the Lord of the Honour of *Richmont*, or his Bailiff, it shall be otherwise ordered. In this Town they hew Marble out of the Rocks, to their great Benefit, as well in

in employing their Poor, as the Sale of it.

Forcet, or *Forefete*, the Lordship of the Earls of *Britanny* and *Richmond*, of whom *Stephen*, the third Earl from *Alan Fergaunt*, gave to this Cell of *St. Martin's* near *Richmond*, two Sheafs of all the Tithes of his Demefne Lands here. The Manor remained but one Succession more in that Line, before it fell to the Female Heir *Constance*, the Daughter of *Conan* the last Earl, who married *Jeffery* the fourth Son of King *Hen. II.* and by him had a Son named *Arthur*, but he being born after his Death, King *John* seized upon this Earldom, and King *Hen. III.* gave to *Peter de Savoy* his Queen's Uncle, the Town of *Richmond*, and with it this Manor of *Forcet*, which he enjoyed till by an Agreement he resigned them to *John de Dreux*, whose Posterity held them divers Successions.

Gilling, the chief Town in this Part of the North-Riding of *Yorkshire*, when *William* the Conqueror, rewarding his Great Captain *Alan Fergaunt*, gave him One hundred and sixty-six Manors, or the greatest Part of them, and he made this Place his Capital Mansion, which before had given Name to two adjoining Hundreds. *Richmond*, though now a much greater Town, was at first but a Fortification to the Earl's Palace; but growing more famous and populous rendered this Village contemptible, and gave Name to the whole Territory, from thence called *Richmondshire*; and the Castle became the Seat of his Successors, and the Manor is after no otherwise mentioned than as a Part of the Estate of the Earls of *Richmond*, and so was settled on *Peter de Savoy* his Queen's Uncle by K. *Hen. III.* Reg. 25. But notwithstanding this Place is stript of its Pomp, it is memorable upon a Religious Account: *Oswin* King of *Deira*, having ruled his Province seven Years in great Plenty and Peace, was greatly envied by *Oswy* King of *Bernicia*, who to disturb his Quiet used all Means to provoke him to engage in a War with him, which at length he effected, and their

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Forces met in Order to battle at *Wilfare Down*, ten Miles West of *Cataractum*. But *Oswyn* finding *Oswy's* Army (30 Times) bigger than his own, and so too weak to encounter with him, as also to avoid the Effusion of Christian Blood, withdrew himself, being accompanied but with one Soldier, and fled to Earl *Hundewald* his Friend, as he thought, to preserve his Life; but contrary to Expectation, he deliver'd him up to King *Oswy*, who put him to Death at this Place, then called *Gethling* or *Ingethling*. *Oswy* afterward was much troubled for that inhuman Murder, and to expiate for the Guilt of it, built a Monastery in this Place, which was highly esteemed in the following Ages, but hath been so long demolished, that we find it not in any of our Catalogues mention'd by *Dugdale* or *Leland*.

Greata-bridge, a Village a little Distance from *Bothes*, where has been a Camp of the Romans, and their old Coins are often found there. Of late there hath been an Altar discovered having this Inscription,



Maiden-castle, a small Roman Fort of a square Form, standing near the Roman Military Highway, so called now by the Inhabitants.

Marrick, a Village of Note for the Family of *Askes*, Lords of it, who were the Founders of a Cloister in it and great Benefactors to it.

Robert Aske, Esq; of this Family was High Sheriff of this County 19 *Eliz.*

Maske, a Village famous for its Lead Mines.

Merkes or *Merske*, the Lordship of *Robert de Brus* of *Skelton*, which he obtained

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ed either as a Reward for his Assistance of the Conqueror in obtaining the Crown of *England*, or purchased with the Spoils of War; but his chief Seat was at *Skelton*, of which in its Order. This Lordship continued in his Family divers Successions; but Issue Male failing in *Peter* 4th of that Name, he left his four Sisters his Heirs; of whom *Agnes* the Wife of *Walter de Fauconberg* obtained the Manor and Castle of *Skelton*, with this and other Towns upon the Division. He having obtained the Livery of her Inheritance procured the Charter of King of *Edw. I. Reg. 8.* for a Free Warren in all his Demesne Lands here, and in other Manors that came to him by her. She had by him Issue *Walter*, who inherited her with his Father's Estates. *Thomas*, a Descendant from them, died seized of this Lordship 40 *Edw. III.* and *Isabel* his Wife surviving him had it in Part of her Dower. *John* their Son inherited their Estates, but dying without Issue, left *Joan* his Sister his Heir; who marrying to Sir *William Nevil* carried this and her other Estates into his Family, which being in Possession of, he was in her Right created Lord *Fauconbergh*. He was a great Warrior and Statesman in his Time; but dying without Issue Male, his three Sisters and Heirs carried his Estates into divers Families of Gentry; but upon the Division we have no particular Account which of them had them.

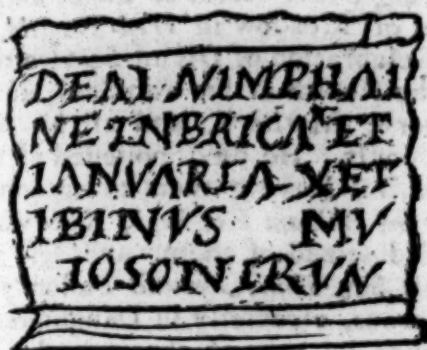
Middleton, the Lordship of *John de Limeſi*, who dying without Issue 27 *Henry III.* his Sisters *Basilia* and *Eleanor* became his Heirs, and to this latter, then married to *David de Lindsey*, a Scotchman, this Manor was allotted upon a Partition. It continued some Successions in that Family; but Issue Male failing, *Christian*, the Daughter of *William de Lindsey*, was found the next Heir, and marrying to *Engelram de Guisnes* brought it into his Family, who died possessed of it, and left it to *William de Conti* his Heir. How long after it remained in his Family we can't discover, but it could not be long, because we find *Tho-*

mas Holland Earl of *Kent* dying possessed of it, with other great Estates, 34 *Ed. III.* In his Family it rested, till *Thomas Holland*, who had been raised to the Title and Dignity of Duke of *Surrey*, conspiring with other Noblemen to murder King *Hen. IV.* and restore King *Rich. II.* and their Plot failing, he was beheaded and his Estates being forfeited, were given to *John* the Grandson of *Edmund de Woodstocke* Earl of *Kent*, who dying possessed of it, *Joan* the Wife of Sir *Thomas Holland* was found the next Heir.

Ravenſwath, a Castle and Manor belonging to it, which is encompassed with a pretty large Wall, now discernable, but ruinous. It was in the Family of the *Fitz hugh*s, long before they took upon them that Name; in the Reign of King *Edw. III.* *Henry* the Son of *Hugh* then taking upon him that Name. *Bardolf*, the Ancestor of this Family in the Reign of *William* the Conqueror (which is the Highest we can trace this Family) possessed this Manor and Castle, and being desirous in his old Age to end his Life in the Devout Service of GOD, withdrew himself from the World, and with *Bodin* his Brother took on him the Habit of a Monk, in the Abbey of *St. Mary's* at *York*, giving at the Instance of his Brother the Church of this Place to it, in pure Alms. The Manor and Castle still remaining in the Family, *Akari* the Son of *Bardolf* inherited them, and from him they passed to his Heirs successively, till King *Edw. III.*'s Reign, when *Henry Fitz-hugh*, who died 43 *Edw. III.* was found seized of the Castle with the Appurtenances, the Manors of *Ravenſwath*, *Quaſſington* and *Clintes*; and in his Posterity they remained till the latter End of King *Hen. VI.*'s Reign, when *John de Fitz-hugh* 31 *Hen. VI.* died seiz'd of it; but soon after him the Female Heirs of the Family carried this and their other Lands into other Families, viz. *Fines* Lord *Dacres* of the South, and the *Parrs*, Knts. in *K. Hen. VIII.*'s Reign. They had been enriched by Marriages greatly with the Heirs of the Families of *Forneaux*s and *Marmions*.

Rookby,

Rookby, a small Village near *Greata-bridge*, where was dug up in the Year 1702, an Altar with the following Inscription,



Stanibow, or *Stangbo*, the Lordship of *Peter le Brus* of *Skelton*, which by the Marriage of *Agnes* one of the Coheirs of the said *Peter*, came to *Walter de Fauconbergh* of *Ryse* in *Holderness*, who had Livery of it with her other Estates 1 *Edward* I. He some Years after obtained of the same King, Reg. 8. a Charter of Free Warren in all his Demesne Lands here. He also had with her the *Halsdal* and Chase of *Westwyt* and *Forrein*, bounded in Part on this Town, and died possessed of them all, 32 *Edw.* I. leaving them to his Son and Heir *Walter*.

Stanmore cum Rere-crosse, or as the *Scots* pronounce it, *Rei-crosse*, i. e. a Royal Cross. It is a vast mountainous and stony Tract, always expos'd to Wind and Weather; and being so rough is called by the Inhabitants, *Stanemore*. It is desolate quite through, except one Inn in the Middle for the Entertainment of Travellers; and near this is the Remainder of a Cross, which we call *Rere-crosse*. *Hector Boethius* says, that this Stone was set up for a Boundary between *England* and *Scotland*, when King *William* the Conqueror gave *Cumberland* to the *Scots*, upon this Condition, that they should hold it of him by Fealty, and attempt nothing to the Prejudice of the Crown of *England*; but our Histories mention no such Thing.

Smeaton, or *Smithton*, the Lordship and Estate of Sir *William de la Pole*, Sen. 40 *Edw.* III. of which he was jointly possessed with *Katharine* his Wife. She held it with other Lands during her Life, to the 5 *Rich.* II. and then left it with her Husband's other Estates, which she held in Dower, to *Michael de la Pole* their Son, who had long before their Death been summoned to Parliament among the Barons. He afterward grew into great Esteem with King *Rich.* II. and was by him constituted Chancellor and Keeper of the Great Seal, and at length having obtain'd a Grant of 500*l.* per Ann. to himself and the Heirs Male of his Body. Part of the Possessions of *William de Ufford* Earl of *Suffolk* deceased, was advanced to his Earldom of *Suffolk*. By his Advice and Interest in the King's Favour many Things were so ill manag'd, that the Parliament sitting, the Commons complain'd of divers Misdemeanors and Frauds by him committed; and the Nobles lead by the Duke of *Gloucester* threatening an Insurrection, he was forc'd to fly into *France* for Safety, and died at *Paris* 12 *Rich.* II. possessed of this Lordship and many other Estates, which fell by his Death to *Michael* his Son and Heir.

Stanwig, a small Village which affords nothing remarkable, but this, that near it lies a Ditch about eight Miles long drawn between the *Tees* and *Swale*.

Thorpe, the Lordship of *Marmaduke Thweng*, for which in 21 *Edw.* I. he obtained a Charter of Free Warren in all his Demesne Lands there, and so privileged left it to his Posterity; of whom *Thomas de Twenge* a Clergyman, and Rector of *Lythum*, died possessed of it 48 *Edw.* III. It seems to have been only an Hamlet to the Castle of *Kylton*, as were divers other little Villages about it. These are all the Towns and Villages of this Wapentake, of which we have found any Thing remarkable; and so we go on to

VI. *The Wapentake of Hal-likeld.*

This Wapentake is bounded on the East by the Wapentakes of *Burdforth* and *Balnere*, on the South by the West-Riding, on the West by the Wapentake of *Hang-west*, and on the North by the Wapentakes of *Gilling-East* and *Allertonshire*. The Fee of this Wapentake is in the Crown, and Government in the Sheriff and his Officers; there is no Market-Town in it; *Allerton* and divers other Market-Towns standing on the Borders. The Villages, that afford any Thing notable, are

Bardelby, or *Balderby*, the Lordship and Estate of *Henry Bromflete*, who having retired in his old Age from attending Parliaments and other wordly Employments, gave most of his Estates to Religious Uses, as we have above mention'd in treating of some of them; but this with several others, which had been before entailed by Deed, he appointed that they should remain to *Margaret* his Daughter, and the Heirs of her Body, to whom at his Death, which happened 8 *Edw. IV.* he left them; she was then married to *Sir Lancelot Threlkeld*, Knt. but had before been the Wife of *John Lord Clifford*. He was buried in the Church of the *White-Fryars*, *London*.

Coundal, or *Coverdale*, a Forest belonging to the Lands of *Ranulph de Ribald* Lord of *Middleham*, a Market-town in these Northern Parts of this County.

Adilby, a small Village situate on the Road, or Military Roman Way, leading from *Aldborow* or *Ealdburge* to the Old *Cataraftonium* now *Keterich*.

Newby, the Lordship of *John de Meisill*, who 15 *Edw. II.* obtained a Charter of Free Warren for all his Demesne Lands in this Lordship, and left it so privileged to his Sister and Heir *Alice*, then the Wife of *John de Boulton*, (his Son and Grandson, both *Johns*, dying in his Life-time without any other Heirs.)

Tanfields East and West, the Lordships of the Family of *Fitz-bugh*, of whom *Henry Fitz-bugh* obtained a License from King *Hen. IV.* to amortize one Messuage, four Acres of Land, and five Acres of Meadow in *West Tanfield*, for the Celebration of Divine Service there, for the Health of his own Soul, and his Father's, Mother's, and all his Ancestors Souls. He died possessed of them 3 *Hen. VI.* leaving them to his Son and Heir *Sir William Fitz-bugh*, Knt. who also died seized of them, and left them to his Son *Henry*, whose Posterity was numerous, especially in Daughters; but whether by any of them, or by some Collateral Branch, we do not find, (tho' the latter is more probable) these Manors by *Ani.e*, the Daughter of *Jernegan Fitz-bugh*, passed by Marriage to *Robert Lord Marmion*, who had these Lordships with her, and left them to his Son and Heir by her *William Lord Marmion*, whose Son and Heir *John* obtained of King *Edward* a Charter of Free Warren for all his Demesne Lands in both these Lordships; and having been in the Wars of *Scotland*, obtained of the same King a License to make a Castle of his House, called the *Hermitage*, being situate in *Tanfield Wood*. This *John* died 16 *Edw. II.* seized of these Lordships, and left them with his other Estates to *Robert* his Son and Heir, who being an infirm Man and having no Issue, he by the Advice of his Friends, and with the Consent and Approbation of *Maud* his Mother, married *Alice* his younger Sister to *Sir John Grey of Rotherfield*, Knt. upon Condition, That they being enfeoffed with the Reversion of all their Lands to them and their Heirs lawfully begotten, their Issue should bear the Name of *Marmions*, as we observe that their Son *John Lord Grey of Rotherfield* did, being at his Death in Possession of this Village. *Maud* the Mother, after this Settlement, founded a Chantry at *West Tanfield*, to consist of a Master or Warden and three Priests to pray for her own and Husband's Soul, as also for the Souls of *Robert* her Son,

as also for the good Estate of *Avice de Grey*, and Sir *John Marmion* her Son and Heir, with *Elizabeth* his Wife, and all their Ancestors. In the Church of *West-Tanfield* there are divers Monuments for several of the Family of *Marmions* there buried, who had anciently a Castle there, which by Descent, at length returned to the Family of *Fitz-bugs*, from whom they had come by the Female Heir, as above to the *Greys*.

VII. *The Wapentake of Hang-East.*

This Wapentake, which is a Part of *Richmondshire*, is bounded on the East by the Wapentakes of *Hallikell* and *Gilling-West*, on the South by Part of the *West-Riding* of the County, on the West by the Wapentake of *Hang-West*, and on the North by the Wapentake of *Gilling-West*. The Fee is in the Crown, and the Government in the High Sheriff and his Officers. It hath two Market-Towns in it, viz. *Bedal* and *Masham*.

Bedal, or as it is written in our Maps *Beddall*, a small Market-Town situate upon a little nameless River, that runs into the *Swale* near *Gatenby*. The Market is on *Thursday* weekly, and Fair on — yearly. The Lord of this Manor, in King *Edw. I.*'s Days, was *Brian Fitz-alan*, descended from the *Fitz-alans* Earls of *Richmond*, by *Rihald Fitz-alan* a younger Brother of that Family. His Ancestors were called from this Manor *Fitz-alans* of *Bedall*. He sat in Parliament among the Barons, and was in so great Esteem with that King, that he constituted him solely Lord Lieutenant of *Scotland*, Reg. 25. He held this Post about five Years, and then died 30 *Edw. I.* being soon after buried in the South Isle of the Parish-Church here, where he hath a noble Monument with his Effigies in Armour, (cross-legg'd, as having been or designed to have been in the Holy War) thereon, and upon his Shield, Barry of eight Pieces, Or and Gules; which Arms do still remain in the Glass of divers

Windows there in large Shields. This *Brian Fitz-alan* left only two Daughters for his Heirs, viz. *Maud* and *Katharine*, both then very young; but growing up to proper Years, were married; *Maud* to Sir *Gilbert Stapleton*, Knt. who upon the Division of the Lands of their Inheritance, had this Lordship for her Part, and in her Posterity of the Family of *Stapletons* it continued several Descents; for we find that *Miles Stapleton*, who lived in King *Edw. III.*'s Reign, had his Residence here, and died possessed of it Anno 47 of that Reign; but leaving no Issue, this Lordship passed to *Katharine Fitz-alan* the younger Sister's Posterity as the right Heir; for she having married Sir *John Grey* of *Rotherfield*, Knt. we find Sir *John Grey* her Descendant, who died 49 *Edw. III.* at that Time seized of it, leaving it to his Son and Heir *Bartholomew*, whose Brother *Robert* soon after succeeded him, and left only a Daughter for his Heir, who marrying to Sir *John D'eyncourt*, by whom she had only Daughters, this and her other Estates passed into other Families.

Sir *Christopher Wray*, Knt. descended of a *Cornish* Family, was born in this spacious Parish of *Bedal*. He was bred in the Study of our Municipal Laws, wherein he made such a Proficiency, that in 15 *Eliz.* in *Michaelmas* Term, he was made Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. He was an upright Judge; for though he respected every Man in his proper Station, when he was off the Bench; when he was upon it, he had no such Regard for the Greatest of Men, so as to byass his Judgment. He was for a Time Lord Privy Seal, and sat Chief in the Court, when Secretary *Darvison* was sentenced in the Star-Chamber and fined, which he was an Instrument to mitigate or remit. *Magdalen* College in *Cambridge* was just founded in his Time, and was likely to have never got into a flourishing Condition for Want of suitable Revenues; which reflecting upon, this Judge gave a considerable Estate to it, but we can't name the Particulars. His Daughter also, *Frances*, then Countess

Countess of *Warwick*, founded one Fellowship and a Scholarship, and intended to have laid out 300*l.* in enlarging the Buildings of the College, had not one *Hammerton* an old Servant deceiv'd her. She also was a great Benefactor (but in what Particulars we are not inform'd) to this Parish, because it was her Father's native Place. The Living here is said to be worth 500*l.* per Ann. of which one Mr. *Gunter* was Incumbent in 1656. This Gentleman happening, in his Rounds about the Lord *Wharton's* Business, to fall into the Company of the Earl of *Rocheſter* and his Associates, whom he heard swearing, cursing and blaspheming, reproved them with Freedom, and told them, He did not think there had been so much Wickedness on this Side Hell. Whereupon the Earl replied, That he was *Belzebub* among them. But, as light as he made of this Reproof, the Earl upon his Death-bed remembred it with Serrow, and said, He admired at the Divine Patience that did not strike them dead in the Act, as Mr. *Gunter* told them they had Reason to fear.

Masſham, the Lordship and one of the Seats of the Family of the *Scroops*, who to distinguish them from another Family of that Name, called *Scroop* of *Bolton*, were stiled in Writings *Scroops* of *Masſham*. Of this Family *Jeffery* Lord *Scroop* procured a Charter of Free Warren for all his Demesne Lands in this Town, 2 *Edw.* III. as also for a weekly Market here on *Wednesday*, and two Fairs yearly; one on the Eve and Day of *St. Barnabas* the Apostle, and the other on the Eve and Day of the Assumption of our Lady, *Aug.* 15. The Market is now kept weekly on *Tuesday*, but how it came to be altered we can't discover. He was highly in Favour with that King, and by him was made Chief Justice of the King's Bench twice. He died possessed of this Manor 15 *Rich.* II. leaving *Stephen* his Son and Heir. He was summoned to Parliament among the Barons, and obtained a Confirmation of the Market aforesaid, and two other

Fairs; one to begin two Days before the Feast of *St. Bartholomew* and include that Day; and the other, two Days before the Feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin, *Sept.* 7. and on that Day; and likewise a Confirmation of his Father's Grant of a Free Warren there. He died possessed of it with its Members *Fotterby*, &c. leaving Sir *Henry le Scrope*, Knt. his Son and Heir. He was a Person in whom King *Hen. V.* had so great Confidence, that he would do nothing of Consequence without him; his Gravity, Modesty, and Religious Discourse being always such, that what he was advised by him was receiv'd as an Oracle; but being sent into *France* upon a solemn Embassy, he conspired the King's Destruction, upon Promise of Reward from the *French*; but the intended Mischief being discovered before it was effected, he was apprehended, and being tried and found Guilty, was beheaded at *Southampton*, *Aug.* 5. 3 *Hen. V.* He died possessed of this Lordship and its Members; and the King having seiz'd his Lands, this Town and other Lordships of his were given to *Henry Fitz-hugh*, to hold during his Life. Sir *John Scrope* his Brother and next Heir succeeded him, and immediately, by the Assent of the Lords in Parliament, obtain'd a Grant from the King of all the Farms and Rents of the Lordships which came to the Crown by the Attainder of his Brother *Henry*, to hold for four Years. He wrote himself Lord *Scroop* of *Masſham*, and had a Seat there, and another at *Upsale*. He died 29 *Henry VI.* and his Posterity succeeded him in his Estates and Honour, till Issue Male failing in *Thomas* Lord *Scroop*, who died 7 *Hen. VII.* his Estates were carried into the Family of the *Scroops* of *Bolton* by the Marriage of *Alice* his only Daughter and Heir with *Henry* Lord *Scroop* of that Family, but are since come into the Family of *Danby* by Marriages. The Villages are

Aldburgh, the Castle and Lordship of *Stephen* Earl of *Albemarle* and *Holderness*, who gave the Tithes of the Castle to the Monks of *St. Lucian* at *Beloece*, which

which House his Ancestors had been the Founders of. The Town bespeaks great Antiquity, signifying an old Borough, but by what other Name it most anciently went, is not known. By the Ruins of it, it seems to have been a great City, but now hath no other Signs of it. The Lordship after some time was in the Crown, and *Hubert de Burgh* being created by *King Hen. III. Reg. 13.* Earl of *Kent*, had this Manor bestowed on him, to be and remain to *Margaret* his Wife, with the Heirs of their Bodies, and for want of such to return to the Crown, which it seems it did in a few Successions; for *John Duke of Bedford*, third Son of *King Hen. IV.* died in Possession of it, *14 Hen. VI.* at *Roan*, and left it to the King his Nephew, as his Right Heir.

Brough, *Vicus juxta Catarractum*, a little Village near the antient Roman City, called by *Ptolemy* and *Antoninus Catarractonium*, and *Cataraftum*, and by *Bede Catarafta*. The Manor-House bears the Name of *Burghall*, and the Lands thereunto belonging, *Thornborrow*. The Bridge called *Kattarack-Bridge*, where antiently stood the City *Catarractonium*, is in this Parish, and therefore in this Place it will be proper to put the following Inscription,



Upon the South End of the Bridge stands a little Chapel of Stone, where Tradition tells us, *Maf* was formerly said every Day at Eleven a Clock, for the Benefit of such Travellers, as would stay to hear it.

Catarrick, and *Catarrick Bridge*, an ancient City, called *Catarractonium*, and *Catarracton*, by *Ptolemy*, but *Catarafta* by *Bede*. It is probable that it took its Name from a Cataract, seeing there is still a great Fall of Water just by, where the River *Swale* rather rushes than runs, its Waters being dashed and broken by

the Rocks in its way. It was a City of great Note in the Roman Times, as may be gathered from *Ptolemy*, who tells us, that an Observation of the Heavens was made there, in his *Magna Constructio*, in which he describes the 24th Parallel to pass through *Catarractonium*, and makes the Distance from the *Aequator* to be 57 Degrees; but in his Geography he defines the longest Day to be 18 *Aequinoctial* Hours, and so it must, according to his own Calculation, be distant fifty-eight Degrees. But at this time this City hath nothing Great but its Name, for it is a very small Village, yet remarkable for its Situation by a Roman Highway, that crosses the River here; and for great heaps of Rubbish lying here and there, carrying plain Marks of great Antiquity near *Ketterickswart* and *Burghall*, which are at some Distance from the Bridge.

Other Marks of the Antiquity, and great Extent of this City are, viz. Eastward, hard by the River is an huge Mount, with the Appearance of four Bulwarks, cast up with great Labour to a considerable Height. And though the Name of *Catarractonium* is now confined to the small Village *Catarrick*, yet the Remains of the City are met with at some Distance from it: For at *Thornburgh*, in *Brough* and *Brampton upon Swale*, which stands on the opposite side of the River, have been found Roman Coins. Upon the Bank of the River (which here is very steep) are also the Foundations of some great Walls, more like a Castle than any private Buildings, and the large Prospect makes it very convenient for a Frontier-Garrison. About an hundred Years ago, or more, these Walls were dug into with Hopes to find some Treasure, and 'tis said, they came so far as to find a Pair of Iron Gates, which much encouraged them; but going to refresh themselves, such great Quantities of the overhanging Ground fell in before their Return, that they despaired of Success, and so desisted ever after.

Near

Near to the Farm-house, called *Thornburgh*, which stands on an Hill, is a level Plot of Ground of about ten Acres, wherein several *Roman* Coins in diverse Places have been dug up, one particularly of Gold, with this Inscription,

NERO IMP CÆSAR

and on the Reverse

IVPITER CVSTOS

Within this Compass also they have met with the Bases of old Pillars, and a Floor of Brick, with a Pipe of Lead passing perpendicularly down into the Earth, which is thought by some to have been a Place where Sacrifice was done to the Infernal Gods, and that the Blood descended by those Pipes. Likewise also, while they were plowing some Part of them, the Plough-Share stuck fast in the Ear of a Brass-Pot, which upon removing the Earth, they observed to be covered with flat Stones, and upon opening it, found it (as we have it from Tradition) almost full of *Roman* Coins, most of them Copper, but some of them Silver. Great Quantities have been given away by the Predecessors of *Sr. John Lawson* (to whose Family the Estate, whereof it is a Part, came by Marriage) and he himself gave a good Number to be preserved among other Rarities in *K. Charles II's* Closet. The Pot was bought at the Price of eight Pounds from the Sequestrators of *Sir John Lawson's* Estate, in the late Civil Wars, the Metal being an unusual sort of Composition. It was fixed in a Furnace to brew in, and contains about twenty-four Gallons of Water.

Again, in the Year 1703. some of the Inhabitants about it digging up the Ground to make a Lime-kiln, (on the higher Bank of the River, not much more than an hundred Paces below the Bridge) discovered a Vault filled with five Urns, viz. a large one in the middle, and two less on each side of it. And not long after an Altar thus inscribed,

DEO QVI VIAS
ET SEMITAS COM
MENTVS EST. T. IR.
DAS C. F. V. L. L. M
Q. VARIVS VITA
LIS ETECOS ARAM
SACRAM RESTI
TVIT
APRONIANO. ETBRA
DVA COS

What this City suffered from the *Picts* and *Saxons*, when they laid waste the Cities of *Britain*, with Fire and Sword, we have no Account of; but whatever it was, (for 'tis not like it could escape their Depredations, lying so near them) it seemed to recover itself, and to have flourished after the *Saxon* Government was established (though *Bede* calls it a Village) till the Year 769, or thereabouts, when *Eanredus*, or *Beanredus* the Tyrant, destroyed the Kingdom of *Northumberland*; but soon after he himself was miserably burnt, and *Catarractonium* began to elevate its Head again for about 77 Years, after King *Ethelred* solemnized his Marriage with *Elfred*, the Daughter of *Offa*, King of the *Mercians*, in this Place; but it did not continue long in that flourishing Condition; for in the Devastations of the *Danes* made in several Parts, this City was utterly destroyed, and Time has almost made it not discoverable.

After the Conquest, this Lordship, with 65 more in this County, of which *Gilling* was their Chief, was given to *Alan Rufus* or *Fergant*, Earl of *Britanny* and *Richmond*, who commanded the Rear of King *William's* Army at the Battle of *Hastings*. He left them all to his two Brothers and Successors *Alan Niger* and *Stephen*; but being a Devout Man, according to those Times, he gave the Church of this Place to the great Abbey of

of St. Mary's at York, of which he was the Beginner of the Foundation, and his Successors finished it. *Stephen*, his younger Brother, founded a Cell at *Ramberge* in *Cambridgeshire*, and annexed it to the Abbey of St. Mary's at York; and *Stephen* among other Donations to Religious Houses, gave to the Cell of St. Martin's near *Richmond*, two Sheaffs, i. e. two 3d Parts of all his Demesne Lands here, and in some other of his Lordships. The Succession in this Family continued but twice more, for *Conan* the fifth Earl left only a Daughter *Constance*, who married thrice; but some Parts of her Estate were seized by King *Henry III.* and given to *Peter de Savoy*, his Queen's Uncle, among which was this of *Katterich*; but her Son afterward recovered them all 52 *Hen. III.* upon Condition that he and his Posterity should hold them of the King and his Heirs, as his proper Inheritance, quit-claiming to the King his Title to the Earldom of *Agenors* in *France*. *John* the last Earl, falling off to the King of *France*, forfeited all.

Caldwell, a small Village, by which the Military Way from *Cataraftonium*, which divides itself at a little Distance from it into two Parts, that Way which goes towards the North, lies, and from thence passes to *Leldburg* above-mention'd. The Lordship of it was the Estate of *Andrew de Hercla*, who being attainted, it was granted in Fee to *Henry Lord Scroop* of *Bolton* 16 *Edw. II.* who died seized of it, 10 *Edw. III.* leaving it with his other Estates to his Son and Heir *William*; but *Cicely* his Wife surviving him, had this Manor assigned to her for Part of her Dowry. She held it all her Son *William's* Life, and dying, left it to her Son *Richard*. This *Richard* was a Person of great Parts, and bore many Places of Trust in the State; but growing old, he betook himself to Acts of Piety, and among them he obtained a License 16 *Rich. II.* to bestow an Annual Rent of 100 *l.* issuing out of this Manor and some others, for the Maintenance of ten more Canons Regular (then the usual Number) in the Abbey of St. *Agatha*.

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Juxta Richmond; as also of two Secular Canons, to pray for the good Estate of him, the said *Richard*, and his Heirs, and for their Souls after their Deaths. He died 2 *Hen. IV.* and left this, and his other Estates, to *Roger* his Son, whose Posterity enjoyed them to 3 *Car. I.*

Crakebale, the Lordship of *Ralph*, the Son of *Ranulph*, who dying without Male Issue, his Estates were divided among his three Daughters, *Mary*, *Joan*, and *Anastasia*, who being in Ward to the King, this Lordship was left in the King's Hands, with other Estates, in her Right; the other Parts of their Estates fell by their Wives to *Robert de Nevill*, and *Robert de Tatshall*.

Ellerton juxta Swale, the Lordship and Estate of *Henry Lord Scroop* of *Bolton*, who in 7 *Edw. II.* obtained a Charter of Free Warren in all his Demesne Lands here, for the good Service he had done the King in *Wales*. He died possessed of it, and left it so privileged to his Son and Heir *William*, who also died seized of it, and left it to his Brother and Heir *Richard*; but *Cicely* his Wife surviving him, had this Manor for her Dowry, which she held some Years, and married *John de Clopton*. This *Richard* died also possessed of it, and left it to *Henry* his Son, 8 *Hen. V.* in whose Posterity it continued till King *Charles II.*'s Reign.

Fencotes, the Lordship of *William Lord Scroop* of *Bolton*, who 24 *Edw. I.* obtained of that King a Charter of Free Warren in all his Demesne Lands here, and some other of his Estates. His Successor was *Henry*, who having been in the Expedition into *Scotland* 4 *Edw. II.* obtained another Charter of Free Warren for the same Manors the next Year. This *Henry* was Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; and dying in 19 *Edw. III.* left this with many other Estates to his Son and Heir *Richard*, in whose Posterity they continued several Successions, and were so in King *Edward IV.*'s Reign.

Fletham belonged also to the aforesaid Lords *Scroop* of *Bolton*, and was included in the Charter of Free Warren, obtained by *Henry Lord Scroop* above-mentioned,

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5 *Edw. II.*

5 *Edw. II.* and continued the same Successions in his Family, as *Fencotes* did.

Hornby, and *Hornby Castle*, the Lordship and Seat of the Family of *St. Quintin*, from which it passed to that of *Coniers*, of whom *Sir John Copiers* had it for his Seat in 27 *Hen. VI.* who made him that Year Sheriff of *Yorkshire*, and Governour of the Castle of *York*; but Issue Male at length failing, this Manor and Castle passed to *Richard Lord Lumley* by his Marriage with *Anne* one of the Daughters, and Co-Heirs of *Sr. John Coniers*, whose Son and Heir *John* inherited them.

Killerby, or *Kilwardby*, the Lordship of *John Lord Grey of Rotherfield*, who died possessed of it 49 *Edw. III.* leaving it with his other Estates to his Son and Heir *Bartholomew*, who having one Daughter only *Joan*, she by her Marriage carried them to *Sr. John Dein-court*, whose Heirs inherited them.

Pacham, the Lordship and Estate of *Henry Lord Scroop of Bolton*, who 5 *Edw. II.* procured a Charter of Free Warren for all his Demesne Lands in it, with other Lordships, which he left so privileged to his Son *William* and his Posterity.

Snath, the Lordship and Seat of the Barons of *Latimer*, whose Noble Extraction is from *George Nevil*, a younger Son of *Ralph*, the first Earl of *Westmorland*; who had this Honourable Title conferred on him by King *Henry VI.* when the elder Family of the *Latimers* ended in a Female Heir, and so they have flourished in a continual Succession, till the Beginning of the last Century; when, for want of Heirs Male of the last Baron, his Noble Inheritance was parted among Daughters, who were married into the Families of *Percies*, *Cecils*, *Danvers* and *Cornwallis*; but to which of them this Seat fell upon the Partition, we cannot discover.

Snape, an Hamlet appertaining to *Welle*, for the Common of Pasture there had been a Controversy between *Ralph* the Son of *Ribald Lord of Middleham*, and the Monks of *Fountains*, to whom he at length granted it for 10 Years next after the Death of *S. William Archbishop of*

York. To him his Son and Heir *Robert* succeeded, as *Ranulph* did to him; but he leaving only Daughters Coheirs, this Manor, with a Moiety of the Woods thereof, came to *Joan* the second Daughter, upon the Partition, then the Wife of *Robert de Tatshal*.

Scotton, the Lordship of *William Lord Latimer*, who dying 9 *Edw. III.* left it with his other Estates to his Son and Heir *William*, whose sole Daughter and Heir *Elizabeth*, marrying to *John Lord Nevil of Raby*, carried this Lordship and many other Estates into his Family, with the Honour of Lord *Latimer*, which *John Nevil* bore in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*. From this Family of *Nevils* of *Hornby*, this Lordship for want of Male Issue passed, by *Margaret* the Daughter and Heir of *Sir Thomas Nevil of Hornby*, to *Thomas Beauford Duke of Exeter*, who left it with his other great Estates to *John Duke of Somerset* his Nephew, 5 *Hen. VI.* After this it came to the Family of *Coniers*, of whom *Simon Coniers* had his Life in it, and after him it passed to *Sir William Compton*, the Ancestor of the Earls of *Northampton*.

Thorn, or *Torn*, the Lordship of *William 1st. Earl of Warren*, who having founded the Priory of *Lewes*, he endowed it with the Church of *Hatfield*, together with the Chapel of *Thorn* belonging to it. *William 2d.* his Son, succeeded him in his Earldom and Estate, and was not inferior to him in Piety; for besides what he gave to other Monasteries, he bestowed on the Abbey of *Roche* in this County, the Tithes of all the Eels taken out of his Fish-Works here, excepting what belonged to the Monks of *Lewes*, by his Father's Grant. In this Family the Manor remained diverse Successions, and was at length settled by *John*, Earl of *Warren*, upon the Crown 9 *Edw. II.* because he had no Legitimate Issue, and was likely to have none, because his Wife was divorced from him; but his Estates came not to the Crown till King *Edw. III.*'s Time, and then this Lordship was given by that Prince to *Edmund de Langley Earl of Cambridge*, his third Son.

Son, who dying 3 *Hen. IV.* left it to *Edward Earl of Rutland*, his Son and Heir, who died possessed of it 3 *Hen. V.* These are all the Villages that have any thing worth our Notice in this Wapentake; and so we proceed to,

VIII. *The Wapentake of Hang-West.*

This Wapentake is bounded on the East with the Wapentake of *Hang-East*, on the South with Part of the *West-Riding*, on the West with Part of *Westmorland*, and on the North with the Wapentake of *Gilling-West*. The Fee of this Hundred is in the Crown, and Government in the Sheriff and his Officers. It is a pretty large Wapentake, yet hath but one Market-Town in Use, and that is

Midlam, or *Middleham*, the Honour of *Alan Earl of Britanny and Richmond*, which he gave to *Ribald* his younger Brother, and was inherited by his Posterity, viz. *Ralph* and *Robert*, called *Fitz-ranulph*, who had all *Wentefdale*, or *Wandellesdale*, bestowed on him by *Conan Earl of Britaigne and Richmond*. He built a very strong Castle at this Place; and leaving his Son *William* a Minor, *Roger Lacy* Constable of *Chester*, obtained the Wardship of him, 3 *Joh.* under the Name of *William the Son of Robert Fitz-Ranulph*, Lord of *Middleham*. He and his Heirs enjoyed it till Issue Male failing in *Ranulph*, or *Ralph* 2d, who died 54 *Hen. III.* his Estates were divided between his three Daughters, of whom *Mary* the eldest, who was then married to *Robert de Nevil*, had this Honour and Castle for Part of her Share. It had been, before the Conquest, in the Possession of *Gilpatrick the Dane*, and was given to *Alan* by King *William I.* among other Lands. *Robert de Nevil*, having Livery of the Lands of his Wife's Inheritance, became Lord of the Castle and Manor of this Place. He was inhumanly put to death for his Criminal Conversation with a Lady in *Craven*. She held this Lordship 49 Years after his Death, and then

left it to her Son *Ranulph*, who 5 *Edw.* procured a Charter of Free Warren for all his Demesne Lands here. He died possessed of it 41 *Edw. III.* leaving it, and other great Estates, to his Son and Heir *John Lord Nevil*, who dying seized of it also 12 *Rich. II.* left it to *Ralph* his Son and Heir.

This *Ralph Lord Nevil* was joined in Commission with the Earl of *Northumberland* and others, in the Government of the City of *Carlisle*, and Custody of the West-Marches toward *Scotland*; which Places while he was in, he obtained K. *Richard II.*'s Charter for a weekly Market every Monday at this his Lordship, and a yearly Fair on the Feast of St. *Alkeld* the Virgin, (but the Market is now disused, if not the Fair.) He died seized of it 44 *Edw. III.* and left it with his other Estates to *Ralph*, his Grandson, the Son of *John*, who died in his Life-time: His Posterity enjoyed it, till Issue Male failing in *Ralph Earl of Westmorland*, Sir *John Nevil*, his Uncle, was found Heir to his Honour and Estate; but the Castle being then in K. *Henry VI.*'s Hands by the Forfeiture of *Richard Nevil Earl of Salisbury*; and this *John* firmly adhering to that King in his Conflicts with the House of *York* for the Crown of *England*, was made Constable of it for Life. In this Castle, *Richard Nevil Earl of Warwick*, having surprized King *Edw. IV.* in his Camp at *Wolvey*, put him in Prison, under the Care of his Brother the Archbishop of *York*, who being so Civil to the Prince, as to let him take his Pleasure in hunting in his Park, he made his Escape, and in a little time raised such a Force, as to restore himself to the Throne by slaying his greatest Enemy, the Earl of *Warwick*, in *Barnet-field*. By the Earl's Death all his Lands became forfeited, as were also those of *John de Nevil*, Marquis *Montague* his Brother, among which last was this Lordship; which by Act of Parliament 11 *Edw. IV.* was settled with other their Estates upon *Richard Duke of York*, that King's Brother, to hold to himself, and the Heirs of his Body lawfully begotten,

so long as any of the Heirs Male of the said Marquis of *Montague* should continue.

Edward, the only Son of *Richard III.* King of *England*, was born in the Castle of this Town; and was by his Father created Prince of *Wales*, being then about ten Years of Age. He was a Prince, who of himself was a Person of great Hopes; and as such the Crown was entailed upon him by Act of Parliament; but is said to have consumed away of a sudden, and died a Month after his Mother, which happened in the latter End of his Reign. The untimely Death of this Prince was generally looked upon as a Judgment upon his Father, for his Cruelty in murdering *Edward Vth.* his Brother's Son, that he might inherit the Throne; for the Marks of his Crime were evident in this Loss: He murdered *Edward*; and lost *Edward*, both entitled to the Throne. But the King seems not to have thought so, for he contrived presently to repair his Losses by marrying *Elizabeth* his Brother's Daughter; but his Death in *Bosworthfield* prevented his Designs, to the great Advantage of the Nation.

Ascrig is lettered in our Maps and Vil-

lages as a Market-Town; but we neither find the Day of the weekly Market, nor Fair, nor anything in our Histories about it remarkable; and so we proceed to the Villages of this Wapentake, and other Places.

Ascarre, a Place so called from the violent Falling of the Water of the River *Ure* down its Channel, between two Rocks, a little Distance from *Bolton*.

Baintbrig, a small Hamlet of a few Houses, situate upon the River *Ure*, just at the Place where the little River *Baint* falls into it; and because there is the first Bridge over the *Ure* (which is there but small) the Place is called *Baintbrig*. Here was antiently a Roman Garrison, of which some Remains are still visible; for upon the Hill called *Burgh* (from the Burrough) there are the Ground-Works of an old Fortification, about five Acres in Compass, and under it to the East the Tracts of many Houses are yet discernable, among which several Monuments of Roman Antiquity have been found. Not many Years ago this Fragment with an old Inscription was discovered: It had a winged Victory supporting it, and the Writing was in a fair Character,

IMP. CÆS. L. SEPTIMIO
PIO PERTINACI AVGV. ---
IMP. CÆSARI M. AVRELIO. A ---
PIO FÆLICI AVGVSTO. ---

BRACCHIO CÆMENTICIUM ---
VI NERVIVM SVB CVRA LA.
SENECION AMPLISSIMI
OPERI. L VI SPIVS PRÆ. ---
----- LEGIO. ---

From which Inscription it may reasonably be supposed, that this Fort at *Burgh* was formerly called *Bracchium*, which before had been made of Turf, but then was built of Stone and Mortar, and that the VI Cohort of the *Nervi's* were garrison'd there, who also seem to have had a Summer Camp upon that high entrenched Hill hard by, which is

called new *Etchelbury*. Not long since there was also dug up here a Statue of *Aurelius Commodus*, the Emperor, who (as *Lampridius* tells us, was flattered by his Flatterers, *Britannicus*, even when the *Britains* were for choosing another Emperor against him. This Statue seems to have been erected, when, out of an extravagant Esteem of himself, he arrived

rived at that Pitch of Pride, as to command all his Subjects to call him *The Roman Hercules*, Son of *Jupiter*. For it is in the Habit of *Hercules*, with his Right-hand armed with a Club, and un-

der it (as 'tis said) was this Inscription, broken and imperfect, and as ill copyed out, but it hath itself been lost a long time,

— CÆSARI AVGVSTO
MARCI AVRELII FILIO

SEN. IONIS AMPLISSIMI
VENTS PIVS

This Inscription was, not long since, to be seen at *Nappa*, an House built with Turrets, the Chief Seat of the Family of *Metcalf*, which was at one Time the most numerous Family of Gentry then in *England*: For by Tradition we have been informed, that *Sir Christopher Metcalf*, Knt. and Chief of the Family, being High Sheriff, 3 *Mar. L.* of this County, was attended with three hundred Horse Men all of his Family and Name, and all in the same Habit, to receive the Justices of Assize, and conduct them to *York*. The *Ure* running close by this Gentleman's Seat, he brought Greyfish from the South Parts of *England*, and stocked this River with them, which ever since have so multiplied, that they now abound therein.

Bolton, *East*, *West* and *Little*, all of them the Lordships of the Family of *Scroops*; one Branch of which were called for Distinction, *Scroops of Bolton*, their Chief Seat being at *East-Bolton*. *William* the Heir of this Family 24 *Edw. I.* obtained that King's Charter for Free Warren in all his Demesne Lands in *East* and *Little Bolton*, which *Henry* his Son and Successor renewed 5 *Edw. II.* obtaining another Charter for *West-Bolton* and *Wentlesdale* of the same King *Reg. 14*. He died possessed of all these Manors, and left them so privileged to *William* his Son and Heir, 10 *Edw. III.* who also left them at his Death to *Richard* his Brother and Heir. *Cicely* his Wife survived him, and had for her Dowry in part *East* and *West Bolton*. *Richard* being in Favour with King *Rich. II.* who made him his Chancellor, obtained that King's

License to make a Castle of his Manor House of *Bolton* in *Wencelaw dale*, which he accordingly did at a great Charge, being a very stately one. In this his Castle he, by the said King's License, founded a Chantry of six Priests; of whom one was to be the Warden, to celebrate Divine Service daily for the good Estate of King *Richard* and his Heirs; and endowed it with 43 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* a Year, to be paid 33 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* out of his Manor of *Pisbopury* in *Hartfordshire*, and 10 *l.* out of the Manor of *Coveney* in *Cambridgeshire*; as also a Priest in the Chapel of *St. Anne*, and another in that of *St. Oswald* in *Bolton*, to celebrate Divine Service daily therein, according to his Appointment. He died at his Castle here, 4 *Hen. IV.* and left these Estates to his Son and Heir *Roger*, who died seized of them the next Year, and left them to his Posterity. *Emanuel* Lord *Scroop* of *Bolton*, who was created Earl of *Sunderland*, by King *Charles I.* was the last Heir Male of this Noble Family. He died without any lawful Issue; and the Lady *Mary*, one of his Natural Daughters, became Heir of this Town and Castle, with some other Estates, which by Marriage she carried into the Family of *Charles Powlet* Marquis of *Winchester*. By him she had two Sons *Charles* and *William*, the former of which succeeding his Father in his Honour and Estate, was created in 1689, Duke of *Bolton*.

This Town is thus honoured with giving Title to *Charles Powlet* Duke of *Bolton*, late Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*. He is descended of an ancient Family of that Name, which they took from their Lordship.

Lordship of *Powlet*, in *Somersetshire*. They came early into the Catalogue of Nobility, for *John Pawlet* was created Lord *S. John of Basing* 2 *Rich. II.* and *William Pawlet* was raised to the Degree of Marquis of *Winchester*, 5 *Edw. III.* and Earl of *Wiltshire*, in which Honours his Posterity continued, till the Revolution, when King *William* and Queen *Mary*, *Reg. I.* raised them to this higher Degree of Duke of *Bolton*, whose Son *Charles* Duke of *Bolton* now enjoys those Dignities, and hath for his Heir *Charles* Marquis of *Winchester*.

The remarkable great Age of *Henry Jenkins* of this Parish, is worth our particular Notice. He was not much less than twenty Years older than *Thomas Parr*, whom the Earl of *Arundel* and *Surrey* brought out of *Shropshire* to Court, as a Wonder of a long Life, he being then 152 Years of Age; for this *Henry Jenkins* was born 1500, and died 1670. being then 169 Years of Age. There are no Registers of so ancient a Date, and therefore his Age must be guessed at by other Circumstances, either from his own Account, or the probable Evidences of others, which are these,

1. Being demanded by a Gentlewoman, who was curious to know his Age as exactly as possible, how old he was, and what Kings he remembered: He answered, after a little Pause, That he thought himself about 162 or 163 Years old, and that he could remember *Plowden* (meaning *Flodden*) Field fought against the Scots in King *Henry VIII.*'s Reign. She then asked him, was the King himself there? He replied, no, he was in *France*, and the Earl of *Surrey* was General. She asked him then, how old he was then? He said about 12 Years old (that Battle was fought *Sept. 9. 1513.*) King *Henry* being then at *Tournay*.

2. There were four or five in the same Parish at that Time of an Hundred Years old, or very near it, who all declared that they never knew him any other than an elderly Man; and that he told them he was Butler to the Lord *Coniers*,

(the last of which Name died without Issue Male 3 and 4 *Philip* and *Mary I. Ann. Dom. 1557*) and remembered the Abbot of *Fountains* before the Dissolution in King *Henry VIII.*'s Time.

3. He went often to the Assizes on Foot, and was used as a Witness in other Courts, whose Records speak largely of his Age. In the Chancery he was sworn to the Remembrance of above 140 Years, and as much often at York Assizes. In the King's Remembrancer's Office in the Exchequer, a Record saith, that *Henry Jenkins* Labourer, aged 157 Years, deposed as a Witness in 1665; and to confirm his Age diverse ancient Men, who were Witnesses, swore that he was a very old Man, when they first knew him.

He was for the last Century of his Life a Fisherman, and used to wade and swim in the Rivers, even after he was 100 Years old, and lived upon very coarse Diet. In some of his last Years being unable to work on his Trade, he went a-begging to Gentlemen's Houses, who relieved him cheerfully, as a great Curiosity, as indeed he was, scarce any Man living to those Years, for a thousand Years past; which is the more to be credited, because he could neither write nor read, and so what he reported was from Strength of Memory. Great Part of this Account comes from a Doctor of Physick.

Catwick or *Cattbewic*, the Lordship and Estate of *Peter de Falkenberge*, who for the Health of his Soul, and that of *Beatrice* his Wife, *William*, *Walter* and *Stephen*, his Sons, and all his Ancestors Souls, gave to the Monks of *Pontefract* his Moiety of the Church of *St. Michael* in this Town; who thereupon covenanted with him to celebrate his Obit and Anniversary, and those of his Wife, as solemnly as for any Monk of their own Convent. This Lordship he left at his Death to his Son and Heir *Peter*, by whom it passed to his Posterity, of whom *Walter de Falconberg* of *Ryfe* in *Holderness*, obtained a Charter for Free Warren in all his Demesne Lands here, and left it

it so privileged to his Son and Heir *Walter*, whose Posterity enjoyed it, till Issue Male failing in *John Lord Falconbergh*, his Daughter and Heir *Joan* by Marriage carried it to *William de Nevil*, who in her Right became Lord *Falconberge*, &c.

Constable Burton, so called from the ancient Lords of it, the *Constables*, who by Marriages are ally'd to very honourable Families; and as they were several of them anciently of great Note; so they flourish in great Splendour to this Day; for *Robert le Constable* of this Family (as we find in the Register of *Meaux Abbey*) was one of the Knights of the Earl of *Albemarle*, who in his old Age took upon him the Cross, and went with King *Richard* into the Holy Land. Another *Robert* of the same Name was Knight of this Shire in Parliament, 12 *Edw. II.* and *Marmaduke Constable* was Sheriff of this County 35 & 40 *Edw. III.* in which Office he was succeeded by diverse of his Family in the following Reigns, viz. *John le Constable*, 1 *Rich. II.* *Robert le Constable* the 8th of the same Reign, and again, or another of the same Name, Reg. 18. and Sir *John le Constable*, Knt. 1 *Hen. IV.* But the Manor of *Burton* seems not to have come into their Possession, till the Reign of King *Hen. VI.* for we find *Jeffery*, Lord *Scroop* of *Masbam*, Lord of it 11 *Edw. II.* and then to have obtained a License of King *Edward* to hold a weekly Market upon *Friday* at this his Manor; and a Fair yearly upon the Eve and Day of *St. Mary Magdalen*; and in his Family it continued through diverse Successions to 34 *Hen. VI.* when *John Lord Scroop* of *Masbam* died possessed of it; after whom 'tis probable it was either by Marriage or Purchase alienated to the *Constables*; but we know not by which of them.

Corham, as it is now contracted into, from the old Name *Coverham*, was in the Reign of King *Hen. III.* the Estate of *Ranulph* of *Middleham*, who built a small Monastery for Canons Regular at this Place, and translated the Monks of *Swainby* into it, that they might be near his Manor-house at *Middleham*. He was

buried at this Place, and leaving only Daughters for his Heirs, by one of them this Lordship passed to the Lord *Scroop* of *Masbam*; for in 5 *Edw. II.* we observe, that *Jeffery Lord Scroop* of *Masbam* obtained a Charter of Free Warren in all his Demefne Lands here, and dying possessed of it, left it to his Son and Heir *Henry*, who left it to his Posterity, who enjoyed it many Generations.

Hawkeswell, or *Havogswell*, the Lordship of *Rihald de Middleham*, younger Brother to *Alan* surnam'd *Niger*, by whose Gift he held it at the Time of the General Survey made by King *William* the Conqueror.

Helagh, sometimes written *Holagh*, the Lordship of *Gilbert de Gant* 3d, who dyed possessed of it 2 *Edw. I.* and left it to his Son *Gilbert* 4th, from whom it passed to *Gilbert* 5th, who having no Issue Male, his Sisters were found his Heirs; by one of whom it passed with other Estates to the Family of *Kerdeston*, of which *William de Kerdeston* died possessed of it 34 *Edw. III.* How long it continued afterward in their Family we find not, nor any more of it, till *John Duke of Bedford*, the third Son of *Henry IVth.* died possessed of it at *Roan* 14 *Hen. VI.* and left it with his other Estates to that King.

Hellbeck-lands, and the *Hell-becks*; the first is a small Village, situate on the Banks of the *Ure*, near the Rise of it; where this Shire, touching upon the County of *Lancaster*, affords a Prospect among the Hills so wild, solitary and unsightly, and all Things are so still and quiet, that the neighbouring Inhabitants call some Brooks there, *Hellbecks*, i. e. *Hell* or *Stygian* Rivulets, especially that at the Head of the River *Ure*, which having a Bridge over it, of one entire Stone, falls so deep, that it strikes one with Horror to look down. This Tract is a safe Harbour for Deer, Stags and Goats, which for their unusual Bigness and branchy Heads, are very remarkable and extraordinary. The River *Ure* bath its Original out of these Mountains, and runs directly to *York*.

Swafston,

Scrafton, the Lordship of *Ribald de Middleham*, given him by *Alan* Earl of *Britanny* his Brother, with *Havongswell* above, and other Estates, and by him held, when the Conqueror's Survey was drawn up, as was also *Spenningsborp*, of which we have nothing more remarkable.

Stainton, or *Steinton*, a Village, in which *Walter de Teis* had diverse Lands by the Grant of King *Edward I.* to himself, and *Isabel de Steingreen* his Wife, by whom having no Issue, *Margaret* his Brother *Roger's* Daughter, was found his next Heir.

Swaldale, a low Valley, thro' which the River *Swale* hath its Course. It abounds with Plenty of Grass, but wants Wood. It is probable that the Tract now called *Swaldale Forest*, was antiently a woody Place, but hath been so long destroy'd, that nothing remains of it but the Name. *Stephen*, Earl of *Britanny* and *Richmond*, gave this Dale in Frank-Marriage with his Daughter *Maud*, to *Walter de Gant*, Son of *Gilbert de Gant*, who came over into *England* with *William* the Conqueror.

Thoresby, the Estate and Seat of an ancient Family of that Name, of which was *John Thoresby* Archbishop of *York*, and Chancellor of *England*, of whom we have given an Account among the Archbishops above; and of the same Family, by the eldest Branch, was Mr. *John Thoresby* late of *Leeds*, an eminent Antiquary, and famous for his *Museum*, which is now possessed by his Son Mr. *Ralph Thoresby*, a Person excellently well skilled in the Subject of Antiquities; for which end he hath very much augmented, and enlarged it. The History of *Leeds* is written by the former.

Thwails, or *Twails*, so called from having been a Wood grubbed up and turned to arable Land, for a Thwait of Land is a plain Piece of Land without Bushes. It was antiently the Lordship and Estate of *William* Lord, and at length Marquis *Berkley*, who having no living Child by three Wives, and taking Ex-

ceptions against his Brother *Maurice* his next Heir, for marrying *Isabel*, the Daughter of *Philip Mead*, Alderman of *Bristol*, because she was not of honourable Parentage, settled some of his Estates upon King *Henry VII.* and his Heirs Male; and others, among which was this Town, upon Sir *William Stanley*, Lord Chamberlain of that King's Household, Sir *Thomas Stanley*, Earl of *Darby*, and others; and so at his Death his Brother *Maurice* was entirely disinherited both of the Honour and Lands of his Brother; but *Maurice* being a prudent and diligent Man, did not sit down contented with his Brother's Disposals, but by diverse Suits and Arbitrations, got into the Inheritance of this Lordship, and many other of the Marquis's Lands, of which he died possessed 22 *Hen. VII.* leaving them to *Maurice* his Son and Heir, &c. It hath of late Years been call'd *Foster-Thwails*, from a Gentleman of the Name of *Foster* lately Resident here.

Walborne, or *Walbroune*, the Lordship and Estate of *Henry* Lord *Scroop* of *Bolton*, who having been employed into *Wales* upon King *Edw. II.*'s special Service, *Reg. 7.* obtained a Charter of Free Warren in all his Demesne Lands here, and left it so privileged to *William* Lord *Scroop* his Son and Heir.

Wendeslow, or *Wendeslagb*, the Lordship of the Family of Lords *Scroops*, of whom *Henry* aforesaid being then Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, procured K. *Edward II.*'s *Reg. 11.* Charter of Free Warren, &c. License for a Market every Week upon *Tuesday* there, and a Fair on the Eve and Day of the *Holy Trinity*; and dying 10 *Edw. III.* left it with his other great Estates to his Son and Heir *William*, who died 19 *Edward III.* but leaving *Cicely* his Wife surviving, she had this Manor, and some other of his Estates assigned for her Dowry. *Richard* his Brother succeeded him in the rest of his Estates; and being the King's Chancellor, 2 *Rich. II.* obtained that King's License to make a Castle

Castle of his Manor-House in *Wenselawdale*, adjoining to this Village. He also obtained a License to make the Parochial Church of this Place Collegiate, for a Warden, and as many Priests as he should think fit. He departed this Life 4 *Hen. IV.* and left all his Estates to Roger his Son and Heir, whose Posterity for many Successions enjoyed them, till Emanuel Earl of *Sunderland*, and Lord President of the King's Council, died without any lawful Issue 3 *Car. I.* and so his Estates passed to Heirs to us unknown.

Wentsdale, or *Wendledale*, a Valley, through which the River *Ure* hath its Current, by which it abounds with Grass, and is therefore always sufficiently stocked with Cattle. In some Places also of it are found Lead Mines.

Witton, the Lordship of *Alan Niger* Earl of *Britanny* and *Richmond*, who gave to the Cell of *St. Martin's* near *Richmond* two Sheaves of all his Demesne Lands in his Lordship. These are all the Villages of this Wapentake which are come to our Knowledge, as having any thing memorable in them; and so we pass to,

IX. The Wapentake of Langbargh.

This Wapentake is bounded on the East by the Wapentake of *Whitbystrand*, on the South by the Wapentakes of *Rydal* and *Burdforth*, on the West by *Alertonshire* and the *Toise*, on the North with the Sea. The Fee of it was in the Crown, till *Peter Lord Brus* of *Skelton* in 9 *Joh.* purchased it of that Prince for 400 Marks to himself and his Heirs. But *Peter* his Son and Successor being found to be in Arms against that King at *Brackley*, in Assistance of the Dauphin of *France*, this Wapentake, among other Estates, was seized by that Prince *Reg. 17.* and his Son *Peter* obliged to pay 40 Marks more to recover his Inheritance to it; but that Family being long ago extinct, we suppose it is now in the

Crown, being governed, as usually Hundreds in all Counties are, by the Sheriffs and their Under-Officers. There are three Market-Towns in this Wapentake, viz.

Gisborough, the Lordship of *Robert Brus* of *Skelton*, a Noble Knight of *Normandy*, who coming into *England* with *William* the Conqueror, was possessed by the Gift of that King, with fifty-one Lordships in this Riding, and among them, with this of *Gisborough* (written by our Historians *Gisburne*) where through the Advice and Importunity of *Pope Calixtus II.* and of *Thurston* Archbishop of *York*, he founded a Monastery for Canons Regular of *St. Augustine*, 29 *Henry. I.* and plentifully endowed it with Lands and Possessions, by the Consent of *Agnes* his Wife, and *Adam* his Son and Heir. He departed this Life 6th *Steph.* 1141. and was buried in his Abbey here, leaving *Adam* his Son, Heir of his Estates, who also was buried there 8 *Hen. II.* It seems, it became at one time the Common Burial-Place of the Nobility of those Parts.

The Place is really Fine, and may in Point of Pleasantness, and grateful Variety, with other Advantages of Nature, compare with *Puteoli* in *Italy*, and in point of Healthfulness surpasses it. It enjoys a good Market weekly on *Mondays*, and two Fairs yearly, viz. one upon the Assumption of the *Virgin Mary*, *Aug. 15.* and the other upon the Nativity of the said *Virgin*, *Sept. 8.* The Inhabitants are observed by Travellers to be Civil and Well-bred, cleanly in their Diet, and neat in their Houses. It stands so high, that the Sea-Breezes would make it very cold, but that some Hills are so suitably placed by Nature, as to qualify the Cold. The Soil about it is so fruitful, that it bears Plenty of Grass, yielding Flowers for the greatest part of the Year. And besides, abounds with an inward Treasure of Metals, and Allum, Earths of sundry Colours, and some Iron. Sir *Thomas Chaloner*, Tutor to Prince *Henry*, the Son of *James I.* first discovered the Allom Mines, which have since been improved very much, as we

shall shew in our Natural-History of this Riding.

Walter de Hemingsford, no unlearned Historian was born in this Town.

Stokesley, the Lordship of *Roger*, commonly call'd *Roger Fitz-Richard*, Baron of *Werkworth*, whose Son *Robert* having obtained of *K. Richard I. Reg. 9.* a Grant of the Manor of *Evre* in *Bu kinghamshire*, and of *King John, Reg. 1.* the Manor of *Clavering* in *Essex*, by the Services of one Knight's Fee each; his Posterity assumed the Names of *Clavering* and *Evers* from those Manors, as we shall shew by and by. He died 16 *Joh.* and *John Fitz-Robert* his Son and Heir succeeded him on both these Manors, and his other Estates. The Market here being on *Saturday* weekly; this *John* procured a Charter 8 *Hen. III.* for a Fair at this his Manor of *Stokesley*, upon the Eve and Day of the Translation of *St. Thomas* the Martyr, *July 7.* In this King's Reign, *Hugh* a younger Son having the Manor of *Evre* settled on him by the Gift of his Father, made it his Seat, and was from thence call'd *de Evre*, and his Posterity *Evers*, as the elder Branch was called *de Clavering*, by the Appointment of *Edw. I.* This Town remained long in the Family of *Evers*, of whom *Sir William Evers*, Captain of the Town and Castle of *Barwick* upon *Twede*, and Lord of the East Marches of *Scotland*, was, 35 *Hen. VIII.* advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, and his Posterity inherited this Honour divers Successions, till *Ralph Lord Evers* dying without Issue in 1707, this Honour then expired.

Tarum, another small Market-Town in this Wapentake, having its Market weekly on *Thursday*, and Fairs yearly on the *Thursday* before *Lady-day*, and *Oct. 8* and *9.* It was one of those Lordships in this County, which *William* the Conqueror gave to *Robert de Brus* a Norman Knight, who attended him in his victorious Expedition into *England*. He died 6 *Steph.* and left this and his other Estates in *England* to *Adam* his Son and Heir. He founded the Priory of *Hoton*

in this County, and gave to the Knights *Templars* three Tofis of Land in this Town. He departed this Life 8 *Hen. II.* and left his Estate to *Adam* his Son, as he did to *Peter* his Son and Heir, 10 *Ric. I.* He gave to the Canons of *Helagbe Park*, the whole Service of one Carucate of Land in this Place, with the Homage and Service of *Peter de Monceaux* and his Heirs for the same. He also for the Health of his own Soul, and that of *Joan* his Wife, confirm'd the Grants of divers Persons made to the Hospiral of *St. Nicholas* at this Town of *Tarum*, of divers Lands there, and other Places. He died 13 *Joh.* Anno 1211. leaving his Estates to his Son *Peter le Brus* 2d, whose Son and Grandson both named *Peter* succeeded in his Inheritance; but Issue Male failing in the last, his four Sisters became his Heirs, of whom *Lucia* the second, the Wife of *Marmaduke de Tweng*, at his Death had this Lordship and some others for her Share, upon the Division. In the unhappy Divisions in the late civil Wars between *K. Charles I.* and his Parliament, this Town with many others in this County was garrison'd by the Parliament; but *Sir William Cavendish* (afterwards made Duke of *Newcastle*,) having raised considerable Forces for his Majesty's Service, routed the greatest Part of the rebellious People of these Parts, and taking most of their other strong Holds, rescued this Town also from their Possession. These are all the Market-Towns. The Villages are

Aton, the Lordship of *Thomas Holland* Earl of *Kent*, of which he died possessed 34 *Edw. III.* and left it to *Thomas* his Son and Heir, whose Posterity enjoyed it.

Brotton, or *Brochton*, the Lordship of *Peter de Brus* 3d, who leaving his Estates, for want of Issue, to his four Sisters; this Lordship and others upon the Division came to *Lucia* his second Sister, then married to *Marmaduke de Tweng*, 1 *Edward I.* He procured for it, and some other of his Lands 7 *Edw. I.* a Charter of Free Warren, and left it so privileged to his Son and Heir *Robert*, whose Posterity enjoyed it till *Thomas* a Clergyman

gyman, Rector of the Church of *Lytham*, succeeding to his Inheritance, died without Issue 48 *Edw. III.* and left his Lands to his three Sisters Descendants; but to which of them this Manor fell in the Division, our Accounts inform us not.

Cleveland, or *Cliveland*, sometimes written *Clifeland*, so called from the High Rocks and Precipices with which this Tract abounds; for *Clive* or *Cliffe* signifies Rocks and Hills, near which this Place is situate. But from the Bottom of them the Country falls into a plain, even and fertile Ground; but the Soil being an exceeding clammy stiff Clay, the Country People have gotten a Proverb in this *Rhythm*,

Cliveland in the Clay

Bring in two Soles, but carry one away.

This Tract hath given the Title of Earl to the Family of *Wentworth*, and of Duke, to the natural Issue of King *Car. II.* for *Thomas Lord Wentworth* of *Nettlested* in this County, having been made Knight of the *Bath* at the Creation of *Henry Prince of Wales*, 8 *Jac. I.* 1610. was created Earl of *Cleveland*, February 5, 1 *Car. I.* He was made soon after Captain of the Guards by the same Prince, to whom in his Distress he gave the most evident Proofs of Fidelity and Loyalty, for which he suffered Imprisonment in the Tower of *London*, and other Places, during the greatest Part of the Usurpation yet lived; till King *Car. II.* was restor'd to the Crown, and himself to his Command in the Guards, which he enjoy'd to his Death, when he left his Honour and Estates to *Thomas* his Son and Heir; but he leaving only one Daughter and Heir *Henrietta Maria*, his Honour became extinct, but was reviv'd by King *Car. II.* in the 22d Year of his Reign by creating

Barbara, sole Daughter and Heir of *William Viscount Grandison*, who was slain in the first Battle for the King against the Parliament, Baroness of *Non-such* in the County of *Surrey*, Countess of *Southampton*, and Dutchess of *Cleve-*

land, to enjoy for Life, with Remainder to *Charles Fitz-Roy* his Majesty's natural Son by her, and to the Heirs Male of his Body, and for Lack of such Issue, to his Brother *George*, another of that King's natural Sons. *Charles* her eldest Son being a promising Youth, was in his Mother's Life-time, created Baron of *Newbery*, Earl of *Chichester*, and Duke of *Southampton*, and, after his Mother's Death, became also

Charles Duke of Cleveland in 1709. He hath by *Anne*, Daughter of Sir *William Poultney* of *Misterton* in *Leicestershire*, two Sons, viz. *William* Earl of *Chichester*, and the Lord *Charles*, and three Daughters, *Barbara*, *Grace*, and *Anne*. In this Tract was the famous *Brian Walton* born, and being educated in the Station of a Sizer, in *Magdalen College Cambridge*, remov'd to *Peter-house*, and took his Master's Degree there. He entred the World meanly, teaching a School and being a Curate in *Suffolk*, in which Post he removed to *London*, to serve Mr. *Stoake* of *All-ballows*, *Breadstreet*. Afterwards he obtained the Rectory of *Sandon* in *Essex*, and *St. Martin Orgar's* in *London*, where he was much valued by the Orthodox for his Learning and Religion. Upon the Breaking out of the Rebellion, he was sequestered and forced to fly to *Oxford*; where having Leisure he had laid the Foundation of his Design of putting out the *Polygott Bible*, which he liv'd to effect, by the Help of divers Learned Men: When *K. Car. II.* was restor'd, he presented it in Six Volumes to his Majesty, who thereupon made him Bishop of *Chester*, which he enjoy'd not a Year, dying *Novemb. 29, 1661.*

Danby, another Lordship given to *Robert de Brus* by the Conqueror, whose Posterity for many Successions enjoyed it. He built a Castle here, and dying 6 *Steph.* left all his Estates to his Son *Adam*, who enjoyed the Castle but a little while, for King *Hen. II.* took it from him with the Lordship and Forest belonging to it, giving him an Equivalent for it; but it seems as if the Lordship of the Town remained still in his Family; for *Peter*

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de Brus 29 *Hen. III.* upon an Assessment of an Aid for the Marriage of that King's eldest Daughter, paid 20*s.* for one Knight's Fee in this Town. This *Peter* dying without Issue, left his four Sisters his Heirs, and of them this Manor upon the Division came to *Luce* the second, who was married to *Marmaduke de Thwenge*, by whose Daughter after a Succession or two, it passed to *William de Latimer*, by a Daughter of whose Descendants, it went to *John Nevil*, Son of *Ralph* Lord *Nevill* of *Raby*, who in her Right became Lord *Latimer*, in whose Posterity it was in the Beginning of the last Century.

This Place hath afforded a Title of Honour to two Families, viz.

Henry Lord *Danvers*, Son of Sir *John Danvers* of *Dauntsey*, Knt. having married *Elizabeth* Daughter and Coheir of *John Nevill* Lord *Latimer*, was in her Right first created a Baron, 1 *Jac. I.* and afterward being made Governor of the Isle of *Garnsey*, was made 1 *Car. I.* Earl of *Danby* by Letters Patent, and Knight of the Garter. He was the Founder of the Physick Garden at *Oxford*, which had been the Jews Burial-place; but he at 5000*l.* Charge walled it in, and made it fit for that Use. He was never married, and so at his Death his Honour expired, but was revived in

Sir *Thomas Osborn*, the Son of Sir *Edward Osborn*, Bar. by *Eleanor* one of the Coheirs of *John Nevill* of *Dantsey* Lord *Latimer*. He being an able Statesman in the Reign of King *Car. II.* was made Lord High Treasurer of *England*, Viscount *Dumblane*, &c. and at length Earl of *Danby*, and being a great Instrument in bringing about the Revolution, was created by King *Will. III.* Marquess of *Carmarthen*, and Duke of *Leeds*; in which Honour he is succeeded by *Peregrine Osborn* his Son and Heir.

Dobbin, a small Village situate at the Mouth of the *Tees*, just at its Entrance into the Sea.

Egton, or *Egeton*, the Lordship of *Peter de Mauley* 3*d.* who obtained of King *Hen. III.* Reg. 38. a Charter of Free

Warren in all his Demesne Lands here, and afterward Reg. 43. of the same King procured a Charter for a weekly Market on *Wednesday*, at this his Manor of *Esgeton*, and a Fair yearly for eight Days, beginning at the Eve of *St. Hilda*, in Winter. In his Posterity it remain'd so privileg'd some Successions, till *Peter* 5th died seized of it 29 *Ed. III.* and left it to his Son and Heir *Peter* 6th, whose Son *Peter* 7th having no Issue, left it to his Sisters, who by their Marriages carried it into other Families; but we do not find that either the Market or Fair is still continued.

Esby, in *Cleveland*, the Lordship of *John de Evers*, descended of *Hugh*, a younger Son of one of the Barons of *Werkworth*, who took his Name from this Lordship and Seat of *Evre* in *Bucks*. He in 35 *Edw. I.* obtained a Charter of Free Warren in all his Demesne Lands here, and left it to *Ralph* his Son, &c. so privileged. His Family became afterwards very famous in this County; for Sir *William Evre*, was Knight of the Shire for this County in 1 & 27 *Hen. VI.* and several of his Descendants were Sheriffs of this County in the Reigns of *Edw. II.* *Rich. II.* and *Hen. VI.*

Glapthow, the Lordship of the Family of *Thawengs*, anciently Lords of *Kilton*, in which the last Male Heirs *Robert* and *Thomas* being Clergymen, the Issue Male failed; and the whole Estate descending to three Sisters, this Manor upon the Partition fell to Sir *William de Botreaux*, Knt. the Son of *Katharine* the youngest.

Grenho, or *Grenebow*, the Lordship of *Nicholas de Meinill*, who in Consideration of his special Service done in the Wars against the *Welch*, had a Grant from King *Edw. I.* Reg. 6. of Free Warren in all his Lands here. His Heirs, *Nicholas* and three *Johns* inherited this Manor with his other Lands; but it seems as if the Grant of Free Warren expired in their Time; for *Nicholas* their Successor obtained the like Grant of Free Warren 11 *Edw. III.* and dying 16 *Edw. III.* left it to *Elizabeth* his only Daughter and

and Heir, who marrying to *John Lord Darcy*, his Son *Philip Lord Darcy* by her inherited it 42 *Edw. III.*

Grenerig, or *Grenrig*, the Lordship of *Walter Lord Fauconberg*, which he had by his Wife *Agnes*, one of the Sisters and Coheirs of *Peter de Brus* of *Skelton Castle* in *Cleveland*. He 8 *Edw. I.* obtained a Charter of Free Warren of that King in all his Demesne Lands here. He died 23 *Edw. I.* and left it to his Son and Heir *Walter*.

Harlesey, the Lordship of the ancient Family of *Hothams*, who have flourished much in this County. Of them, *John Hotham* 8 *Edw. II.* was summoned to Parliament among the Barons; and though we find not any of his Posterity among the Peerage, yet several of them were Sheriffs of this County, as *Sir John Hothum* 35 *Hen. VI.* and another *Sir John Hothum*, Knt. 14 *Hen. VII.* and another *Sir John Hotham* was Knight of the Shire for this County 2 *Rich. II.* probably the Lord *Hotham* aforesaid; and another *Sir John Hotham* Knt. and Bart. 10 *Car. I.* From the *Hothams* this Lordship passed to the *Strangeways*, a Family of great Note in this County, for *James Strangeways*, Knt. who had been Sheriff of this Shire 24 *Hen. VI.* was Knight of the Shire 27th of the same Reign, and afterward in the 30th, Sheriff again, to which Office divers of his Posterity were after elected in the Reigns of King *Edw. IV.* King *Hen. VII.* and King *Henry VIII.* being all along Knights. From this Family it hath passed to the Family of *Lawsons*, in which it now remains.

Hemlington, the Lordship of *John Earl of Kent*, Grandson of *Edmund de Woodstock*, second Son to King *Edw. I.* who dying without Issue 26 *Edw. III.* left it with other great Estates to *Jean* his Sister, then the Wife of *Sir Thomas Holland*, Knt. who assumed the Title of Earl of Kent in Right of his Wife, without Creation. She outlived her Husband, and soon after married *Edward Prince of Wales*, commonly called the Black Prince. After her Death, her Sons *Thomas* and *Edmund Holland*

successively enjoyed this Manor; but the last of them dying without Issue, left this and his other Estates among his four Sisters; but to which of them this Lordship fell we find not.

Hilderswell, a Lordship belonging to the Family of *Thwenges*, whose last Heirs *Robert* and *Thomas* being Clergymen, left no Issue, and so their large Estates descended to their three Sisters and Heirs; but to which of them this Manor fell in the Division we know not.

Hilton, the Lordship and Estate of *Adam de Hilton*, whose Daughter *Agnes* being married to a natural Son of *Stephen de Maisnil* named *Robert*, the Family of *Meinils* descended from them.

Hoton juxta Rudby, the Lordship of *Nicholas de Meinil*, a Parliamentary Baron, who in 11 *Edw. III.* obtained a Charter of Free Warren for all his Demesne Lands here. He died 16 *Edw. III.* possessed of this Lordship, and left it with his other Estates to his only Daughter and Heir *Elizabeth*, who having had *John Lord Darcy* to her Husband, and Children by him, (though she afterward married *Peter de Mauley* 6th) when he died, left this and her other Estates to *Philip Lord Darcy* her Son and Heir.

Hunt-clift, near which, not far from the Shore at low Water, appear Rocks, about which the Seals come in great Sholes, and there lie sleeping and sunning themselves in fair and warm Weather. Of them it is observable, That while these Fish thus sleep, one of them watcheth as a Centinel, and when any Danger approacheth, he awakeneth all the Rest by plunging himself into the Sea with a great Noise, and so they all escape. They are not afraid of Women, and therefore they who catch them put on Womens Cloaths.

Farum, the Lordship of *Nicholas de Meinil*, (if it be a different Manor from *Farum*) passed as *Hoton* before, going to *Philip Lord Darcy*, by his Mother.

Ingleby Manor, the Seat and Estate of *Sir David Forbys*, or *de Polys*, where that eminent Historian, as well as Divine, *Henry Forbys* his Son, was born. He entered

tered first, after his Taking of his Degrees, into Holy Orders; but his Genius inclining to History, he chiefly betook himself to that Study, and being a thorough Church of England Man, and much disgusting the Extreames which then prevailed among us, Presbytery and Popery, wrote two Books highly Resented by those Parties, viz. *The History of the wicked Plots and Conspiracies of the Presbyterians*, printed 1662. which highly pleased the Churchmen, insomuch, that some of them had it chained in Churches, and other Places, to be read by the Vulgar; but so disgusted the Presbyterians, that *Molinaus, &c.* have saide foul upon him for it. As also an *History of Romish Treasons and Usurpations, &c.* printed after his Death, Anno 1671. and 1681. He died in 1669.

Kildale, a Castle belonging to the *Porcies*, Earls of *Northumberland*; but the Manor of the Town, if it ever belonged to the same Family, was alienated to the Family of *Meinils*, of whom *John de Meinil*, 5 *Edw. II.* obtained a Charter of Free Warren for all his Demesne Lands here. He left it so privileged to his Grandson *John*, who dying without Issue Male, his Sister *Alice*, then the Wife of *John de Bolton*, became his Heir, and inherited this and his other Lands.

Kilton, a Castle, and Lordship belonging anciently to the famous Family of *Thwengs*, who having their Seat here, were called Lords of *Kilton*. *Marmaduke* a Descendant of this Family, being seized of this Castle and Manor of his Ancestors, obtained a Charter of Free Warren for it, and so left it to his Posterity, of whom another *Marmaduke* after diverse Successions died possessed of it, and having no Issue, left it to his three Sisters; but to which of them this Castle fell, we find not; but in the Inquisition taken at his Death, it is said, that the Castle of *Kilton*, had these Hamlets belonging to it, viz. *Liverton, Thorp, Skelton, Eslington Skinnergreve, &c.* They were married to the Family of *Lumley*,

Hilton and Daubeny; but we find not this Manor in the Possession of either of them.

Kirby super Wharfe, the Lordship and Estate of Sir *Thomas Nevil* of *Hornby*, whose Daughter and Heir *Margaret* carried it to *Thomas de Beaufort* Earl of *Exeter*, by her Marriage to him; he died 5 *Hen. VI.* without Issue, and left his Estates to *John* Earl of *Somerset* his Nephew, by *John* Earl of *Somerset* his Brother.

Kirk-letbam, a Village situate near the Mouth of the *Tees*, where Sir *William Turner*, Lord Mayor of *London* in the Year 1669, was born, and on that Account built there a most stately Hospital, and endowed it generously for the Maintenance of forty Poor People (as well Children as aged) with Liberal Salaries for a Chaplain, a Master, and Mistress; to which at his Death he added a Benefaction of Five thousand Pounds for the erecting a Free School, and purchasing an Estate sufficient to allow a Master 100 Pounds a Year, and an Usher 50 Pounds a Year for their Salaries.

Kirk-Livington, the Lordship of *John* Duke of *Bedford*, the third Son of King *Hen. IV.* who died seized of it, and many other great Estates, at the Castle of *Roan* in *Normandy* 14 *Hen. VI.* leaving that King his Heir, being the Son of his Brother King *Henry V.* He was buried in the Church of *Nostre Dame* in *Roan*, Sept. 14. 1435.

Liverton, or *Liverton*, the Lordship and Estate of *William* Lord *Latimer*, of which he died possessed 9 *Edw. III.* In his Family it continued diverse Successions; but Issue Male failing in the last *William*, his Daughter *Elizabeth*, then the Wife of *John* Lord *Nevil* of *Raby*, was found his next Heir, who brought it into that Family. He thereupon became Lord *Latimer*; but Issue Male again failing, *Alice* his Daughter and Heir by her Marriage transferred it to *Robert* Lord *Walsingham* of *Eresby*, in whose Family it continued not long before it passed by *John* the

the Heir of *Robert Lord Willoughby* to *Sir Richard Wells, Knt.*

Maltby, the Lordship and Estate of *Robert the second Lord Clifford*, who died seized of it, 18 *Edw. III.* and left it to his Son and Heir *Robert the third*, whose Brother *Roger the 4th* inherited it after him, 25 *Edw. III.* He was a Banneret, and served that King in his Wars against the *French* and *Scots* diverse times. He died 13 *Rich. II.* seized of this Lordship, and left it to his Son and Heir *Thomas*, in whose Posterity it continued long.

Merske, one of the Lordships which *William the Conqueror* gave to *Robert de Brus*, one of his great Captains, who accompanied him into *England*, when he obtained the Throne. He had his Seat at *Skelton Castle*, and therefore his Lineal Descendants were called *Brus of Skelton*. It continued in his Posterity diverse Successions, till Issue Male failing in *Peter 4th*, who died 55 *Hen. III. An. 1271.* their Inheritance was divided between four Sisters and Heirs, of whom *Agnes* the eldest, the Wife of *Walter de Fauconberge*, had *Skelton Castle*, this Manor, and some other Estates for her Part in the Division. He obtained 8 *Edw. I.* that King's Charter of Free Warren in all his Demesne Lands here, and dying 32 *Edw. I.* left it with his other Lands to *Walter* his Son and Heir, whose Posterity enjoy'd it some Successions, till *Thomas Lord Fauconberg* dying without Issue Male, left his Estates to two Daughters and Heirs, *Joan* and *Isabel*; but this Manor came not into the Division presently, because *Isabel*, the second Wife of the said *Thomas* surviving him, had this, with some other Estates assign'd for her Dowry; which returning to the Heirs, *Joan* by Marriage carried them to *Sir William Nevil, Knt.* who in her Right became *Lord Fauconberg*, and had *Skelton Castle* for his Seat. He was advanced to the Earldom of *Kent* afterward; and dying left his Estates to three Daughters, and was buried in the Priory of *Gisborough*.

Moreham, or *Marsum Magna* and

Parva, the former of them a great Town (called sometimes *Moresdon*) the Lordship and Estate of *Peter de Brus*, whose Sisters being his Heirs, *Lucia* marrying *Marmaduke Thweng* brought this Manor, with little *Morsum*, into his Family. He 7 *Edw. I.* obtained a Charter of Free Warren in all his Demesne Lands here. His Posterity enjoyed them several Successions; but *Robert* and *Thomas* being Clergymen, and dying without Issue, their Lands descended to their three Sisters; but to which of them these Manors fell in the Division, we know not.

Mulgresf, *Mulgrave*, and *Moulgrave Castle*, the Barony of *Robert de Turnham*, whose Daughter *Isabel* being his sole Heir was given by King *John* in Marriage to *Peter de Malo lacu*, or *Mauley*, for a Reward for that execrable Fact in murdering *Arthur*, his elder Brother's Son, to clear his own Title to the Crown; but did not come into the Possession of the Barony till in 26 *Joh.* he had paid that King a Fine of seven thousand Marks. This *Peter* was firm to King *John* in all his Troubles, and built a Castle here for his Defence, which from its Beauty, and the Grace it was to this Place, he named *Moulgrace* (as we find it called in the Abbey of *Meaux's* Books); but because it proved afterwards a great Grievance to the Neighbours thereabouts, the People, who will in such Cases take a Liberty to Nick-name Places and Things by changing one Letter for another, & for *u*, called it *Moulgrave*, by which Name alone for many Ages it hath been, and now is every where known, though the Reason thereof is by few understood. This *Peter* was a *Poictouin*, i. e. born in *Poictou* in *France*; and being much in Favour with King *John*, and his Successor *K. Hen. III.* his Son, for his close Adherence to them in their Wars with their Subjects, obtained so many Grants of Lands, and was employed in such Places of Profit, that he left many great Estates to his Posterity. *Peter*, his Son and Successor, left another *Peter* his Son and Heir in his Minority; whereupon

Gerard

Gerard de Grice paying 500 Marks to K. *Hen. III. Reg. 26* obtained the Farm of his Lands, and Custody of his Castle of *Mulgrave*, till he came of Age. His Descendants to *Peter the 7th*, inherited this Castle, till 3 *Hen. V.* when he dying without Issue Male, left his Estates and this Castle to his Sisters and Heirs; but which of them inherited it, doth not to us appear. This Town and Castle hath given a Title of Earl to

Edmund Sheffield, created Earl of *Mulgrave* by King *Charles I. Reg. 1.* He having been in that notable Fight at Sea against the *Spaniard* in 1588. and behaving himself most Valiantly in that memorable Service, was not only knighted by the Admiral, but being returned Home, was made by Queen *Elizabeth* Governor of the *Brill* in *Holland*, a Town made over to that Queen for Money lent, and chosen a Knight of the Garter; but was constituted President of the Council by King *James I. Reg. 14.* but raised to this Honour by his Son, being as well descended, as recommended by his noble Atchievements. He died *October 1646.* being then eighty Years of Age; and was succeeded by

Edmund his Grandson, Son of Sir *John Sheffield*, his second Son, who died in his Life-time. He married *Elizabeth* Daughter of *Lionel* Earl of *Middlesex*, by whom he had Issue a Son, who was his Successor, viz.

John Sheffield Earl of *Mulgrave*, who in his Youth having signalized himself in Military Affairs, particularly in the great Sea-Fight at *Soldbay*, was created Knight of the Garter in 1694, Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber to K. *Char. II.* Lord Chamberlain of the Household to King *James II.* sworn of the Privy Council to King *William III.* who created him Marquis of *Normanby*, and Lord Privy-Seal; and by Queen *Anne*, who in the Year 1703. created him Duke of the County of *Buckingham* and *Normanby*. He had three Wives, but had Children only by the last, who was *Katharine*, the Natural Daughter of King *James II.*

by *Katharine Sedley*, and Widow of *James* Earl of *Anglesea*, by whom he had three Children, but left only one alive at his Death, viz.

Robert Sheffield, the present Duke of *Buckinghamshire* and *Normanby*, a Minor, and yet living, born in 1716, and yet under the Care of his Mother.

Ounsberry-Topping, a steep Mountain, all over green, which riseth so high, as to appear at a great Distance, so that Sailors have made it a Land-Mark to direct them in Navigation. The Neighbours also that live near it look upon it as a Prognostick of Weather, and say, That when its Top begins to be darkened with Clouds, they shall soon have Rain. Near the Top of it there issues out of an huge Rock, a Fountain very good for Sore Eyes. From it there is a very Entertaining Prospect at once discernable, viz. pleasant Valleys round it, grassy Hills, Green Meadows, and rich Pastures, fruitful Corn Fields, Rivers full of Fish, the creeky Mouth of the *Tees* Shores low and open, yet free from any Inundation, and the Sea with Ships under Sail, all which make it extremely delightful, scarce to be matched.

Redker, or *Redeker*, the Lordship of *Peter de Brus* of *Skelton Castle* in *Cleveland*, who having no Issue, left this Lordship, and his other Estates to his four Sisters, of whom *Agnes*, the eldest, being married to *Walter de Fauconberg* the second, brought this and other Estates upon the Partition into his Family. He obtained 8 *Ed. I.* that King's Charter for Free Warren in all his Demesne Lands here; and left it so privileged to his Son and Heir *Walter* the third, whose Male Issue ending in *John* Lord *Fauconberg*, this, and his other Estates were transferr'd by *Joan* his Daughter and Heir to Sir *William de Nevil*, by her Marriage, who was in her Right made Lord *Fauconberg*.

Seamer, a Village belonging to the Family of *Meinil*, of which *Nicholas Meinil*, 9 *Ed. I.* procured a Charter of Free Warren for all his Demesne Lands here. He died seized of it, and left it to *Nicholas* his Son

Son and Heir, who died 15 *Edw.* II. and left it to his Son and Heir *Nicholas*, who 11 *Edw.* III. procured another Charter for Free Warren in it, and died seized of it; but leaving no Issue Male, *Elizabeth* his only Daughter was found his Heir, and by her Marriage with *John* Lord *Darcy*, carried it into his Family; *Philip* Lord *Darcy* her Son inheriting it, and her other Estates as her Heir.

Skelton, and the Castle, the Possession of *Robert de Brus*, a Norman, who accompanying the Conqueror into England, was rewarded by him for his Assistance, with this Manor and Castle, among other Estates. He enjoyed them many Years; for he died in 6 *Steph.* 1141. and left them to his Son *Adam*. He had another Son named *Robert*, to whom he gave *Anandale* in Scotland, and after added *Hert*, and *Hartness* in the County of *Durham*, to hold of himself and his Heirs Lords of *Skelton*. The Kings of Scotland of the Name of *Brus*, were descended from this younger Son. *Adam* was Lord of *Skelton*, and his Posterity enjoy'd it diverse Successions; but Issue Male failing in *Peter* the 4th, their whole Estate was divided between his four Sisters, of which *Agnes* the eldest, being married to *Walter de Falconberg*, had this Castle and diverse other Manors for her Share, with the Forreign of *Skelton* (*viz.* the Hay, and great Park) 1 *Edw.* I. He obtained of that Prince, *Reg.* 8. a Charter of Free Warren in all his Demesne Lands here; and at his Death in 32 *Edw.* I. left it to *Walter* his Son and Heir, who left it 12 *Edw.* II. to his Son *John*. He obtained a License of that King the next Year to change the weekly Market-Day at *Skelton* from Sunday to Saturday, and for a Fair here every Year upon Monday in *Whitsun-Week*, and two Days after. *Walter*, *Thomas*, and *John*, succeeded him; but this last leaving *Joan* his only Sister and Heir, she by Marriage carried this Castle and Lordship, with her other Estates, into the Family of *William de Nevil*. He being a Person eminent for his warlike Achievements, soon after he had

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Livery of her Estates, became Lord *Falconberge* in her Right, and at length was created by King *Edw.* IV. *Reg.* 1. Earl of *Kent*, for his valiant Behaviour for that Prince at the Battle of *Courton*, where the *Lancastrians* received a fatal Overthrow. He died 3 *Edw.* IV. and left three Daughters for his Heirs, who were married to Persons of Note in their Time, named *Bedbowrig*, *Strangerways*, and *Coniers*; but to which of them this Castle fell in the Division, we know not.

This Town hath given a Title of Honour to

Robert Brus Earl of *Elgin* in Scotland, whom King *Char.* II. in the 1663, for his Loyalty in the late perilous and troublesome Times, and being not a little instrumental in that King's Restoration, advanced to these Titles of Honour, *viz.* Lord *Bruce* Baron of *Skelton*, Viscount *Bruce* of *Amptill*, and Earl of *Aylsbury*.

Skengrave, *Skyngreve*, or *Skinnoargrue*, the Lordship of *Marmaduke de Thweng*, which he had obtained by the Marriage of *Lucy*, one of the Sisters, and Coheirs of *Peter de Brus*. He obtained a Charter of Free Warren in all his Demesnes here, but in it is written *Skerkinmergrive*, and so privileged it continued in his Posterity, till the Heirs Male being Clergymen, they left no Issue; and so the Descendants of their three Sisters had their Estates divided among them, but how we know not. It is a small Village, but standing on the Sea Shore thrives by the Multitude and Variety of Fish, taken by the Inhabitants, who are most of them Fishermen. It is reported that in the sixth Century, about the middle of it, they caught a Seaman, who lived upon raw Fish some Days with them; but at length taking his Opportunity, he made his Escape into his own Element. The Inhabitants also tell us, that when the Winds are laid, and the Sea is in a perfect Calm, the Waters spreading themselves (as it were) into a Plain, an hideous Groaning is often heard in those Parts of a sudden,

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and

and then the Fishermen are afraid to go to Sea, because, according to their poor sense of Things, they believe the Ocean to be a huge Monster, which is an Hungry, and eager to glut itself with the Bodies of Men.

Wharlton, Whervelton, or Querlton, the Lordship of *Nicholas de Meinil*, who procured a Charter of Free Warren for his Demefne Lands here, and some other of his Lands. In his Family it continued diverse Successions, till Issue Male failing, *Elizabeth* the Daughter of *Nicholas Meinil*, marrying *John Lord Darcy*, brought it into his Family, and at her Death left it to *Philip Lord Darcy* her Son. Here was a Castle, but by whom built we know not. This Village gave a Title to *Thomas* the Son of *Edward Bruce* of *Kinloss*, who was advanced to the Honour of Lord Bruce of *Wharlton* by *K. Charles I.* Reg. 17. his Son *Robert* was made Earl of *Aylesbury* by *King Charles II.*

X. *The Wapentake of Pickering.*

This Wapentake is bounded on the East with the Sea, and Part of the East-Riding, which encompasseth it on the greatest Part of the South side, and the rest with the whole Western Border is inclosed with the Wapentake of *Ridale*, and the North side is bounded with *Whitby* Liberty, and Part of *Langbargh* Wapentake. The Fee is in the Crown, and Government in the Sheriff and his Officers. There are two Market-Towns in it, *viz. Pickering* and *Scarborough*.

Pickering, the Lordship of *Morkar* Earl of *Northumberland*, in *King Edward* the Confessor's Days, as appears from *Domesday-Book*: To whom it was given after the Conquest, we can't discover, nor any thing more of it, till we find it we suppose in the Hands of *K. Hen. III.* because 32 *Hen. III.* *William* Lord Dacre was then constituted by that Prince Sheriff of *Yorkshire*, and of the Castle here, as was also *William Latimer*, Reg. 39. after which that King gave it his Son *Edmund*; and accordingly, at his Death,

we observe it reckoned up among the Estates of *Edmund* Earl of *Lancaster*, a younger Son of *King Hen. III.* where it is mentioned by the Names of *Manor, Castle, and Forest of Pickering*. He obtained 19 *Edw. I.* a Charter for a Fair, every Year upon the Eve, Day, and Morrow, after the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, at this his Manor of *Pickering*; and left it so privileged to his Son and Heir *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaster*. He was the Chief of those Nobles, (for that Reason made their General) who entered into a Combination against *Piers de Gaveston*, *King Edw. II.*'s great Favourite, whom they desired should either be delivered into their Hands, or banished; but the King not consenting to either, the Earl of *Warwick* getting *Piers* into his Hands, put him to death 5 *Edw. II.* This Fact made the Breach between the King and Barons to be irreconcilable, and the more because the *Spencers*, Father and Son, came into the same Favour that *Piers* had been a little before, and governed with as Arbitrary Power as he had done; whereupon they betook themselves to Arms; and the King having gathered a considerable Army, marched to suppress them, and meeting them at *Boroughbrig* in *Yorkshire*, came to a Battle, wherein the King's Forces being Victors, this Earl, and some others were taken and beheaded at *Pontefract*. His Estates being thus forfeited, this Manor and Castle came into the King's Hands, and *Henry Percy* Earl of *Northumberland*, was made the Governor of it. But *King Edw. II.* being deposed, *Henry* the Brother and Heir of *Thomas*, in the Parliament of 1 *Edw. III.* obtained an Act for the reversing the Attainder of *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaster* his Brother, and thereupon repossessed all the Lands and Lordships, which *Edmund* his Father, and *Thomas* his Brother had before enjoy'd. He left them to *Henry* his Son, who leaving no Issue Male; his two Daughters *Maud* and *Blanch* were his Heirs; and upon the Division of his Estates to them, this Manor and Castle with the Soke, and all its Members, was allotted

allotted to the Lady *Blanch*, then the Wife of *John of Gant* Duke of *Richmond*, and afterwards in her Right Duke of *Lancaster*.

The present State of this Town is, It is pretty large, and hath a plentiful Market for Corn and other Provisions weekly on *Monday*, and Fair as above. It belongs to the Dutchy of *Lancaster*; and having a Jurisdiction over divers of the neighbouring Villages, called on that Account *Pickering lth*, Forest or Liberty, bears the Name of the Honour of *Pickering*. It shows the Ruins of a famous old Castle, situate upon an Hill, which proves it was a strong Fortification. There are kept in it a Court for all Actions under 40 s. commenced in it, by such Persons as are within its Liberties.

Ralph Dodmer, the Son of *Henry Dodmer*, born within the Liberties of *Pickering-lythe*, a Mercer in *London*, was Lord Mayor thereof in 1529.

Scarborough, called by the Saxons *Sceapburg*, i. e. a Borough upon a steep Rock, from its Situation by the Sea-coast, on an high and inaccessible Rock by Reason of its steep Crags on every Side; yet so large on the Top of it, that it contains eighteen or twenty Acres of good Meadow, beside the Town. It is encompassed with the Sea, excepting on that Side which opens to the West, where there is an Entrance by a narrow Slip of Land into it, which yet can't be passed but with some Pains and Difficulty. In the very Entrance into it, stands a stately high Tower, beneath which the City begins, spreading itself South and Northward on each Side, but carrying its Front Westward, which is fortified with a Wall of its own, and on the East is fenced by the Rock, and on both Sides by the Sea. *William* surnamed *Le Grosse*, Earl of *Albemarle* and *Hol-dernesse*, who was the Owner of the greatest Part of *Yorkshire*, having this Town for his own, and observing this Rock to be an advantageous Place to build a Castle on, increased the natural Strength of it by a very costly Work,

inclosing all the Plain upon the Rock with a Wall, and building a Tower in the Entrance. But this Fortification being much decayed and fallen thro' Age: King *Hen. II.* having reduced the Nobility of *England*, and among them this Earl *William le Grosse*, into their Obedience, commanded a great and noble Castle to be built upon the same Spot; to be Governours of which, it was after thought an Argument as well of Fidelity as Favour from the King. They were most of them of the chiefest Nobility, as this Catalogue will shew, viz.

The Archbishop of *York*, *Roger*, was made Governour of it, 20 *Hen. II.*

Hugh Bardolf, a younger Son of *William Lord Bardolf*, was Governour of the Castle of *Scarborough* in *K. Hen. II.*'s Reign; but adhering to *John* Earl of *Moreton* in his Attempts to obtain the Throne in King *Rich. I.*'s Absence, he was obliged to resign it upon Demand to *William de Stutivill*, but it doth not appear he did.

Brian Fitz-alan of *Bedal*, who being constituted Sheriff of *Yorkshire*, 20 *Henry III.* was also made Governour of the Castle of *Scarborough*; so also

William de Dacre of the North, 32 *Henry III.* being appointed Sheriff of *Yorkshire*, was also made Governour of this Castle; after whom

John de Vesci, in the Reign of King *Edw. I.* being newly return'd out of his Pilgrimage to the Holy Land, was appointed by that Prince Governour of this Castle, which he held for Life; and leaving *Isabel de Beaumont* his second Wife surviving, she being a Kinswoman of Queen *Eleanor*, that King's Mother, by her Interest

Isabel, his Widow, had this Castle of *Scarborough* committed to her Custody, and held it for Life; after which the Brother and Heir of *John* her Husband, deceased,

William de Vesci, was made Governour of this Castle; after him

Henry de Percy, an Ancestor of the Earls of *Northumberland*, was 15 *Ed. II.* constituted Governour of this Castle and

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Town;

Town; but he held it but a very little while; for

Thomas de Oughtred, having been employed by King *Edw. II.* in the *Scottish Wars*, was by that King *Reg. 15.* constituted Governour of this Castle; and

Sir Thomas Lunley, Knt. was made Governour of this Castle, 23 *Hen. VI.* and having afterwards married a natural Daughter of King *Edw. IV.* was summoned to Parliament from the 10th of that King's Reign to 13 *Hen. VII.*

Having thus given our Reader a Catalogue of the Governours of this Castle, so far as we have found them mentioned in our Histories, we shall relate what else memorable we have met with relating to this Castle, viz. In the Wars between King *John* and his Barons about the Confirmation of the Laws and Liberties contained in *Magna Charta*, and *Charta de Foresta*, after they had brought the King to yield to it, and consent, that the Government should for the future be put into the Hands of Twenty-five Peers, who should have Power, after they were confirmed, to oblige all Parties to the Observation of them; the Governour of this Castle was thought so considerable, that he was obliged to swear to the Twenty-five Peers, to govern his Castle in such wise as he should have in Commandment from them, or the major Part of them; and that such only should be placed as Governours in the same, as were judged most true and faithful to the Barons and the Realm, the King acquiescing in what they did.

In King *Edw. II.*'s Reign, when the Barons in Discontent at the King's Misgovernment by the Advice and Instigation of *Piers de Gaveston*, whom he made Earl of *Cornwall*, took Arms, and resolved at *Lincoln*, to cause the King to banish him out of the Realm; which having effected for a while, the King again soon recalled him, and by his Indulgence so animated him, that he insulted the Nobles with abusive Language as well as Deeds, calling the Earl of *Gloucester*, Bastard; the Earl of *Warwick*,

the black Dog of *Arden*, &c. They were so provok'd, that they took Arms to remove him from the King's Presence, and to that End marched towards *Newcastle*, where they had heard, that the King with the Duke of *Cornwall* was. The King being inform'd of their Motions towards him, took shipping, and sailed to this Place, where having put the Earl into the Castle, then the strongest Place in those Parts, he left him, and then rode towards *Warwick*. The Lords hearing this, hastened hither with all Speed, and besieging the Castle, caused it to be surrendered to them, and took the Earl, who being in their Hands, desired only to be brought into the King's Presence, that he might have some Discourse with him, and be tried according to the Laws and Customs of the Realm. The King also required the same of the Lords, promising to satisfy their Requests, if they would bring him to him, which some of them consented to, and were sending him; but the Earl of *Warwick* meeting them in the Way, took him from his Keepers, and carrying him to *Warwick*, beheaded him on *Giversly Heath*, June 20, 1312.

In the Reign of King *Ric. II.* Anno 1. one *Mercer* a *Scotchman* with certain Sail of *Scotch*, *Spanish*, and *French* Ships entered this Harbour, and carried away several Vessels, in Revenge for his Father *John Mercer*'s Imprisonment in this Castle, where the Earl of *Northumberland* had put him, being taken by certain Northern Ships. *Alderman Philpot*, of *London*, hearing of this Loss, which was not only a great Damage to the Townsmen, but Disgrace to the *English* in general, furnished out a Fleet of Men of War at his own Charge, and pursuing *Mercer*, whom he found joined with fifteen other *Spaniards*, set upon them, and not only recovered the Ships taken from *Scarborough*, but all the *Spanish* Ships in his Company, with great Treasure in them.

In the Reign of King *Hen. VIII.* Anno 28. there was a Rebellion in these Northern

Northern Parts under the Leader of them, one *Ake*, and this Castle was besieged by them six Weeks; Sir *Ralph Evers* was then Governour of it, and though he had no other Assistance than his Friends, Servants, and Tenants, besides some few other Volunteers, and was about Half the Time in such Want of Provision, that they were forced to sustain themselves with Bread and Water, yet he kept the same to the End of the Rebellion, and delivered it up to the King; which great Piece of Service merited that Prince's Favour so much, that he sent him soon after to serve on the Borders of *Scotland*, where he kept the *Scots* in such Obedience, that within twenty Miles of the Borders there was not a *Scot* but was at his Command, and so continued till he was killed in the Year 1545.

In the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth*, when the Troubles of *Scotland* were just brought to a Period by the Siege of *Edinburgh Castle*, *Charles* then King of *France* (fearing that if *England* were free from the Wars with the *Scots*, the *Queen* would turn her Arms upon his Dominions) sent *Virac* an Envoy into *Scotland*, to foment the Troubles on Foot, and encourage the Castle to hold out in Hopes of speedy Succours; but *Virac* being by a Storm driven in here, was apprehended and carried to *London*, and by that Means the *French King's* Design was disappointed, and the War in *Scotland* ended.

It is also taken Notice of in our History, as a bold and very daring Attempt in *Thomas Stafford*, second Son of the Lord *Stafford*, that he with a small Number of Men, viz. about thirty-two Persons, took this Castle of *Scarborough*, and held the same two Days, after which the Earl of *Westmorland* recovered it without Effusion of Blood. Mr. *Stafford*, Capt. *Sanders*, and three or four more, among whom was a *Frenchman*, were sent up to *London*, and imprisoned in the Tower a-while, and having taken their legal Trial, and being condemned, *Stafford* was beheaded, and

three of his Company hang'd and quartered. The *Frenchman* (who was named *Sherleys*) was also arraigned for high Treason, and though a Foreigner, suffered the same Punishment, because he had acted contrary to the Duty of his Allegiance, there being then a Peace between the Kingdoms of *England* and *France*. This was done in *Queen Mary's* Days, and there hath nothing remarkable happen'd to this Castle since, save that there now remains nothing of it, but Ruins; it being demolished in the Time of the late Rebellion. This is all we meet with of Antiquity, that concerns this Town and Castle, and shall therefore proceed to the present State of it, which we find thus described.

It is a small Town, built in a confused Manner, on the declining Side of a Rock by the Sea-side, almost surrounded by the Sea. The Houses are strong and well built. The Town is incorporate, being governed by two Bailiffs, a Common Council, and other inferior Officers, common to such Bodies; and sends Burgesses to Parliament. It hath two Markets weekly, viz. on *Thursday* and *Saturday*, and Fair yearly on — The *Thursday* Market is plentiful for all Provisions, but the *Saturday* small. It enjoyeth a good Trade, having a commodious Key, with Plenty of Shipping belonging to it, which is chiefly employed in the Coal-Trade between *Newcastle* and *London*. They also drive a considerable Trade in Fish taken in the Sea hereabouts, with which they supply the City of *York*, though at thirty Miles Distance. All the Herring Season, which lasts from the Middle of *August* to *November*, most of their Shipping is employ'd in catching them, which by drying, pickling, and present Sale brings great Advantage to the Inhabitants, tho' at the same Time the Fishermen of *Holland* and *Zealand* (after they have according to Custom obtain'd License from the Town) make much greater Gains by their Assiduity and Diligence; but the Herring Trade is not the only Fishery of this Town, for they catch Ling, Cod-fish,

fish, Haddock, Hake, Whiting, Mac-karel, and several other Kinds of Fish in great Plenty, with which they supply the Markets at York. We must here make Mention of the famous *Spaw* belonging to this Town, not for the Nature and Benefit of its Waters, which belong properly to our Natural History, but upon the Account of its Advantage to the Town by bringing great Numbers of Persons of all Degrees hither in the Season to drink of the Waters. This Port and *Hull*, being the only Places on this Side *Yarmouth*, where Life and Goods can be secured in Stress of Weather; the Peer is maintained at the Publick Charge, by an Imposition upon Coals from *Newcastle* and *Sumderland*. And the Mariners have erected an Hospital for the Widows of poor Seamen, which is well maintain'd by a Rate on Vessels, and by certain Deductions out of the Seamen's Wages.

Near the Town at a Place call'd *Harwood Dale*, Sir *Thomas Posthumus Hobby*, Lord of the Manor, and *Margaret* his Wife built an handsome Chapel, and endow'd it with the great and small Tithes, which the Minister now enjoys.

This Town gives the Title of Earl to *Richard Lumley*, Baron and Viscount *Lumley*, and Earl of *Scarborough*, so created by King *Car. II.* in 1689 and 1690. This Family flourished with the Title of Lords *Lumley*, ever since Sir *Thomas Lumley*, Knt. having married a natural Daughter of King *Edw. IV.* was summoned to Parliament among the Barons. The direct Line of this *Thomas* failing in the Reign of *R. Jac. I.* *R. Car. I.* created *Richard Lumley* Grandfather of the present Earl, Viscount *Lumley* of *Waterford* in *Ireland*, Reg. 4. He had a Son named *Henry*, who died in his Lifetime; but by *Mary* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *Henry Compton*, Knight of the Bath, left a Son *Richard*, who is the above-mentioned Earl of *Scarborough*. He hath Issue four Sons, viz. *Richard* Lord Viscount *Lumley*, *Thomas*, *John* and *James*; and four Daughters. He had a

Command in the Army sent by *R. Jac. II.* to suppress the Rebellion in the West, raised by the Duke of *Monmouth*, whom he made Prisoner at *Sedgmore* with the Lord *Grey*, and a German Count. He afterwards was made Lieutenant General in King *William's* Army, and attended him into *Flanders* in the Wars there; was sworn of his Privy Council, made Gentleman of his Bed chamber, and Captain of the first Troop of Guards. He is yet living.

The Villages of this Wapentake are *Aton*, or *Aton*, the Lordship of *Gilbert* the Son of *Lagi*, of which soon after he was possessed he assumed the Name of *Aton* from this Place, in the Reign of *Hen. I.* His Grandson *Gilbert*, who succeeded him upon this Manor, married *Margery* the Daughter of *Warine de Vesci*, a younger Son of *William Lord Vesci*, by whom he left Issue *William* his Son and Heir, *Margery* his Wife surviving him. This *William* gave to the Chapel of *Aton*, dedicated to St. *John Baptist*, one Tost with a Croft adjoining to the Chapel, as also four Acres of arable Land lying in this Lordship, with Pasturage for eight Oxen, eight Kine, with their Breed of two Years old, six Horses, and an hundred Sheep in his Lands and Woods here, as also thirty Cart loads of Turf out of his Marsh of *Haton-Buscel*, for the Maintenance of a Chantry therein for ever. From this *William* descended another *Gilbert*, who 9 *Edw. II.* was found Heir by the above-mentioned *Margery*, to *William Lord Vesci*, who died without lawful Issue, and doing his Homage to *Edw. II.* had Livery of the Lands descended to him thereby.

William, his Son and Heir, who was constituted Sheriff of *Yorkshire* 42 *Ed. III.* and Knight of this Shire 47th of the same King's Reign, after he had been in the Wars of France, founded by *Rich. II.* a Chantry in the Chapel of St. *John Bapt.* within his Manor of *Aton*, for one Priest to celebrate Divine Service therein, for the good Estate of himself du-

ring his Life, and the Health of his Soul after his Death; as also for the Souls of his Parents and Friends, and all the Faithful deceased: For the Support and Maintenance of which, he gave thirteen Messuages, and eight Oxgangs of Land in this Place and *Hoton-Bussel*. He was summon'd to Parliament among the Barons 44 *Edw. III.* and though he was called no more than that Year, yet from thence he was called Lord *Vesfi*. He had Issue by *Isabel* his Wife, Daughter of *Henry Lord Percy*, a Son named *William*; but he died in his Life-time, and so his three Daughters, *Anastasia*, *Katharine*, and *Elizabeth*, were his Heirs. To them were his Estates divided 13 *Richard II.* but this Lordship was held by them in Common, each of them taking their third Part. *Anastasia* married Sir *Edward de St. John*, Knt. by whom she had *Margaret* her Daughter and Heir, who marrying *Thomas de Bromflete*, carried her Mother's third Part of this Manor into his Family, to which the other two Parts, either by Inheritance or Purchase fell afterwards; for we find the whole Manor of *Aton* in the Possession of *Henry de Bromflete*, and entailed upon his Daughter *Margaret* with divers other Estates. It is observable of this *Henry*, that having been Governor of the Castle of *York*, and Ambassador to the Council of *Basil* in *Germany*, he was summoned to Parliament among the Barons of this Realm, by a Special Writ, (hardly to be met with any where else,) in this Form, viz. *Henrico Bromflet de Vesfi*, Chivalier, &c. To *Henry Bromflet* Lord *Vesfi*, &c. We will that both you, and the Male Heirs of your Body lawfully begotten, be Barons of *Vesfi*. His Daughter and Heir *Margaret* marrying to *John Lord Clifford* brought this Lordship with many other Estates into his Family.

Brompton, the Lordship of *Thomas de Bromflet*, who being constituted 19 *Richard II.* that King's Chief Butler, enfeoffed *John de Ellerker* and others, with this Manor of *Brompton*, on Condition that they should pass it unto his Son

and Heir *Thomas*, as soon as he was of Age; and if he should die before, without Heirs of his Body lawfully begotten, then it should return to his Father, or his right Heirs, saving to *Joan* his Son *Thomas's* Wife, a Pension for Life out of the Rents of it. *Henry* his Son (for *Thomas* above mention'd died before him, leaving no Heirs, and so this *Henry* his Brother) inherited his Estates; and this among others being entailed, was left to *Margaret* his Daughter and Heir, who marrying to *John Lord Clifford*, carried them into his Family. He was made Lord *Vesfi*, as is abovesaid, and left many of his Estates not entailed to be sold, and the Money thereby arising to be disposed of by his Executors for the Weal of his Soul, in erecting Chanteries, &c.

Cropton, the Lordship of *Edmund Earl of Kent*, Son of *Edmund of Woodstock*, second Son of King *Edw. I.* who dying in his Minority and unmarried, left it to his Brother *John*, with all his other Estates. He died without Issue, and *Joan* his Sister, then the Wife of Sir *Thomas Holland*, was found to be his Heir, who having Issue by her, *Thomas Earl of Kent*, &c. her Lands passed to him, tho' she afterward married to *Edward Prince of Wales*, commonly called the *Black Prince*, and by him had *Richard Prince of Wales* after his Father's Death, and afterward King *Rich. II.* She was the most admired Lady of the Age she lived in, which attracted that Prince's Love.

Newton, the Lordship of *Thomas Holland Earl of Kent*, which came to him by the Death of his Mother *Joan*, Princess of *Wales*, 9 *Rich. II.* and after his Death, in the 20th of the same Reign, descended to his Son and Heir *Thomas*, and his Heirs.

Scalby, the Lordship of *Henry Duke of Lancaster*, the last Heir Male of the Line of *Edmund Earl of Lancaster*, who dying 35 *Edw. III.* his great Estates were divided between his two Daughters and Heirs, *Maud* and *Blanch*, to which last, then married to *John of Gant Earl of Richmond*,

Richmond, this Lordship among others upon the Partition fell. He having Issue by her had an Assignment of her Lands, which came to her from her Father, and was in her Right made Duke of Lancaster, in Parliament 36 *Edw. III.*

Semer, or *Seamar*, the Lordship of Henry Lord Percy, who by a special Feoffment made 8 *Edw. III.* entailed it with diverse other Lordships, upon the Heirs Male of his Body, and accordingly it descended to his Posterity; but *Idonea* his Widow after his Death, had an Assignment of this Manor among others for her Dowry, which having held for Life, she left to Henry her Son and Heir 39 *Edw. III.* he died seized of it, and left it to his Son Henry; but *Joan* his Wife surviving him, had it assigned to her for her Dowry 42 *Edw. III.* so that he was not in actual Possession of it till after her Death, which happened 10 *Rich. II.* Henry obtained a Charter for a Market every Monday weekly at this his Lordship of *Semar*, and a Fair yearly upon the Feast of St. Martin in July; but the Market is long since discontinued, if the Fair be not. The Manor continued some Successions longer in this Family, after they became Barls of *Northumberland*; for Henry Earl of *Northumberland*, who lost his Life in the Battle of St. Albans, fighting for the *Lancastrians*, died possessed of this Lordship, and left it to his Son and Heir Henry Earl of *Northumberland*, whose Posterity enjoyed it 15 *Edw. IV.*

In this Town in the Year 1549. 3 *Edward VI.* was a Rebellion began by *Thomas Dale*, Parish Clerk here, and one *Stevenson* of the same Place, and *William Ombler* of *East Helerton*. The pretended Causes of it were, 1. the Change of Religion, which was then begun, and pretty far advanced. 2. An Opinion, that an old Prophecy, that no King should Reign in England, all Noblemen and Gentlemen should be abolished, and four Governors chosen by the Commons should Rule the Land, which they thought would come to pass; because there were the like Commotions in Nor-

folk and *Devon*, at the sametime. To gather the People to them, to further this Design, they fired the Beacons all about, and having instilled their Seditious Principles into them, began their Work, killing Mr. *White*, a Gentleman, Mr. *Clopton*, Mr. *Savage*, a Merchant, and Mr. *Berry*, Servant to Sir *Walter Mildmay*, and were proceeding so fast (for the Numbers were three thousand) that all the Gentry began to be in Fear of their Lives. But a sudden Stop was put to their Attempt by the coming of the King's Pardon, which so prevail'd with the Generality of their Company, (tho' *Ombler* laugh'd at it,) that they laid down their Arms, and almost left *Ombler* and their other Leaders alone, who being soon after apprehended, were executed at York, Sept. 21. 1549.

Sinnington, antiently written *Stoolington*, the Lordship of William Lord Latimer, who 32 *Edw. I.* obtained that King's License for a Market every Week, upon Monday at this Town, and a Fair yearly on the Eve, Day, and Morrow of St. Martin in the Winter. He died seized of it 1 *Edw. III.* and left it with his other Estates to his Son and Heir William, who also left it to his Heir of the same Name; but *Elizabeth* his Wife surviving him, had an Assignment of this Manor and others for her Dowry, 10 *Edw. III.* which having held during Life, she left to her Son and Heir William Lord Latimer, who left *Elizabeth* his Daughter and Heir, who marrying to Robert Lord Willoughby of *Bresby*, carried this and other large Estates into his Family, which were inherited by her Son William and his Posterity. These are all the Villages of Note, that have come to our Knowledge in this Wapentake.

XI. The Wapentake of *Ridale*.

This Wapentake is bounded on the East with the Wapentake of *Pickering*, on the South with the Wapentake of *Bulmer*,

Bulmere, on the West with the Wapentake of *Burdforth*, and on the North with the Wapentake of *Langbargh*. The Fee is in the Crown, and Government in the Sheriff and his Officers. There are in it four Market-Towns, viz. *Helmsley*, *Hoveningham*, *Kirkby-Moreside*, and *New-Malton*; *Rydal* is marked in our Maps as a Market-Town; but we find nothing to confirm it in History, and so must treat of it as a Village.

Helmsley, or *Elmesley*, called by Bede *Ulmētum*, the Lordship of *Walter de Espec*, (called before *Hamlake*) who having lost his only Son and Child by a Fall from an Horse, left his Estates, (not settled on the three Religious Houses, which he founded) to his three Sisters; the youngest of which being married to *Peter de Ros*, brought this Lordship into his Family. His Posterity enjoyed it for diverse Successions, and of them *Robert*, surnamed *Fursan*, built a Castle here. He had two Sons, named *Robert* and *William*, to which last, being the eldest, he gave this Castle of *Helmsley*, and to the other the Castle of *Werke*, with a Barony in *Scotland*. From these descended the Families of *Ros's*, the eldest of *Helmsley* or *Hamlake*, and the younger of *Werke*; which last raised another Family of them, viz. the *Rosses* of *Kendal* in *Westmorland*.

This Manor still continuing in the Family at *Helmsley*, *Robert* 3d, died seized of it with the Castle 13 *Edw. I.* and left them to his Son and Heir *William*, who having done great Service in beating back the *Scotch* Invaders, the King, *Edw. II.* gave him a Tower in *London*, to hold as an Appurtenant to this Castle here. In 13 *Edw. III.* that King had Intelligence that the *Scots* intended another Invasion; whereupon he had a strait Command from that Prince, that he should forthwith repair to his Castle of *Hamlake*, and remain there with his Men all the Winter, for the Defence of these Northern Parts. This *William* died possessed of this Manor and Castle 17 *Edw. III.* and his Posterity enjoyed them till Issue Male failing,

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they passed into other Families; but *Margery*, the Relict of the last *John* Lord *Rosse*, had this Castle, and the Manors thereunto belonging, assigned for her Dowry; and after her Decease they were to come to *George* Duke of *Clarence*, King *Edw. IV.*'s Brother, had he outlived her; but being put to Death in the Tower for High Treason, 'tis probable that they fell to the Crown with his other Estates; for King *Hen. VII.* made *Charles*, the Natural Son of *Henry* Duke of *Somerset*, Constable of the Castle; and for his Valour before *Therouene*, Marquis of *Worcester*. The Market is here on Saturday weekly, and Fair on —

Hoveningham, whose Market is also weekly on Saturday, and Fair yearly on — The Lordship was the Estate of *Nigel de Moubray*, who married *Maud* the Daughter and Heir of *Roger de Camoil*; but having had no Children by her, died at *Nantz* in *Britanny*, 13 *Hen. III.* she survived him, and had for Part of her Dowry this Manor; but her Uncle *Hugh Patsbull* was obliged to pay 300 Marks to *Hubert de Burgh*, to secure it to her, and procure her a License to marry whom she pleased. From her this Lordship passed to the Family of *Berkleys*, and *William* Marquis of *Berkley*, who perceiving that he should leave no lawful Issue, tho' he had three Wives, and taking Occasion to except against his Brother *Maurice*, for not marrying a Person of honourable Parentage, settled his Estates after his Death upon the Crown, and diverse Noblemen; of which last this Manor was entailed upon *Thomas Stanley*, Earl of *Darby*. He departed this Life 7 *Hen. VII.* and *Maurice* his Brother was his Heir, but was disinherited as well of the Honour of *Berkley*, as of the Estates of his Family in the manner above-mention'd. *Maurice* however did not acquiesce in this Settlement, which was as unjust as unreasonable; but by his Activity and Interest, recovered great Part of his Paternal Inheritance, and among others, this Lordship of *Hoveningham*, and left it to his Son and Heir *Maurice*, who was summoned

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to Parliament as a Baron; but had not the Title of *Berkley*, because he had not that Castle.

Kirkby-Moreſide, or, as it was antiently written, *Kirkby-Moreſheved*, the Lordſhip of *William de Moubray*, who having had a long and tedious Conteſt with *William de Stutevile*, about the great Poſſeſſions of *Robert de Fronteſeof*, and coming to a Compoſition with him about them, gave *Stutevile* this Manor for nine Knights Fees by way of Compensation; but this Agreement not being confirmed by the King's Court, *Stutevile* revived his Claim, and *Moubray*, after a long Conteſt was forced to add nine Knights Fees more, and a Rent of 12 *l. per Ann.* and ſo they were made perfect Friends. The *Stutevills* inherited this Manor after this; but *Nicholas de Stutevill*, leaving only two Siſters for his Heirs, of whom *Joan* married to *Hugh de Wake*, had this Lordſhip for her Share, and ſoon after, by the Death of her Siſter, all the Inheritance of her Anceſtors. She died poſſeſſed of it, with a Garden, and the Herbage of the Park, 4 *Edw. I.* The *Stutevells* inherited it after her Death two or three Succeſſions; but *Robert de Stutevill* adhering to the King of France, his Eſtates were ſeized into King *Edward I.*'s Hands *Reg. 34.* and this Manor was by that Prince given to his Son *Edmund* of *Woodſtock* Earl of *Kent*, who left it to his Son *Edmund*, with his other Eſtates; but he having no Iſſue, *Joan* his Siſter, then the Wife of Sir *Thomas Holland*, was his Heir, and came into Poſſeſſion of it. She ſurvived her ſaid Husband, and ſoon after married *Edward* Prince of *Wales*, ſurnamed the *Black Prince*; but after her Decease her Inheritance paſſed to her Son *Thomas Holland* and his Heirs, who died ſeized of it, 20 *Rich. II.* The Market here is weekly kept on *Wednesday*, and the Fair yearly on ———

Malton, alias, *New-Malton*, a Borough and Market-Town, of four Furlongs in Length in the Road, and more tranſverſe, an indifferent good Borough-Town, divided into two Parts, the Old and New, in both which are contained

three Pariſh-Churches. One *Colebrand* a Saxon held it before the Invaſion of the Conqueror, who took it from him, and held it, with old *Malton*, in his own Hands. It is watered by the Navigable River *Derwent*, over which it hath a good Stone Bridge, well inhabited, and accommodated with good Inns. It hath weekly two Markets, viz. on *Tuesday* and *Saturday*, which laſt is the beſt in this County for Horſes, Living Cattle, Proviſions, and moſt other Commodities, eſpecially Utenſils for Huſbandry. The Lords of the Manor keep the Market on that Day by Preſcription. As a Borough, though not incorporated, it ſends Members to Parliament. The Fairs here are on the ſecond *Monday* after *Eaſter* and *Michaelmas* Day. Old *Malton* was by the Romans called (as Mr. *Baxter* tells us, *Gloſs. ant Brit.*) *Camulodunum*. *Seward* and *Torchil* were Lords of it in the Saxon Times, and had in it ſeveral Tenants, a Church, and a Mill. The Lordſhip of this Town after the Conqueſt, was given with other Manors to *Gilbert Tyſon*, who left it to his Son *William*, with his other Lands, who leaving only one Daughter, who married to *Joſe de Veſci*, it paſſed into his Family; and he leaving only one Daughter and Heir alſo, her Son *Euſtace Fitz-John* ſucceeded in his Mother's Inheritance, and held this Caſtle of *Malton*, where he alſo founded a Monastery, dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary*, and amply endowed it. This *Euſtace* was a powerful Nobleman, and a great Favourite of King *Hen. I.* who gave him this Town and *Alnwick* in *Northumberland*; but afterwards being diſgusted with King *Stephen*, he put *Alnwick* into the Hands of *David* King of *Scots*, who putting a Garriſon into *Malton-Caſtle*, haraſſed and laid waſte the neighbouring Towns. *Thurſtan* Archbiſhop of *York* provoked by theſe Diſorders, gathered an Army, and having defeated the *Scots*, burnt *Malton*, and laid Siege to the Caſtle. *Euſtace* at length was reconciled to the King, and being taken into Favour, rebuilt the Town, which hath ever ſince been called *New Malton*. *William* his

his Son, who assumed the Name of *de Vesci*, was his Son and Heir; he confirmed to the Canons of *Malton* (of the *Gilbertine Order*) the Church of *Malton*, and the other Gifts of *Eustace* his Father. He died 31 *Hen. II.* leaving *Eustace* his Son and Heir, who married for his second Wife *Agnes*, one of the Daughters of *William Ferrers Earl of Derby*; the surviving him, had for her Dowry an Assignment of this Manor, which after her Decease descended to her Son and Heir *John de Vesci*, in whose Line it continued till *William de Vesci*, slain in the Battle of *Striveling*, left no Heirs of his Body; and so the Castle came into the King's Hands, and King *Edw. II.* constituted *John de Moubray* Governor of it, *Reg. 4.* There are yet remaining some Ruins of the Castle.

The Manor however passed to *Warine de Vesci*, a younger Son, whose Daughter and Heir *Margaret* marrying *Gilbert de Aton*, brought his Estate into his Family, and made him Lord *Vesci*. His Posterity inherited her Lands and Honour some Successions, till *William de Aton* Lord *Vesci* leaving three Daughters Co-heirs, *Anastasia* married to Sir *Edward St. John*, *Katharine* to Sir *Ralph Eure*, and *Elizabeth* to *John Coniers*, to whom a Partition being made, 13 *Rich. II.* Sir *Ralph Eure* had for his Part the Town and Lordship of *Malton*, excepting the Fairs, Toll and Perquisites of the Borough of *New-Malton*, &c. *S. John's* Part soon after passed, by the Marriage of *Margaret* Daughter and Heir to Sir *John St. John* Kt. to *Thomas de Bromflete*, whose Grand-Daughter and Heir, marrying *John Lord Clifford*, brought the same Part into his Family; so that in King *Henry VIII.*'s Reign, *Clifford*, *Eures*, and *Coniers*, had *New-Malton* in Partition; but *Eures* had the whole Lordship of *Old-Malton*. *Ralph Lord Eures*, a Descendant of his Family, built a large and sumptuous House here, in the Reign of *K. James I.* but leaving no Issue, his Estates fell to his Uncle, *William Lord Eure*, who left two Daughters and Heirs; but they disagreeing about the Enjoyment of this Noble Structure, it was after a long

Suit at Law determined to be pulled down, and the Materials divided; which was accordingly done by the High Sheriff of *Yorkshire*, Sir *Henry Marwood*. *Mary* the youngest of them was married to *William Palmes* of *Linley* in this County, Esq; who in Right of his Wife, had the Manors of *Old* and *New Malton*, and hath sold them to Sir *Thomas Wentworth* in 1712. whose Son, the Lord *Malton*, now enjoys them. *Dr. Fuller, Worth. p. 189*, says, That among many fine Houses once standing in this County, he heard the highest Commendation of *Malton*, late the Seat of the Lord *Evers*; but we do not now find it. The Church belonging to the Abbey is yet standing, but very ruinous: The Castle is quite demolished: The Advowson of the Churches belongs to the Lord *Malton*, who takes his Title of Honour from this Place. He was created a Baron by his present Majesty King *George II.* Thus having finished our Description of the Market-Towns, we proceed to the Villages.

Barnesdale, or *Brauncedale*, the Lordship of *John Earl of Kent*, the Son and Heir of *Edmund de Woodstock*, 2d Son of *K. Edw. I.* (his elder Brother *Edmund* dying in his Minority) he departed this Life 26 *Edw. III.* and leaving no Issue, *Joan* his Sister, then the Wife of *Thomas Holland*, was found to be his next Heir. He had Summons to Parliament among the Barons; and after, in Right of his Wife, assumed the Title of Earl of *Kent*. He died possessed of this Manor, and many great Estates, which came by her, 34 *Edw. III.* leaving *Thomas* his Son and Heir; but the Estates which came by his Mother, were not enjoyed by him till after her Death, which happened not till 9 *Rich. II.*

Colton, the Lordship of *Robert Ughtred*, who died possessed of it 3 *Edw. II.* leaving it with his other Estates to *Thomas*, his Son and Heir, a Person of great Note in his Time. In his Posterity it continued to the Reign of *K. Hen. IV.* when another *Thomas* died possessed of it, and left it to his Son *Thomas*, whose Posterity were long Lords of it.

East-nefs, a little Village in *Rhydale*, lowing Sepulchral Infcription upon a Stone Monument full of Bones, viz.

TITIA' PINTA' VIXIT ANN'
XXXVIII' ET' VAL'. ADIVTORI
VIXIT' ANN' XX' ET VARIOLO
VIXIT' ANN' XV'. VAL'. VINDI
CIANVS CONIVGIE' ET FILIS.
F. C.

Farnedale, a Member of *Kirkby-More-side*, the Lordship of *John Earl of Kent*, &c. who died possessed of it 26 *Edw. III.* without Issue; whereupon *Joan* his Sister, then the Wife of *Sir Thomas Holland*, Knt. was found his Heir, and inheriting it left it with other great Estates to *Thomas Holland*, in her Right Earl of *Kent*, her Son, and his Heirs.

Fadmore, *Fladmore*, or *Fademere*, the Lordship of *John Holland Earl of Kent*, &c. which descended, for want of Issue of his Body, to his Sister *Joan*, as *Farnedale*.

Gilling-Castle, which did formerly belong to the *Moubrays*, but now it is in the Possession of the ancient and famous Family of *Fairfaxs*, so called from their Fair Heads of Hair, for *Fax* in Saxon signifies Hair.

Gillimore, the Lordship of *John Earl of Kent*, which passed as *Fladmore* above.

Keldholme, a small Village, where *Robert de Stotewile* founded a Monastery.

Leftringham, or *Leyderingham*, the Lordship of *Thomas Earl of Kent*, who dying without Issue, his four Sisters were his Coheirs; and *Eleanor* the youngest, then married to *Thomas Montacute Earl of Salisbury*, had this Manor, and some other of his Lands, for her Part in the Division made between them 10 *Hen. IV.*

Nunnington, or *Nonyngton*, the Lordship of *Walter de Teyes*, who 25 *Edw. I.* obtained a Grant from that King to himself and *Isabel de Steingreve* his Wife, of this Manor, and many other Lands, with

Remainder to the Heirs of *Isabel*. He died 18 *Edw. II.* without Issue, and *Isabel* surviving him, married again to *Simon de Patshull*, and carried this Lordship and some other Estates into his Family, which *John de Patshull* their Son, a Parliamentary Baron, inherited, and left to his Posterity.

Oswald kirk, within the Archdeaconry of *Cleveland*, of which we have this Account from an unknown Hand, viz. That in the Year 1668.

Katharine Cholmeley, the Widow of *Sir Henry Cholmeley*, of *West-Newton Grange* in this Parish, Knight, gave a Charity of seven Pounds *per Ann.* for ever, thus to be disposed of at certain Times, viz.

Forty Shillings to be paid to the poor of this Parish yearly, upon the sixth Day of *July*.

Forty Shillings to be given to the Poor of *Wighill* Parish, upon the twenty-fifth Day of *December* yearly.

Forty Shillings likewise to be distributed among the Poor of *Barlow Town*, on the twenty-fifth of *December* yearly.

Twenty Shillings to be paid to the Minister of this Parish for preaching a Sermon in the Chapel of the said *Newton-Grange* yearly on *July 6th*.

Rhydale, so called from the River *Rhy* passing through it, a very fine Vale, pleasant and fruitful, adorned with 23 Parish-Churches. It was (says *Newbrigenfis*) a Place of vast Solitude and Horror, till *Walter Espec* gave it to the *Cluniac* Monks, and founded in it a Cloister for them. It is also called *Rievaux*.

Ryton

Ryton, the Estate of the ancient Family of Percys, or Percibaies, but now of the Barstows.

Slingsby, a Manor and Castle belonging to the Mounbrays, a Family of great Honour, Power and Wealth in these Parts.

Sproxton, or Sproston-Court, of Note only for the Nativity of John the Son of Ralph Hart of this Place, who being brought up a Grocer in London, grew a Man of that Wealth and Reputation, as to be chosen Lord Mayor of that Metropolis in 1589.

Steingreve, the Lordship of Walter de Tyes, who in 25 Edw. I. obtained a Grant from that King to himself, and Isabel de Steingreve his Wife, of this Manor, but he dying without Issue, 18 Edward II. she surviving him married again to Simon de Patshull, who left it to his Son and Heir John de Patshull, and his Heirs.

Yeristhorp, or Yaresthorp, the Lordship of William Lord Latimer, who in 2 Richard II. obtained a Charter of Free Warren for all his Demesne Lands here; and died in Possession of it 4 Rich. II. leaving Elizabeth, the Wife of John Nevil Lord Raby, his only Daughter and Heir, whose Son and Heir John was in her Right Lord Latimer, &c. This is all we find remarkable in the Villages of this Wapentake; and so we proceed to,

The Liberty of Whitby-Strand.

This Liberty is bounded on the East by the German Ocean, as also on the North; on the South by the Wapentake of Pickering, which with the Wapentake of Langbargh incloseth the West side. The Fee of it is in the Crown, and Government in the Sheriff and his Officers. It is of small Extent, and hath but one Market-Town; and but few Villages, of which what we meet with Memorable, is as follows,

Whitby, or Whiteby, i. e. *Oppidum Album*, the White-Town, called by the Saxons *Sc̅pea-ner heale*, and by Bede *Sc̅peo ner-heal*, which he renders *Sinus Phari*, the Bay of the Watch-Tower, or rather the Bay of Safety; though we do not believe it the *Sinus Salutaris* of Ptolemy. But others will have the Saxon Name written thus, *Sc̅peoner-halla*, as it is in the Paraphrase of Bede, and the best Latin Copies; and so Junius in his *Gothick Glossary* fetcheth it from the Saxon *hæl, hal, or healh*, which signifies an eminent Building. But we shall no longer insist upon its Name: The Town may be thus described; it is a well-built Town, situate on the River *Esk*, just at its Influx into the Sea: It hath a Commodious Harbour, which hath 100 Ships, or more belonging to it, and near it a convenient Custom-House. The Peer being much decayed in the Reign of Queen Anne, an Act of Parliament passed Ann. 1. for the Rebuilding and Repairing it. The Market here is on Saturday weekly, and is stored with Provisions of Corn, Fish, Flesh, and Fowl; and the Fair is yearly on ——— The Lordship of this Town was by William the Conqueror given, with the Earldom of Chester, (which had before been the Estate of Gherbod, a Flemming) to Hugh de Abrincis, his Sister's Son by Richard, surnamed Goz, being at that Time a Person of great Note among the Nobility, and a very expert Soldier. He soon after bestowed it upon his Associate, in the Victorious Expedition of King William, William de Percy, surnamed Gernon, or Algernon, with the large Territory adjacent belonging thereto, and lying in the East-Riding of this County. He founded a *Benedictine* Abbey in it, of which we shall speak afterward; and as to the Lordship, it either still remained in the same Family of Percys, or was settled upon the Abbey, by way of Endowment; but we have no Certainty of either, yet probably suppose the latter; and if so, we can give no

no other Account of it, than that it continued in the Monastery's Possession till the Dissolution, when we are apt to think the Site of it was given to the Family of *Cholmley*; because we find a Branch of that Family seated here in the last Century. *St. Hilda*, the Holy Abbess of this Monastery at *Streanshall*, is enough to make this Town famous. She was the Daughter of Prince *Hererick*, Nephew to *Edwin* King of *Northumberland*, and may justly be accounted our *English Huldab*, being the Oracle of her Age. Superstition attributed more to her Sanctity, than either was true or becoming Religion; as that by her Prayers she turn'd certain Serpents into Stones, and caus'd the wild Geese flying over some certain Pieces of Ground belonging to her Monastery to fall down dead, with many other such like Things; but laying aside such Trifles, she did several Things highly commendable, for the Good of the Church, as she was a means of Composing the Controversy about the Keeping of *Easter*; for though she was zealous for the *British* Custom, and withstood the *Roman*, yet she submitted to the Decision for the latter, as will be shewed in our Account of the Council at *Whitby*: She much opposed the Tonsure of the Clergy begun in her Time, as having more of Superstition, than Decency or Necessity. In fine, as she was learned herself, and as such is termed our *She Gamaliel*, as well as devout; she bestowed a great Deal of Pains in Educating many learned Men in both. She ended her pious Life about the Year of our Lord 680.

At this Place, then call'd *Streanshall*, or *Streanch hall*, was call'd an Assembly or Council, *Anno* 663. by the Authority of *Oswy*, King of *Northumberland*, to determine the Controversy about the Time of Keeping *Easter*, which had made such a Difference in his Court, that he kept *Easter* at one Time after the Manner of the *Britains*, and his Queen, and Son Prince *Altfred* kept it another, after the *Roman* Way, which *Augustine* the Monk had lately introduced; so that two *Easters*

were kept in one Year, and the King's *Easter* was Part of the Queen and Prince's *Lent*. To compose this Difference the two Parties were to debate the Matter, and so settle a fixed Time for that Feast. For the *British* Custom, were *Colman* Archbishop of *York*, with the *Scottish* Clergy, and *Hilda*, Abbess of this Monastery: For the *Romish* Custom, were *Agelbert* the Bishop of the *West-Saxons*, and *Wilfrid* Abbot of *Rippon*, with *James* and *Romanus*: *S. Cedda*, newly made Bishop of *London*, was appointed Prolocutor. *Oswy* at the Opening of this Convocation, urged a Necessity, that those People, that serve one GOD, should keep and observe one Rule of Divine Worship and Celebrating Sacraments; which being broke by the Diversity among them about Keeping *Easter*, he requested the Persons chosen, to use their best Endeavours, to put an End to it; and to that End order'd Archbishop *Colman* to speak first; who thereupon rose up, and pleaded thus: That the *Easter* observed by the *Britains* was received from their Fore-fathers, all Godly Men, who doubtless had a sure Tradition for their so Doing, from greater Persons than themselves, *v.z.* from Christ's beloved Disciple *St. John* the Evangelist, who himself celebrated it, as we do, and so did all the Churches of his Planting. Our Custom then being of so great Antiquity, and established by so great an Authority, may not be altered. *Wilfrid*, who was the Orator of the other Side, answered, That the *Easter* observed by the *Romans* was instituted by *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*, who preached to them. *St. John* kept to the Letter of *Moses's* Law, but *St. Peter's* Institution was Evangelical, and this Apostle was he, upon whom Christ promised to build his Church, and to whom he gave the Keys of the Kingdom of Heaven. *Oswy* hearing this, asked *Colman*, whether Christ did thus speak to *Peter*; *Colman* answer'd, That he did so; Then says the King, I will not gainsay this Porter of Heaven, but in all Things obey his Ordinance, lest when I come to Heaven's

Heaven's Gate, He will open to me in Displeasure.

Here are Allom-Works, which are managed with so great Art and Pains, that the Curious may have a Desire to be inform'd in the Nature of them; but it would be contrary to our Design to shew the whole Process of Working it, viz. the Picking the Mine from the Rock, Steeping it in Water, Burning it, Boiling it, and Putting into Coolers, where it remains, till it is cristallized, &c. and therefore we shall refer our Reader to the Account of them given by Mr. Ray, in his Collection of *English Words*, p. 139. Printed at London in 1674.

The Villages of Note in this Liberty are

Dunefley, a small Village situate upon the Bay, call'd by *Ptolemy*, *Dunus Sinus*, and near it *Musgrave* Cattle encompassed with a Park, anciently one of the Seats of the warlike Family of that Name; of whom Sir *Tho. Musgrave*, Knt. in the Invasion made upon the Northern Borders by the *Scots* led by *David Brus* their King, with the Assistance of the Northern Barons, routed the *Scots*, and took their King and many of their Nobles, Prisoners. This Battle was fought on St. *Luke's* Day near *Durham*, 20 *Edw. III.* Near this Castle is found Jet, and upon the adjoining Shore are found Stones, some of them yellow, and others reddish, others with a rough Crust cast over them of a salt Nature, which by their Smell and Taste make a Shew of Copperas, Nitre and Brimstone.

Leith, a little Village by the Sea-side, famous for some Allom-Mines, which belonging to the Duke of *Bucks* and *Normanby*, employ an Abundance of Labourers to dig and hew it out of an high Rock, which hangs over the Sea. To fit it for Use it is burnt, steep'd in Pits of Water, and then boil'd and clarified, as we find it. The Charge in digging and preparing is great, and Trouble unspeakable; but the great Revenues

and Profits that arise from it, sufficiently compensate all Expenses and Inconveniencies.

Robin Hood's Bay, which is a Mile broad, and takes its Name from the famous Outlaw *Robin Hood*, but why so called, we can't guess. Here is a small Village, the most celebrated for the Fishing Trade of any in these Parts; for there are caught great Quantities of all Sorts of Fish in their several Seasons, by which the City of *York* is not only supplied, but all the adjacent Country. In this Place it is a Thing peculiar, that they keep hard by the Shore a little Hully, (as they call it) which is in Shape like a great Chest bored full of Holes to let in the Sea, which at high Water always overflows it. In it are kept vast Quantities of Crabs and Lobsters, which they put in and take out again all the Season, according to the Quickness or Slowness of their Markets. They also get great Quantities of Herrings in their Season.

Seton, the Lordship and Estate of *Christopher Seton*, who having married the Sister of the King of *Scotland*, K. *Ed. I.* took it from him, and gave it to *Edmund de Mauley*, Son of *Peter de Mauley* 3d, because he had behaved himself so valiantly in the Wars with the *Scots*. From him by two or three Descents it passed to *Peter de Mauley* 6th, who died possessed of it, 6 *Ricb. II.* leaving it to *Peter* his Grandson, (the Son of *Peter* his Son, who died in his Life-time,) who dying without Issue left his Estates to his two Sisters and Heirs, *Constance* and *Maud*. To which of them this Lordship fell in the Partition, we know not.

Thornton, in *Lonsdale* or *Langdale*, the Lordship and Estate of *William de Couci*, Son and Heir of *Engelram de Guisnes* 2d, who died possessed of it, and left it to *Engelram* his Brother, with his other paternal Estates, which King *Edw. III.* for his singular Endowments and Merits confirm'd to *Ingelram* his Son and his Heirs.

The

The Natural History of this Riding.

THIS Riding being very hilly, and extending itself farther Inland than the other two, may equally at least contend with them for Plenty and Conveniency; and if so, being taken with them, may make good the Character, which we find given of the Whole put together, viz. That it is the best Shire of *England*, not because 'tis the biggest (as Good is sometimes taken for Great, as a good Blow, good Piece, &c.) but in the properest Acceptation, as it affords more Necessaries of Life, and more profitable Commodities than any other singly; being so placed by Nature, that it enjoys almost all the Benefits, that either Sea or Land can bestow. But this will more fully appear by considering it by these Parts. 1. The Air. 2. Earth. 3. Water. 4. Fire.

1. The Air indeed in this Riding is colder than in the other two, being elevated more to the cold Clime, the Northern Pole; but that rather betters the Air, than renders it unwholesome; for Cold not only clarifies the Air, but hinders noxious Fogs from rising; yea, and moreover strengthens Human Bodies by closing the Pores, which Heat opens, and by that Means much impairs the Strength. Hence it is the most Robust Men come out of the North, and the Northern Nations yield the most hardy Soldiers. There is one rare *Phænomenon* relating to the Air here, which we can't but mention, though we have not Judg-

ment enough to solve it. There is a certain Piece of Ground near *Whitby* in this Riding, over which when the Wild-Geese fly in Winter to the unfrozen Lakes and Rivers in the more Southern Parts in great Flocks, they suddenly fall down to the Ground, to the great Amazement of all Beholders. We should not have taken Notice of this Accident, had we not been well assured of the Truth of it from several Credible Persons. What Cause to impute this to, we can't tell; we have not Faith enough to believe, that the Holy Abbess *Hilda* hath by her Prayers entailed such a Quality upon this Ground, as destroys those Fowls, if they so much as fly over. Others, who are less inclined to Superstition, attribute it to some occult Quality in the Ground, to which the Wild-Geese have a Natural Antipathy, as 'tis said Wolves have to the *Scylla-Rocks*; for that there are such sudden Tendencies and Aversions, as Sympathies and Antipathies, is allow'd on all Hands; and 'tis from such an Antipathy that the Wild-Geese fall in these Lands; but it seems to us more probable, that this hurtful Quality should be in the Air itself, and that at a great Distance from the Earth; for Wild-Geese fly high; and did not the noxious Vapour greatly spread itself, it is probable it could not affect them; but we assert nothing positively; let the more skilful in Nature's Work judge, and rectify any Mistake. What if the Air should

should be so pure here, that it is not fit for breathing, and so the Wild-Geese faint and fall.

2. Earth, or Soil, is not much different from that of the other Ridings, but being more hilly must be something more barren; yet in the Vallies, and by the Rivers are found Plenty of good Meadowing and Grass, and not a little by the Industry of the Inhabitants is used for Tillage on the Sides of the Mountains, and in some level Grounds; so that Cattle for Plough and Pail have sufficient Support for the Profit of the People: But besides these Sorts of Beasts, this County is particularly famous for the Breed of Horses for the Saddle, Coach, and other better Uses. It is commonly thought the best Race of English Horses are bred here; the Gentry delighting in Horsemanship, and Peasants in the Gain arising from them: They keep them usually in stony Ground to harden their Hoofs. Nor are the Mountains themselves unprofitable, affording tolerable Pasturage for Sheep, which they sell lean into other Counties for fattening.

The Forest of *Galtres*, called in *Latin Calaterium Nemus*, is the most remarkable Product of Wood in this Riding. In some Places it is thick and shady, and in other flat, wet, and boggy. It did of old extend itself to the very Walls of York, as appears by a Perambulation made 28 Edw. I. but now it is much lessened, and Towns are built in it, viz. *Sullington, Sutton, Skipton, &c.* In the *Fadera* there is a Patent bearing Date June 22. 1502. made at *Westminster*, appointing *Henry*, the Son of *K. Hen. VII.* who was then lately (by the Death of his elder Brother Prince *Arthur*) Prince of *Wales*, Warden of this Forest; which shews it then to have been a Place of Note. But the Surface of the Earth yields less Profit than the inward Parts, which are full of a valuable Treasure of Metals, Minerals, &c. as,

1. Allum. 2. Jet. 3. Copparas. 4. Marble. 5. Pit-Coals, &c. 6. Kelp.

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1. Allum, with which the Lands about *Gisburgh* abounds, as also other Places. It was first discovered here by the Sagacity of the learned Naturalist *Sir Thomas Chaloner*, by observing that the Leaves of the Trees hereabouts were of a more weak sort of Green, that the Soil was speckled with diverse Colours, and never froze, and in a pretty clear Night it shined and sparkled like Glass on the Road-side, which invited him to dig for it, and found it. It is a Mineral dug out of a Rock, of the Colour of Slate at first, but being burnt, it changeth to a more ruddy Colour, and then they steep it in Pits of Water, which they dig for it on purpose; and when it hath lain as long as they think Convenient, they boil it, and clarify it for Use, as we have it. The *Chaloners* and *Darcys* had anciently Allum-Works here, but they have been laid aside a good while, and the Allum-Trade is removed to *Whitby*, where there is Plenty of the Mine, and more conveniently had. These Works are carried on by the Duke of *Buckingham*, and *Normanby*, or his Agents, and are profitable to the Country, as well in employing Multitudes of Labourers, and consuming great Quantities of Coal; as to the Undertakers in bringing them much Gain; for tho' *Sr. Paul Pindar*, who first farmed the Allum-Mines at *Gisborough*, paid Rents to the King 12500*l.* to *Earl Mulgrave* 1640*l.* and to *Sir William Penniman* 600*l.* and had besides in constant Pay 800 Men by Sea and Land; yet he was a considerable Gainer, because there was scarce any other to be had; and the Price was 26*l.* per Tun. Now there are diverse Allum-Works in this County besides these mentioned, viz. at *Sands-end, Ashold, Slaptooth* and *Dunsley*.

2. Jet, Geat, or Black-Amber, in *Latin Gagates*, which Name, though it is given to the Agate, is much different from it; indeed some take it to be the same, but through a great Mistake. It is found in this County in several Places by the Sea-side, growing in the Chinks and

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and Clefts of the Rocks, which are filled up therewith. It is naturally of a reddish rusty Colour before it is polished, but after, it is really (as *Solinus* describes it) Diamond-like, black and shining. The rare Qualities of it Authors thus describe, which are worth our Notice,

—Præfulget nigro splendore Gagates
Inter Britannos, Levis & lævissimus
(idem
Vicinas paleas trahit attritu calefactus,
Ardet aquâ lotus, restinguitur unctus
(Oливо.

In English thus,

*Black shining Jet stone, like a Gem, is found
Among the Britains in their Rocky Ground.
'Tis smooth and light, and being rubb'd to
(heat
Will draw like Amber Straws and Chaff of
(Wheat,
Sprinkled with Water, it will Fire take,
But Oil will quench it, and the Heat quite
(slake.*

Solinus gives us these Qualities more fully in Prose. In Britain there is great store of *Gagates*, or Geate, a very fine Stone; if you would know the Colour, it is black and shining like a Jewel; if the Quality, it is exceeding light; if the Nature of it, it burns in Water, and is quenched with Oil; if the Virtue, it has an attractive Power, when it is heated with rubbing.

3. Copperas, which is extracted out of some of the Earth, that is digged out of the Allum-Mines; for in searching for the Allum-Earth, there arise Veins of Metals, and Soils of diverse Colours, especially those of Ocher and Murray, from which they extract Copperas, as well as Allum.

4. Marble, and diverse sorts of Stones of strange Shapes and Natures. Marble is hewed out of the Rocks near *Eggleson* in *Richmondshire*, where that mountainous and vast Tract always exposed to Wind and Weather begins. It is called *Stane-*

more by the Inhabitants, from its Ruggedness and Stoniness; it is altogether desolate and solitary, except one Inn in the middle of it, for the Entertainment of Travellers. Other Stones of extraordinary Shapes and Kinds, are, 1. Stony Serpents, or certain Stones resembling the Wreaths and Foldings of a Serpent; they are usually found in the Allum-Mines; and though some assert them to be the Frolicks of Nature, which she Forms for her Diversion; for one would believe that they had been Serpents really crusted over with Stone; and Fame ascribes them to the Power of *Hilda's* Prayers, who thereby converted real Serpents into Stone; yet Dr. *Nicholson*, an Ingenious and Judicious Naturalist affirms them to be the same with those called by our Moderns *Cornua Ammonis*, and is of the Opinion that they are spiral Petrifications produced in the Earth by a sort of Fermentation peculiar to the Allum-Mines. 2. Round Stones, which one would think were Bullets cast by some Artist for great Guns. They are found at the Bottom of the Rocks on the Shore at *Huntley-Nabb*; if you break them you find within them Stony-Serpents, wreathed up in Circles, but for the most part without Heads; they are exactly round. Upon the Shore near *Huntcliffe*, are found yellowish and reddish Stones, and some crusted over with a brinish Substance, which by their Smell and Taste resemble Copperas, Nitre and Brimstone; as also great store of *Pyrites* in Colour like Brass.

5. Pit-Coal, and other Mines, which the Hills of this Riding, especially in *Richmondshire*, afford in great Abundance, as Lead and Brass, as well as Coal. In a Charter of King *Edward IV.* there is Mention made of a Mine of Copper near the City of *Richmond*; but no Motives of Gain, which every where almost prevail, have yet been able to excite the Inhabitants to search for it; the Reason is conjectured to be the Difficulty of Carriage. In the Mountains here, are also found Stones resembling Sea-Cockles, Oyster-

Oyster-Shells, and the Figures of other Animals, which because they are never found single and dispersed, but in firm Rocks, and Beds of Limestone, may not improperly come under this Head of Mines. These the Miners call Run-Limestone, because they suppose these Figures to be produced by some extraordinary Heat, and quicker Fermentation than the rest of the Quarry. This some learned Men believe to be as rational an Account of these Preternatural Productions, as any hath hitherto been given. *Orosius*, a Christian Historian, takes them to be certain Tokens of *Noah's* Universal Deluge, when the Sea being spread over the Earth, left those Heaps of Cockle and Oyster Shells behind it at the Reflux; but this being disallowed by our Naturalists, the former will be more probable.

6. Kelp, a Sort of Manure for Land, which the Husbandmen all along the Shore about *Whitby*, are almost continually busy to make after this Manner. They gather the Sea-Wrack and lay it on Heaps, and when it is dry, they burn it; while it is in burning they stir it to and fro with an Iron Rake; and so it condenses and Cakes together into such a Body, as they call Kelp, which is also of use in making of Allum; if they should not stir it, it would burn to Ashes as other Combustible Matter does.

3. Waters, of which the four great Rivers, which with the Rivulets and Brooks that empty themselves into them, supply this Riding with Plenty of Water, as well for Pleasure and Profit as Use, deserve the chief Place. They are, 1. The *Tees*. 2. The *Swale*. 3. The *Ure*. And, 4. *Derwent*, of which we shall briefly insist, viz.

1. The *Tees* rises in the Bishoprick of *Durham*, but having received the Rivulet of *Lune*, which rises in *Lune* Forest, and some other Brooks, becomes a Part of this Riding at *Rokeby*, where the River *Grata* falls into it, and divides it from the Bishoprick, and after a considerable long Course, with many Windings falls into the *German* Ocean; some

noted Towns on the side of *Durham* stand upon it, but none on this, but *Yarum*, a small Market-Town. By it the Villages, which stand pretty thick upon its Banks, are plentifully supplied with Salmon, and Fish of diverse other Sorts.

2. The *Swale*, so called, say some, from its Swiftness, falls into the *Ure* with a great Leaping of Waters near *Myton*; it rises out of the Western Mountains, scarce five Miles above the Head of the *Ure*, and runs to the Eastward. It was very Sacred among the *Saxons*, because when they were first converted to Christianity, there were baptized in it, in one Day, by *Paulinus* Archbishop of *York*, to their great Joy, above Ten thousand Men, besides Women and Children. The Course of this River lies through a pretty broad Vale, which from thence is called *Swaldale*, which has Plenty of Grass, but wants Wood. From thence it holds on its Course to *Richmond*, the Chief City of the Tract or Shire called *Richmondshire*; after which there is in it such a great Fall of Water, as deserves the Name of a Cataract, because the Waters rather rush than run there, being dashed and broken by the Rocks in its Way. A little Village standing near it there, called *Catarrick* may seem to take its Name from it. This River also affords great Variety of Fish to the Inhabitants near it.

3. The *Ure*, which hath its Rise out of the Western Mountains, not far from the Original of the *Swale*, and first runs through the middle of the Vale, called *Wentdale*, which is plentifully stocked with Cattle, and in some Places affords Lead: A little Distance from its Spring, while the Current is yet but small, it is increased by the Rivulet *Baint*, from the South, which comes from the Pool *Semur* with a strange Murmur. *Sr. Christopher Medcalfe*, the Chief of the Family of that Name, (which was so numerous in his Time, that when he was the Sheriff of this Shire, he met the Judges with three hundred Horse with Men of his Family and Name) brought Grey-

Fish from the South Parts of *England* to stock it with them, which have wonderfully increased in it since. This River at a Place called *Att-scar*, running between two Rocks with great Violence, makes an hideous Roaring, and so passes by *Bolton*. Besides Crey-fish abovementioned, this River hath diverse other Kinds, which are no small Convenience to the Inhabitants, who are some of them Fishermen.

4. The *Derwent*, which is the Boundary to this and the East-Riding, hath a Right to be taken Notice of here, as well as there. It gave Name to a City in the *Roman* Times, which stood on the Banks of it, called therefore *Derventio*, where a Company of *Derventienfes* under the General of *Britain* was quartered. *Auldby* is thought to stand in the same Place by our Antiquaries. *Battle-Bridge* lies over it at *Standford*. This River is so plentifully filled with Water by the small Brooks falling into it, that as oft as it is increased with Rains, it overflows the Banks, and lays all the Neighbouring Meadows a-float: It runs with more Swiftness below *Babthorp*, than before, and was made Navigable by an Act of Parliament passed 1 *Anna*. It abounds with Fish, &c. To these it may not be improper to add the particular Benefit yielded to these Parts by the

5. Sea, which affords the Inhabitants an Abundance of Fish, as well for Food as Sale, but more especially Herrings, (called in *Latin* *Haleves Leiccomenide & Chalcides*.) These Fish, which in the Time of our Ancestors swarmed only about *Norway*, do now in our Times by the Bounty of Divine Providence swim in great Shoals round our Coasts every Year. About Midsummer they leave the Main Sea, draw towards the Coast of *Scotland*, where they are caught and sold off, as being then at their best; from thence they pass to the *English* Coasts, and arriving about the middle of *August*, there is excellent Fishing for them, till *November*, from *Scarborough* to the *Thames* Mouth; afterwards they are carried by stormy Weather into the *British* Seas,

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where they are caught till *Christmas*, and then coasting *Ireland*, return into the Northern Ocean, and remain there till *June*, where having spawned and recruited their Numbers, they begin the same Course again. The *Hollanders* and *Zealanders* have a great Share in the Profit of these Fish; for having obtained Leave of the Castle of *Scarborough* for Fishing, they apply themselves to it with that Assiduity and Diligence, that they make a greater Gain of it than the *English*.

Besides these common Kinds of Waters, there are others more remarkable, viz. 1. The Spaw-Well at *Scarborough*, about a Quarter of a Mile South of the Town: It is a very quick Spring, arising upright out of the Earth like a boiling Pot, near the Level of the Spring-Tides, with which it is often overflowed. In the most Droughty Years it is never dry, but in an Hour affords twenty-four Gallons of Water; for the Stones thro' which it flows contain more than twelve Gallons, and being empty'd every Morning, it will be full within half Hour. Its Virtue proceeds from a Participation of Vitriol, Iron, Allum, Nitre, and Salt: to the Sight it is transparent, inclining a little to a Sky Colour, and hath a pleasant acid Taste from the Vitriol, and an Inky Smell. The Waters, (which are much resorted to in the hot Months of Summer) being drank are purgative and diuretick, much of the Nature of the Waters of *Pymont* in *Germany*. They have wrought Strange and Wonderful Effects, and many Persons almost every Year find great Benefit and Advantage by them. There are no Walks, nor publick Diversions, as there are at the *Bath* and *Tunbridge*, but there are very good Accommodations for such as drink the Waters.

2. Baths, used frequently in the *Roman* Times by the Soldiers quartered in *England*; from whence a Town in this Riding was called *Lavatra*, now *Bowes*. These Baths were anciently in frequent Use among the Soldiers, as well as all others, as well for Health, as Cleanliness; (for in those antient Times they were

were wont to wash every Day before they eat) and they were at one Time built, both publickly and privately, at such a strange Rate, that that Man thought himself poor and mean, who had not the Walls of his Bath shining with great and costly Bosses. In them both Men and Women wash'd promiscuously, though that was often prohibited by the Laws of the Empire, and Synodical Decrees; but these Baths here are now not used. Near *New Malton* is a Well, whose Waters are supposed to have the same Virtues with those at *Scarborough*; but the Spring being weak affords but a small Quantity.

3. Mineral Waters are found upon *Ounsbery Hill*, or *Roseberry Topping*, where upon the very Top, out of an huge Rock, flows a Spring of Waters, which are an effectual Medicine for diseased Eyes.

4. *Rical*, a small River, which in its Course runs under Ground for above a Mile, unless in Times of Rain, when the Abundance of Water makes it change its Course and run above Ground, as in other Places it doth.

4. Fire, which in those Northern cold Climates is as necessary as Food, is by Nature as plentifully provided for in those Parts, and especially in this Riding, which being most Northward must be supposed to be the coldest; for here are not only several large Forests, as *Pickering Forest* in the Wapentake of that Name, the Forest of *Galtres* in the Wapentake of *Bulmere*, *Swaledale Forest* in the Wapentake of *Hang-west*, *Apple-garth Forest* in the Wapentake of *Gilling-west*, *New Forest* in the same Wapentake, and *Lune Forest* in the same Wapentake; which may be thought almost sufficient to furnish the whole Riding with Wood for Firing, and yet this Riding hath the greatest Quantities of Pit coal of any of the other, so that Providence hath super-abundantly furnished the Inhabitants with a sufficient Antidote against the coldest Seasons.

Plants growing wild and plentiful in

this County, but rarely, or not at all in most others, viz.

Allium montanum purpureum, Purple-flower'd mountain Garlick, on the Scars of the Mountains near *Settle*, in the West-Riding.

Alsine pusilla pulchro flore, Small fine mountain Chickweed; with a milk-white Flower; in the Mountains about *Settle*, plentifully.

Bifolium minimum, or *Ophris minima*, The least Tway-Blade; on the Heaths and Moors in many Places, as on *Blackamore* in the Way to *Gisborough*, &c.

Calceolus Maria, Lady's Slipper; at the End of *Helkefwood* near *Ingleborough*.

Campanula cymbalaria foliis, Tender Ivy-leaved Bell-Flower; about *Sheffield*.

Cannabis flore amplo, Fair flower'd Nettle-hemp, in the Mountains and Corn-fields in many Places of this County, plentifully.

Carum vulgare, Common Caraways; in the Pastures about *Hull*.

Caryophyllata purpurea, Purple Avens; in the Hills and Brooks about *Settle*, &c.

Caryophyllus minimus, Thrift or Sea Gilliflower; in *Bleaberry-gill* at the Head of *Stockdale fields*, a little Distance from *Settle*.

Cerasus avium Racemosa, The wild cluster Cherry-tree, or Bird-cherry; in the mountainous Parts of the West-Riding of this County.

Christophoriana, Herb Christopher, or Baneberries; in *Haselwood Woods*, near *Sir Walter Vavasor's Park-pale*, and among the Shrubs by *Masham-cave*.

Cirsium Britannicum repens, The great English soft or gentle Thistle, otherwise called the melancholy Thistle; in the Mountains about *Ingleborough*, &c.

Cocklearia Rotundifolia, Common round-leaved Scurvy-grass; upon *Stanemore* near the *Spittle*, plentifully, upon *Penigent* and *Ingleborough Hills*.

Coniza foliis laciniatis, Jagged-leaved Fleabane Mullet; at the End of *Shirley Pool*, near *Rusby-moor*, but at some Distance from it.

Erica baccifera nigra, Black-berried Heath, Crow-berries or Crake-berries; on

on the boggy Mountains and Moors plentifully in many Parts.

Fucus, or *Alga tinctoria*, Dyers Weed; it is often cast on the Shore near Bridlington.

Fungus piperatus succo lacteo, Pepper-Mushroom, with a milky Juice; in Marston Woods under Pinno-moor in Craven, plentifully found by Dr. Lister.

Geranium batrachiorides montanum, Mountain Crowfoot Cranesbill; in the mountainous Meadows and Bushets in the West-Riding.

Geranium moschatum, Musket-cranesbill, commonly called Musk; it grows commonly in Craven, as Dr. Lister tells us.

Gnaphalium montanum, Mountain Cudweed or Catsfoot; upon Ingleborough and other Hills in the West-Riding, and in Scosby-Leas near Doncaster.

Helleborine foliis longis angustis acutis, Bastard Hellebore, with long narrow sharp-pointed Leaves; under Brackenbrow near Ingleton, and near Ingleborough.

Helleborine atro rubente flore, Bastard Hellebore, with a blackish Flower; on the Sides of the Mountains near Malham, four Miles from Settle, in the Whern.

Hieracium montanum Cichorei folio, Succory-leav'd Mountain-hawkweed; in the boggy Places of some Woods about Burnley.

Hordeum Polystichon, Winter or square Barley, in the North Parts called Big; it endures the Winter, and is therefore sown in the mountainous Parts of this County and all over the North, instead of the common Barley.

Lilium convallium, The Lilly of the Valley, or May-Lilly; on Inglethorp Hills, &c.

Lunaria Minor, Moon-wort; on the Tops of some Mountains near Settle, where it thrives plentifully, and is more large than in other Counties, where 'tis also found.

Lyfimachia, or *Chamenerion latifolia*, Roe-bay, or Willow Herb; in the Meadows near Sheffield, and in divers other Places.

Lyfimachia lutea flore globofo, Yellow

Loose-strife with a globular Spike, or Tuft of Flowers; in the East-Riding, found by Mr. Dodsworth.

Muscus clavatus, Club-moss, or Woolfsc-law.

Muscus clavatus foliis cupressi, Cypress-moss.

Muscus terrestris Repens, Creeping Club-moss.

Muscus Abietiformis, Upright Fir-moss.

Muscus polyspermos, Seeding Mountain-moss.

All these Sorts of Moss are found on Ingleborough Hills; some lie about Springs and watry Places; and others are common to most of the Moors and Fells in the North.

Ornithogalum luteum, Yellow Star of Bethlehem; in the Northern Woods, by the Tees Side near Greata-bridge and Brignal.

Pentaptylloides fruticosa, Shrub-cinquefoil; on a Bank by the River Tees near Thorp, and below Eggleston Abbey, as also at Micklesforce in Teesdale.

Pentaptyllum parvum Hirsutum, Small rough Cinquefoil; in the Pastures about Kippax, a Village three Miles from Pontefract.

Pyrola vulgaris, Common Winter-green; near Hallifax in the Way to Kigbley, and on the Moors near Heptenstall, in the Way to Burnley, plentifully.

Pyrola folio mucronato serrato, Sharp-pointed Winter-green with serrate Leaves; in Haselwood Woods, near Sir Walter Vavasor's Park.

Polygonatum flore odoro cum pediculis singularibus, Sweet smelling Solomon-Seal, with Flowers on single Foot-stalks; on the Cliffs near Settle and Wharfe.

Primula veris flore rubro, Birds-eyn; in the mountainous Meadows about Ingleborough, and elsewhere in moist and watry Places.

Pyrola Alpinæ flore Europææ, Winter-green with Chickweed Flowers; at the East-End of Rumbles-mere near Helwick.

Pyrola Alpinæ flore brasiliæ, Winter-green Chickweed of Brasil; near Giffburgh in Cleveland, as Mr. Lawson affirms.

Ranunculus globosus Aconiti folio, The Globe-flower, or Locker-gowlongs, a Kind

Kind of Aconite or Woolf-bane; in the mountainous Meadows plentifully.

Ribes vulgares fructu Rubro, Common red Currans; in the Woods in the Northern Parts of the County about *Greata bridge*, and elsewhere.

Ribes alpinus dulcis, Sweet Mountain Currans; found in this County by Mr. *Dodsworth*.

Rhodia radix, or *Telephium Roseum*, Rosewort; on the Rocks on the North-side of *Ingleborough Hill*, plentifully.

Rosa silvestris pomifera major, The greater English Apple-Rose; in the mountainous Parts of this County it is very common.

Rosmarinum silvestre, Wild Rosemary, or marsh Holy Rose; on Mosses, and most other moorish Grounds.

Rubus saxatilis, The Stone-bramble, or Raspi; on the Sides of *Ingleborough Hills*, and other Hills in the West-Riding.

Salix folio laureo odorato, Bay-leaved Sweet-Willows; in the mountainous Parts of the West-Riding, by the Rivers and Brooks Sides.

Salix pumila montana folio rotundo, Round-leaved mountainous Dwarf-Willow; on the Rocks on the Top of *Ingleborough Hill* on the North-side, and on the *Whern Side Hill* over against it, near the subterraneous River.

Sedum alpinum ericoides caruleum, Mountain Sengreen, with Heath-like Leaves, and large purple Flowers; on the uppermost Rocks on the North-side of *Ingleborough Hill*.

Sedum minus Alpinum luteum, Small yellow mountain Sengreen; on the Sides of *Ingleborough Hill*, about the Waters on the North-side.

Sedum alpinum trifido folio, Small mountain Sengreen, with jagged Leaves; on *Ingleborough* and other Hills, in the North Parts of the County.

Sedum purpureum pratense minus, Small marsh Sengreen; on the moist Rocks

about *Ingleborough Hill*, in the Way to *Hoton* in *Ribblesdale*.

Sideritis arvensis latifolia hirsuta flore luteo, Broad-leaved, rough-field Ironwort, with a large Flower; about *Sheffield*, *Darfield*, &c. among the Corn.

Trachelium majus Belgarum, Giant Throatwort; every where among the Mountains.

Thalictrum minus, The lesser Meadow-Rue; on the Rocks about *Malham* and *Wharfe*, very commonly and plentifully.

Thlaspi foliis Globularia, Treacle Mustard with Flowers like Woad; in the mountainous Pastures going from *Settle* to *Malham*, plentifully.

Thlaspi, vel potius Leucorum sive Lunaria vasculo sublongo intorto, The Lunar Violet with an oblong wreathen Cod; on the Sides of the Mountains of *Ingleborough* and *Hinkle haugh*, in moist Places and where Waters spring up.

Vaccinia Nubis, Cloud-berries, Knot-berries or Knout-berries; on *Hinkle haugh* near *Settle*, and on *Ingleborough* and *Pendle Hills*.

Valeriana Græca, Greek Valerian, called by the Vulgar, The Ladder to Heaven, or *Jacob's Ladder*; in *Carleton beck*, where it falls into the River *Aire*, but more plentifully about *Malham-Cove* in the Wood there, as also in *Cordil* or the *Whern*, where there comes out a great Stream of Water.

To which we shall add, though out of its Order,

Glycyrrhiza vulgaris, Common Liquorice, which though not originally a Native of this County, yet being planted and much cultivated in large Gardens at *Pontefract*, for Sale, deserves a Place here; as also,

Serpentaria Anglica, English Serpentry or Snakeweed, a Sort of Bistort; it grows in shady moist Woods, and at the Foot of Hills in divers Places of this County.

The

This County hath given no Titles of Honour to any of the Nobility of this Nation, as many of the Towns have done; as York, Halifax, Richmond, &c. where we have accounted for those Families, and therefore we shall proceed to

The BARONETS of this County, which are,

W ILLIAM WENTWORTH of <i>Wentworth-Woodhouse</i> , Esq; cr. <i>May 22. 1611.</i>	
now Earl of <i>Strafford</i> .	Bar. 22
Sir Henry <i>Bellasis</i> of <i>Newburgh</i> , Knt. cr. ditto.	32
since created Viscount <i>Falconberge</i> .	
William Constable of <i>Flamborough</i> , Esq; cr. ditto, extinct.	33
Sir Francis Wortley of <i>Wortley</i> , Knt. cr. ditto, ext.	39
Sir George Savil of <i>Thornhill</i> , Sen. Knt. cr. ditto.	40
Sir Henry Savil of <i>Methley</i> , cr. ditto ext.	45
Sir Marmaduke Wiwil of <i>Constable Burton</i> , Knt. cr. <i>Nov. 25. 1612.</i>	84
Sir Matthew Boynton of <i>Bramston</i> , Knt. cr. <i>May 25. 1618.</i>	101
Sir William Bamburgh of <i>Howton</i> , Knt. cr. <i>Dec. 1. 1619.</i>	116
Sir David Fowlis of <i>Engleby</i> , Knt. cr. <i>Feb. 6. 1619.</i>	120
Sir Thomas Gower of <i>Stitenham</i> , Knt. cr. <i>June 2. 1620,</i>	135
since created Lord Gower.	
Edward Osborn of <i>Kiveton</i> , Esq; cr. <i>July 13. 1620.</i> now Duke of <i>Leeds</i> .	142
William Chaloner of <i>Gisborough</i> , Esq; extinct. cr. <i>July 20, 1620</i>	144
John Hewit of <i>Headley-Hall</i> , Esq; cr. <i>Octob. 11. 1621.</i>	158
Sir John Hotham of <i>Scarborough</i> , Knt. cr. <i>Jan. 4. 1621</i>	166
Henry Griffith of <i>Agnes-Burton</i> , Esq; cr. <i>June 1. 1627.</i>	236
William Penniman jun. of <i>Mask, or Marsk</i> , Esq; cr. <i>May 6. 1628</i>	252
Sir Richard Beaumont of <i>Whitley</i> , Knt. cr. <i>Aug. 19, 1628.</i>	263
Anthony Slingsby of <i>Scriven</i> , Esq; cr. <i>Octob. 23. 1628.</i>	274
Thomas Vavasor of <i>Haslerwood</i> , Esq; cr. <i>Octob. 24. 1628.</i>	275
George Twissleton of <i>Barlow</i> , Esq; extinct. cr. <i>Apr. 2. 1629.</i>	286
Sir William Strickland of <i>Boynston</i> , Knt. cr. <i>July, 30. 1641.</i>	328
Thomas Maleverer of <i>Allerton Maleverer</i> , Esq; cr. <i>Aug. 2. 1641.</i>	330
Hugh Cholmeley of <i>Whitby</i> , Esq; cr. <i>Aug. 10. 1641.</i>	338
Richard Spignell of <i>Coppenthorp</i> , Esq; <i>Aug. 14, 1641.</i> extinct.	347
Sir John Goodrick of <i>Ribston</i> , Knt. cr. <i>Aug. 14. 1641.</i>	349
Francis Armitage of <i>Kirkleys</i> , Esq; cr. <i>Dec. 15. 1641.</i>	360
Sir John Kay of <i>Wodson</i> , Knt. cr. <i>Feb. 4. 1641.</i>	370
William St. Quintin of <i>Harpham</i> , Esq; cr. <i>Mar. 8. 1641.</i>	375
John Reresby of <i>Thriberge</i> , cr. <i>May 16, 1642.</i>	388
William Ingleby of <i>Ripley</i> , Esq; cr. <i>May 17. 1642.</i>	389
Christopher Dawney of <i>Cowick</i> , Esq; cr. <i>May 19. 1642.</i>	391
afterward made Viscount <i>Downe</i> in <i>Ireland</i> .	

Edward

Edward Payler of Thorashy, Esq; cr. June 28. 1642. ext.	Bar. 400
Matthew Valchenberg of Middle Ing, Esq; cr. July 20. 1642.	402
Philip Constable of Everingham, Esq; cr. July 20. 1642.	403
Philip of Hungate of Saxton, Esq; cr. Aug. 15. 1642.	407
Walter Rudston of Hayton, Esq; cr. Aug. 29. 1642.	410
Thomas Bland of Kippax-Park, cr. Aug. 30. 1642.	412
William Vavasor, Esq; cr. July 17. 1643. ext.	429
Richard Foster of Stokesley, Esq; cr. at S. Germans, Sept. 3. 1649.	460
Solomon Swale of Swale-Hall, Esq; cr. June 21. 1660.	493
Henry Stapleton of Mitton, Esq; cr. June 22. 1660.	495
Sir Robert Hilliard of Patrington, Knt. cr. June 25. 1660.	500
John Bright of Badsworth, Esq; cr. July 16. 1660.	525
Metcalf Robinson of Newby, Esq; cr. July 30. 1660.	529
Hugh Smithson of Stanwick, Esq; cr. Aug. 2. 1660.	542
Sir John Lewis of Ledston, Knt. cr. Octob. 15. 1660. ext.	565
George Winne of Nostell, Esq; cr. Dec. 2. 1660.	579
William Frankland of Thirkelby, Esq; cr. Dec. 24. 1660.	590
John Legard of Garton, Esq; cr. Decem. 29. 1660.	593
George Marwood of Little Busby, Esq; cr. Decemb. 31. 1660.	595
John Jackson of Hickleton, Esq; cr. Jan. 7. 1660.	599
William Rokeby of Skyers, Esq; cr. Jan. 29. 1660.	604
William Caley of Brompton, Esq; cr. Jan. April 20. 1661.	635
George Crook of Wheatley, Esq; cr. May 10. 1661.	641
Godfrey Copley of Sprotsburgh, Esq; cr. June 17. 1661.	658
Mark Milbank of Hatnaby, Esq; cr. Aug. 7. 1661.	673
Miles Stapleton, of Carleton, Esq; cr. Mar. 20. 1661.	693
John Savil of Copley, Esq; cr. July, 24. 1662.	702
Christopher Wandesford of Kirklington, Esq; cr. Aug. 5. 1662.	703
afterwards made Viscount Castlecomer in Ireland.	
Thomas Tankard of Burrough-Brigg, Esq; cr. Nov. 16. 1662	710
Richard Graham of Norton-Coniers, Esq; cr. Nov. 17. 1662.	711
James Penniman of Ormesby in Cleveland, Esq; cr. Feb. 22. 1663.	736
Thomas Wentworth of Bretton, Esq; cr. Sept. 27. 1664.	747
John Lawson of Broughton, Esq; cr. July 6. 1665.	764
Francis Burdet of Burdet, Esq; cr. July 25. 1665.	766
William Chater of Croft-Hall, Esq; cr. June 28. 1671.	798
John Brooks of York, Esq; cr. June 13. 1676.	824
Walter Hawkesworth of Hawkesworth, Esq; cr. Decemb. 6. 1678.	848
Roger Beckwith of Aldborough, Esq; cr. Apr. 15. 1681.	858
John Wytham of Goldsborough, Esq; cr. Decemb. 13. 1683.	875
John Ramsden of Byrom, Esq; cr. Nov. 30. 1689.	905
Sir William Robinson of Newby, cr. Feb. 13. 1689.	906
James Edwards of the City of York, Esq; cr. Decemb. 7. 1691.	907
John Wentworth of North-Emsal, Esq; cr. July 28. 1692.	909
William Lowther of Mask, Esq; cr. July, 15. 1697.	920

Gentlemen of Eminency of this County born, or dwelling at
Places unknown.

FRancis Bygod, who was so much in Favour with King Hen. VIII. that he knighted him probably, because he had made an Introduction to the King's Design in dissolving the Monasteries, by publishing a Book entitled, a Treatise concerning

cerning Improprations of Benefices, wherein he endeavours to prove, that the Multitudes of Parsonages, which the Monks had got into their Possession, were unjustly taken from the Secular Clergy, as Dr. *Thomas Gascoigne*, a *Yorkshire* Man also, had before complained: But this *Sir Francis* afterwards distasting that King's Proceedings against the Pope, unhappily engaged in the *Yorkshire* Com-motions, called *The Holy Pilgrimage*, and being apprehended, was tried, condemned, and executed at *Tiburn*, with other Knights, &c. in 1537.

Dr. *John Redman*, nearly related to Dr. *Tunstal* Bishop of *Durham*, by whose Counsel and Advice, being educated in Learning, he became very eminent in his Time; for having commenced Doctor of Divinity, he was made the first Master or Head of *Trinity College*, *Cambridge*, and a Dignitary in the Church. He was profoundly skilled in the *Greek* and *Latin* Tongues, and by his Means that Knowledge was much increased in his University, and Oratory much refined. He took much Pains in composing the first Liturgy, or Book of Common Prayer in 1549. and dying in the College of *Westminster*, (where he had a Prebend) he was buried in the Abbey-Church in 1551.

John Chamber, a Person eminent for his Life and Learning, for which being

justly Reverenced, he was made Fellow of *Eaton College*, and Canon of *Windsor*. He much affected Physick and Astronomy; and wrote some Books relating to the later, against Judicial Astrology. He gave 1000*l.* to *Merton College Oxford*, to purchase Lands in this County to found two Scholarships for *Eaton School*. He died in 1604.

Thomas Wharton, a Doctor of Physick in *Trinity College Oxford*, from whence he removed to *London*, where he not only grew an Eminent Practiser in that Art, but was admitted Fellow of the College of Physicians, and was after for five or six Years Censor there. He hath written a Book describing the Use of the Glands in the Human Body, which hath since been of great Use in Physick. He died at his House in *Aldersgate-Street*, *An.* 1673.

John Micklethwait, a Doctor of Physick at *Padua*. He was one of the College of Physicians, and several Years President of it. He was Physician in Ordinary to King *Charles II.* who knighted him. He died in 1683. and lies buried in the Church of *St. Botolph* without *Aldersgate*.

Dr. *Martin Lister*, a Person of exemplary Loyalty, and of great Esteem for his Skill in Physick, for which he was a Fellow of the Royal Society and College of the Physicians. He hath wrote many Things, which are in the *Philosophical Transactions*, &c.

The Ecclesiastical History of this North-Riding.

THE Archbishops of this Diocese, of which this County is the greatest Part, have been accounted for in our Description of the City of *York*, before

the West Riding; we must therefore, according to our Method, proceed to the Monasteries, viz.

The Monasteries of this North-Riding.

S. *Agatha*, an Abbey of *Augustine* Monks near *Richmond*; founded by one *Roaldus Constable* (probably of *Richmond*) to which *Roger de Moubray*, *Alan Bigod*, and others were Benefactors, whose Grants were recited and confirmed by King *Edw. III.* The Patronage of it was to *Edw. III.* in *Henry Lord Scroop*, who left the Advowson of it at his Death that Year to his Son and Heir *William Lord Scroop*, who dying without Issue, left it, and his other Estates to *Richard Lord Scroop* his Brother and Heir. He was constituted King *Rich. II.*'s Lord Chancellor, and in the 3d Year of that King's Reign gave to the Canons of this Monastery the Manor of *Brompton* upon *Swale*, then valued at 10 l. 3 s. 4 d. per Annum. He was a Person much employed in State-Affairs the following Part of that King's Reign; but being grown in Years, he obtained his *Quietus*, and spent his Days, and much of his Estate in Acts of Piety; and among others, obtained a License 16 *Rich. II.* to bestow an annual Rent of 100 l. (*Dugd.* 106 l. 13 s. 4 d.) issuing out of his Lordships of *Brignale*, *Caldwell*, and six others, for the Maintenance of ten (*Dug. Mon.* six) more Canons Regular, over and above the then usual Number in this Abbey; as also for two Canons Secular, and for the finding a Maintenance for two and twenty poor Men for ever, to pray for the good Estate of him the said *Richard* and his Heirs, in this Life, and for their Souls after their Departure hence. He died 4 *Hen. IV.* and by his Will ordered his Body to be buried in this Abbey, giving to every Parish, Anniversary, or Chantry Priest of the Parish-Churches of *Richmondshire*, coming to, and celebrating at his Obit, two Shillings. *Stephen* his Son bequeathed his Body also to be buried here by his Father's, 6 *Hen. IV.* as did also *John Lord Scroop* 9 *Hen. VII.* in case he died in this County. This Abbey at the

Dissolution was valued at 111 l. 17 s. 11 d. per Annum.

Arden, an Abbey of Nuns of the *Benedictine* Order, founded, and endowed by *Peter de Hotona*, who dedicated it to *S. Andrew*. *Roger de Moubray* Lord of the Fee, and *Elizabeth* Heir of the said *Peter*, confirmed her Father's Donations to them, 10 *Edw. I.* In the 6 *Hen. IV.* *Jesfery Pigot*, an Heir of *Peter* the first Founder, with the forementioned *Elizabeth*, were admirted by their Nuns as their Founders and Patrons. At the Dissolution this Nunnery was valued at 12 l. per Ann. *Dugd.* 13 l. 7 s. 4 d. per Ann. Speed ex *Lel.*

Allerton, or *Alverton*, a Cell to *Majus Monasterium* in *Alverton*, founded by *Richard Malleverer* for *Benedictine* Monks, to whom he gave the Church of *S. Martin* there. King *Hen. II.* confirmed his Gift to them.

Basedale, a *Cistercian* Nunnery, founded by *Guido de Bovincourt*: All that we find of it is, That Sir *John de Ever*, Kt. did by his Deed dated Anno 1304. King *Edw. I.* then Reigning, release to *Joan* then Prioress of this House, and to the Convent of the same, and their Successors, all Homage and Suit of Court for all their Lands holden of him in *Kirkby*, *Cleveland*, and *Ingelby*. *William de Percy*, and others were Benefactors to this Nunnery, all whose Gifts were recited and confirmed by King *Hen. III.* Reg. 20. *Robert Longchamp*, Abbot of *St. Mary's* at *Tork*, and the Convent there, granted to these Nuns a burying Place for themselves, but not for their Servants, and Tenants, who were still to be buried in the Cemetary belonging to the Parish-Church. At the Dissolution this House was valued at 20 l. 1 s. 4 d. per Ann. *Dugd.*

Biland, or *Bella-lands*, a Monastery of *Cistercian* Monks; founded by *Roger de Moubray*, in this Maener: An Abbot and Convent of twelve Monks, went from

from the Abbey of *Fournes*, whose Monks came from *Savigni* in *France*, to *Cald* in *Copland*, then newly erected, and there remained 4 Years, till in the Year 1137. being plundered, and their House almost destroy'd, they returned back to *Furnes*; but being denied Entrance, were in great Distress for an Habitation; till *Gundred*, the Relict of *Nigel de Albini*, pitying their Case, with *Roger* her Son, settled them for a little Time at a Place called *Hode*, which was an Hermitage belonging to one *Robert de Alneto*, an Hermit, who resigned it to them, and became a Monk among them. This happened in 1138. 21 *Steph.* Being thus settled, *Roger* gave them first for their Maintenance, the Tithe of all the Provision spent in his House; but that being found Inconvenient to gather, he changed it in 1140. into an Endowment in Land: In 1140. *Giraldus* their Abbot (for that was his Name) seeing the Estate of his Monastery to increase, that the Abbot of *Furnes* should not claim it, made a Journey to *Savigni*, and obtained in a General Chapter, to be discharged of all Subjection to *Furnes*, and be subject to *Savigni* only. *Giraldus* died in his Return Home, and *Roger*, the Master of the Novices, was chosen Abbot, and confirmed by the Archbishop of *York*, upon the Presentation of *Roger Molbray* their Patron, who thereupon gave the Manor of

Biland, or *Bella-landa*, with the Apperтенances, and they soon after removed their Habitation thither. Abbot *Roger*, observing that the Inhabitants of *Scalton* suffered many Inconveniences by their Distance from their Mother-Church of *Biland*, built them a Church, and having furnished it with all Necessaries, presented a Clerk to it; reserving the Burial of the Dead to the Church of *Biland*. After this, this Abbey had many Gifts bestowed on it; and *Roger* the Patron was so bountiful to it, that the Monks refused to accept any more. He died in the *Holy Land*, and after his Death *Walter de Scuffings* Parson of *Kildale*, *Hugh de Wake*, and others, were Be-

hefactors. In 9 *Rich. II.* *Thomas Moubray* Earl Marshal, and Earl of *Nottingham*, Lord *Moubray* and *Segrave*, did by his Deed recite, ratifie and confirm the Foundation of this Abbey, laid by his Progenitor *Roger de Moubray*, with the Lands and Endowments. In 1150 the Abbots of *Cald* (for the Abbot of *Furnes* had put in another Abbot with a Convent there in 1143.) and *Furnes*, seeing the Prosperity of the House of *Biland*, set on Foot a Title and Pretence to a Jurisdiction over their House, against the Abbot of *Savigni*, and prosecuted it so far, that the General Chapter of the *Cistercians*, to which the Cause was referred, delegated it to the Abbot of *Rievaulx*, who determined it for the Abbot of *Savigni*. *Roger*, the above-mentioned Abbot of *Biland*, ruled 54 Years, and then by Reason of his decrepid Age resigned, and lived near three Years. To him succeeded in his Place Abbot *Philip*, who wrote the History of this Abbey, out of which this Account was taken Anno 1197. At the Dissolution this Priory was valued at 238 l. 9 s. 4 d. per Annum. 295 l. 3 s. 4 d. per Ann. Speed ex *Lel.*

Birfal, a Cell of *Benedictine* Monks, given to *St. Martin's* at *Albemarle* by *Stephen* Earl of *Albemarle*, Anno 1115. among other Lands and Revenues. *Walter* Archbishop of *York* first settled the Monks of *Albemarle* here at *Birfal*, and granted them diverse Immunities. *Charles VI.* King of *France* by his Deed dated 1395. setting forth that the Abbot and Convent of *St. Martin* had past over to his beloved Cousin, the Duke of *Lancaster*, this Priory of *Birfal* in *England*, for the Sum of a thousand Livres, granted them his License to purchase Lands of the like Value in *France*. The said Abbot and Convent of *St. Martin*, by their Deed dated 18 *Rich. II.* granted all their Lands, Tithes and Pensions here in *England* to the Abbot and Convent of *Kirkstall* in this County.

Coverham, a Priory of the Order of the *Pramonstratenses*, first founded at *Swainby* in the Wapentake of *Hallikeld*, An. 1190.

by *Helewise*, Daughter and Coheir of *Rannulph de Glanvil*, a Baron, and Capital Justice of England, in the Reigns of King *Hen. II.* and *Richard I.* It was afterward translated from *Swainby* to *Coverham* near *Middleham*, near to *Ralph Fitz-Robert* the Son of the said *Helewise* by *Robert Fitz-Ralph* her Husband. The Lands and Rents given to this House by the Founders, and her Son *Waleran Fitz-Robert*, and *Ralph Fitz-Robert*, *Edric Neufum*, and others, were all confirmed by King *Edward III.* Reg. 22. Of this Family did descend two Sisters and Coheirs, *Mary* Lady of *Middleham*, married to *Ralph de Nevil*; and *Joan* married to *Robert de Tateshall*. This House at the Dissolution was valued at 160 *l.* 18 *s.* 3 *d.* per Annum.

Ellerton, or *Elveton*, a Monastery of *Gilbertine* Monks, founded by *William Fitz-Peter*, who gave all his Inheritance in that Town for the erecting a Priory of Canons of the Order of *Sempringham* (or *Gilbertines*) and for the Habitation and Maintenance of thirteen Poor Men. The Ancestors of *William Aselby*, *William Thurvesby*, and *Ralph de Spencer*, were Benefactors to these Canons, who being subject to the Priory of *Sempringham* in *Lincolnshire*, the first Monastery of the Order of *Gilbertines*, *Gilbert* the 2d Master of the Monks of *Sempringham*, and *John* Prior of this Convent at *Ellerton*, obliged themselves to the Maintenance of thirteen Poor People in the Hospital of the Church of *Ellerton*, founded by *William Fitz-Peter*. *Peter de Mauley* the 3d having married *Nicola* Daughter of *Gilbert de Gant*, a Descendant of *Gilbert de Gant*, who founded the Priory of *Sempringham*, for the Health of her Soul, ratified to the Canons of *Elveton* all the Lands whereof they were possessed in his Fee. In the Year 1387. *German de Hay*, then Patron of this Priory, obtained a Grant from the Prior and Convent of this House, by Indenture, that whereas the said *German* had then but the Presentation of one poor Man of the thirteen, that were to be maintained in this Priory; for the future, he, the said

German, his Heirs, and Assigns, Lords of the Manor of *Aghton*, shall present nine of the thirteen, with the Penalty of ten Pounds for every Refusal to admit any poor Man so presented. N. B. Mr. *Speed* out of *Leland*, makes this House a Nunnery, contrary to the former Account of it out of the *Monasticon*. It was valued at the Dissolution at 62 *l.* 8 *s.* 10 *d.* per Annum. Dugd. 78 *l.* 10 *d.* per Ann. *Speed* ex *Lel.*

Gilling, or, as *Bede* calls it, *Getbling*, a Monastery highly esteemed by our Ancestors in old Time. It was erected to expiate for the Murder of *Oswy*, King of *Northumberland*, who was there murdered by the Treachery of his Host. *Dugdale* and *Speed* have nothing of this Monastery, and so we can give no Account of it but from *Cambden*.

Gromond, *Grosmund*, or *Grosmount*, a Cell to the Abbey of *Gramont* in France, erected on this Occasion. *Joan* the Wife of *Robert de Turnham*, and Daughter of *William Fossard*, gave diverse Lands, Profits, and Privileges to the Prior and Monks of *Grandmont* in France, all which her said Husband *Robert de Turnham* confirmed to them, and made an Addition to them out of his own Lands. King *John* confirmed all these Gifts to the Monks, Reg. 13. sent hither by the Abbey of *Grandmont*. *Peter de Mauley* was a Benefactor also to these Monks; so that their Revenues were valued at the Dissolution at 14 *l.* 2 *s.* 8 *d.* per Annum. *Speed* ex *Lel.*

Ferwis, or *Fervel*, an Abbey of *Cistercians*, erected after this Manner. *Akarius Fitz-Bardolf*, a Potent Man in this County in the Time of King *Stephen*, gave to *Peter de Quinciara*, or *Quincie*, and certain other Monks of *Savigni* in *Normandy*, a Parcel of Land in *Wentdale*, there to establish an House of their Order; which they having done accordingly, their Abbey was at first called *Fors*, but afterward *Fervalle*. This Foundation was confirmed by *Alan* Earl of *Britain* and *Richard*, who being present at the Erection of the first Buildings, prevailed with se-

veral Knights to be Assistant to the Work, which they were in 1145. Roger de Moubray gave also diverse Lands to this House before his first Voyage to Jerusalem, viz. all his Lands lying in *Masbam*; which Lordship Stephen Earl of Britanny and Richmond, gave to Nigel de Albini his Father, to hold by the Service of one Knight's Fee. The abovementioned Peter de Quincie inhabited in this House at first for a while, with two Companions only, labouring with their Hands for their Maintenance; but a little after the Earl of Richmond bestowed on them five Plows (*i. e.* Lands for five Ploughs) forty Cows, sixteen Horses, three hundred Sheep, &c. At length Serlo Abbot of Savigni (having a Property in the House of *Forval*, by Reason that the first Monks of this Abbey came from thence) granted it to the Abbey of *Biland*: Whereupon Peter de Quinci submitted himself and his Companions, being yet but two Monks, and one Lay-Brother, to the Abbot of *Biland*, who being in full Possession of their House, appointed John de Kiristan to be their Abbot, and instituted him to that Office in these Words: I Confirm thee Abbot, and commit to thee the Care of Souls, and the Government of the Abbey of *Forwall*, with all its Substance, Persons, and Possessions now had, or to be had, as well in Temporals as Spirituals, in like manner, as Serlo, Abbot of Savigni, gave the same to me: And then put into his Hands the Rule of S. Benedict, &c. Anno 1150. Hereupon the said Abbot admitted into his Convent the aforesaid Peter de Quincy, and his two Companions, with nine Monks of *Biland*, who removed from thence to *Forval*. After this the abovesaid Earl Alan, and his Son Conan Duke of Britain, increased their Revenues with the Gifts of many other Lands. In the Year 1156, the said Conan translated these Monks to *Pors*, but that being a poor and barren Place, he removed them to *East-Witton* upon the River *For* by the Permission and Approbation of the Abbot of *Cisteraux*, and a General Convent of that

Order. Alanus Earl of Britain, who was so great a Benefactor to this Monastery, was Brother and Heir to Alanus Rufus, who was the Son of Eudo Earl of Britain, who came into England with William the Conqueror, and had all *Richmondshire* given him by the said King. John de Dreux Duke of Britain and Richmond, in the Year 1268. confirmed all the Donations of his Ancestors to this House; as did also King Hen. III. in the 12th Year of his Reign. After this, Abraham the Son of Suan de Myton, granted to GOD, St. Mary, and the Monks of *Forwall*, with his Body, the third Part of a Toft in *Miton*, and two Acres of Meadow lying in *Milefdale* in that Parish, in perpetual Alms, for the Health of his own, Ancestors and Heirs Souls. At the Dissolution this House was valued at 234*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* per Annum. *Dudg.*

S. John's Mount, a Commandary dedicated to the Blessed Mary, valued at the Suppression at 102*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* per Annum. *Speed ex Lel.*

Keldekholm, or Keldon, an Abbey of Cistercian Nuns, founded by William de Stutevil, and endowed by him, and several others of that Family; confirmed by King John, Reg. 2. Valued at the Suppression at — 29*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* per Ann. *Dudg.*

Malton, a Monastery of Gilbertines, founded for Canons of the Order of Sempringham, by Eustachius Fitz-John, who with the Consent of William de Vesci, his Son, conferred upon these Canons many Lands and Churches; as did also the Flamvils, and others. William de Vesci confirmed to them his Father's Gifts, and added of his own Charity the Church of *Ancafter*. From the Vescis the Patronage of this House descended, after several Successions, to Gilbert Aton, the Great Grandchild of Margery, the Daughter and Heir of Warine de Vesci, who died Anno Dom. 1307. King John confirmed all the Lands and Rents given to this Priory in the Year 1200. William Laclees, Knt. granted to these Canons two Bovates, of Land (thirty-six Acres) in *Old Malton*, in lieu of certain Tithes by them granted

red to the Church of *Sourey*. King *Rich. II.* also gave a License, notwithstanding the Statute of *Mortmain*, to *Thomas Grafton* and *John Idingham*, to settle on these Canons a Messuage, fourteen Tofts, thirteen Bovates, and forty-six Acres of Land in *Howver* and *Wickham*, near *Malton*; as also to *William Ruiton* and *Thomas Warram*, to give them a Messuage, two Tofts, three Acres of Land, and one Acre of Meadow in *Old Malton*. *William Redburn* also gave them six Bovates of Land in *Edestor*, with all their Tofts and Crofts in perpetual Alms; which so enriched them, that at the Dissolution their Revenues were valued at 197 l. 19 s. 2 d. per Annum. *Dugd.*

Marrik, or *Marrigg*, a Nunnery of *Benedictines*, built by *Roger de Asco*, and his Descendants, to which many others were Benefactors; and among them *Conan*, Duke of *Britanny* and *Richmond*, was one of the most considerable, who gave them diverse Lands and Liberties, all which were recited and confirmed by King *Edw. III.*'s Charter, Reg. 20. At the Dissolution the Revenues were valued at 48 l. 18 s. 3 d. per Ann. *Dugd.*

S. Martin's near *Richmond*, a Cell to *S. Mary's* at *York*; for Monks of the Order of *S. Benedict*, founded by *Wymar*, Steward to the Earl of *Richmond*, who gave the Chapel of *S. Martin's* at *Richmond*, with several Lands, to GOD, and the Blessed *Mary* at *York*. *Roaldus* Grandson of *Alan Constable* of *Richmond*, and diverse others were Benefactors, and gave Lands and Tithes to GOD, the Church, and *S. Mary* at *York*, and Priory of *St. Martin* near *Richmond*, and to the Monks there. In 1146. Pope *Eugenius III.* confirmed this Cell of *St. Martin's*. *Stephen* Earl of *Britanny* and *Richmond*, gave to this Cell two Sheafs of all his Demesne Lands in *Witton*, *Muleton*, *Caterick* and *Forcet*. *Peter Capel* Rector of the Church of *Richmond*, granted a Pension of 5 l. per Ann. to the Monks of *S. Mary's* at *York*, and 20 l. of Wax to their Cell of *S. Martin's* near *Richmond*, yearly. The

several Rents and Revenues of this House, wherever, and from whom they arise, may be seen in the *Monasticon*, p. 403. At the Dissolution its Revenues were found to be 43 l. 16 s. 8 d. per Ann. *Dugd.*

Marton, a Monastery for Canons Regular of *S. Augustin*, founded and endowed by *Bertram de Bulemer*, whose Posterity continued Patrons of it, till another *Bertram* leaving only one Daughter and Heir *Emme*, she by her Marriage with *Jeffrey de Nevil* brought with her other Estates this House into his Patronage. By him she had a Son and Heir *Henry*, who confirmed to these Canons of *Marton* all those Gifts and Grants which *Bertram de Bulemere*, his Ancestor, Founder of that Priory, had given thereto; and bestowed on them his Manor of *Woodhouses*, excepting only two Oxgangs in *Apletree-wick*, which he designed to bestow on the Nuns of *Apleton*. This Priory, as appears by the Charter of King *Hen. II.* was at first given to Canons and Nuns; but the Nuns were afterward translated to a Place called *Molesby*. Mr. *Speed* from *Lel.* makes one *Katharine de Brawmere* a Benefactor to this Priory, and 'tis probable it had more; for at the Dissolution the Revenues of this House were valued at 151 l. 5 s. 4 d. per Ann. *Dugd.* 183 l. 2 s. 4 d. per Ann. *Speed ex Lel.*

Mount-Grace, a *Carthusian* Priory, founded by *Thomas Holland*, Duke of *Surrey*, Earl of *Kent*, and Lord *Wake*, within his Lordship of *Bordelby* near *Cleveland*, to the Honour of God, the Virgin *Mary*, and *S. Nicholas*; Ordering and Appointing that it should be called the House of *Montgrace* of *Ingleby*, and by the Assent of the Prior of the Grand *Carthusians*, he made *Robert Tredewy* the first Prior of the same. *John Ingleby*, Esq; was a Benefactor at least, if he had not some Share in the Foundation of it. By them it was ordained, that the Prior and Monks of this House should always in their Prayers Recommend to GOD the good Estate of King *Rich. II.* and *Isabel* his

his Queen, himself, his Lady *Joan*, and their Heirs, *John Holland* Duke of *Exeter*, *John de Ingleby*, and *Ellen* his Wife, during their Lives in this World, and of their Souls after their Departure hence; as also the Souls of *Edmund de Woodstock* Earl of *Kent*, and *Margaret* his Wife, *Joan* Princess of *Wales*, *Thomas Holland* his Grand-father, and Father, *Alice* his Mother, *Thomas de Ingleby*, &c. King *Hen. VI.* ratified and confirmed this Foundation in Parliament, *Reg. 19.* At the Dissolution it was valued at 382 l. 5 s. 11 d. per Ann. *Speed ex Lel.*

Newburgh, an Abbey of Canons Regular of *S. Augustin*, founded by *Roger de Moubray*, and by him endowed with diverse Lands, and Churches, who also confirmed all that the Freemen of his Fee had given, or should give hereafter to these Canons. In the Time of King *William the Conqueror*, *Robert de Moubray* Earl of *Northumberland*, who taking Part with other great Men against *William Rufus*, for having banished *Anselm* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and destroyed 80 Religious Houses to enlarge his Forest, was taken by that King, and beheaded, and his Estate seized, and afterwards by King *Hen. I.* given to *Nigel de Albini*, who being a *Moubray* by the Mother's Side, King *Hen. I.* commanded his Son *Roger* to assume the Name of *Moubray*. He it was that founded this Priory in 1145. as also the Abbey of *Biland*, and several other Religious Houses, to the Number of thirty-five. This *Roger* went twice in an Expedition to the *Holy Land*, but died in the last of them, leaving *William* his Son and Heir. He founded a Chapel at *Thresk*, and therein a Chantry dedicated to *S. Nicholas*, but was obliged to make a Composition with the Monks of this House, that the Bell should Ring to Mass when he or his Heirs were present, and on the Feast of *Nicholas*, and Obits of his Ancestors only. He was buried in this Abbey. From him descended *Thomas de Moubray*, who in the Reign of King *Rich. II.* was Earl of *Nottingham*, and Duke of *Norfolk*, and Lord Marshal of

England. From him descended *Anne*, who being married to the Lord *Thomas Howard*, a *Edw. IV.* he was in her Right created Duke of *Norfolk*, and became thereby Earl Marshal. *Robert de Fosford* also was a considerable Benefactor to this House; for he not only made the Priory of *Hode* (which he had founded) a Cell to these Canons, but, for the Health of his own Soul, and those of his Ancestors, gave them Common of Pasture in *Sutton* for two hundred Sheep, twenty Kine, with their Calves, and a Bull, till the Calves were a Year old. This Priory at the Dissolution was valued at 367 l. 8 s. 3 d. per Ann. *Dugd.* 457 l. 13 s. 5 d. per Ann. *Speed ex Lel.*

Nunkelling, or *Nunklin*, a *Benedictine* Nunnery, founded by *Agnes de Archis*, who gave the Church of this Place, and diverse Lands here to God, *St. Mary*, *St. Hellen*, and the Nuns of *Killing*, in pure and free Alms. The Estates of these Nuns were afterwards confirmed by *Richard S. Quintin*, and *William de Fortibus* Earl of *Albemarle*, and by *Alice de S. Quintin*, Daughter of the aforesaid *Agnes*, who also gave other Lands; and lastly by the Archbishop of *York*. At the Suppression it was found worth 35 l. 15 s. 5 d. per Ann. *Dugd.* 50 l. 17 s. 1 d. per Ann. *Speed ex Lel.*

Richmond, an Hospital for the Poor, dedicated to *S. Nicholas*, of old Time, in which was only one Chaplain of the King's Patronage, by Reason of the Honour of *Richmond*. Through Age and Neglect it was fallen into extream Decay in King *Hen. VI.*'s Reign; whereupon *William Asough*, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, repaired it, and added another Chantry Chaplain, on which Consideration, and that he was become a second Founder, that Prince *Reg. 26.* granted him the Patronage. Valued at the Suppression at 10 l. per Ann. *Dugd.*

Rievaulx, or *Rievale*, a Monastery of *Cistercian* Monks, built by *Walter Espec*, a great Man in the Court of *K. Hen. I.* upon this Occasion. In his Youth he had married a certain Lady named *Ade-line*,

line, and by her had a Son call'd *Walter*, a comely Person, and the Joy of his Heart. This his Son took much Delight in swift Horses, which on a Time spurring to run past his Strength, occasion'd him to stumble and fall, whereby he broke his Neck, to the great Grief of his famous Father. By this Misfortune *Walter* the Father, who had acquired a great Estate by his several publick Employments, viz. a General in War, and a Justice Itinerant in Peace, was deprived of an Heir, and was at some Loss, how to dispose of it; till by a Consultation with his Uncle *William Espec*, then Rector of *Garton*, he was advised to make Christ his Heir of Part of it at least, as he accordingly did, by building and endowing a Monastery here at *Kirkham*, as is before observ'd, and at *Waxdon* in *Bedfordshire*. The Rest of his Estates he left to his three Sisters, of whom *Adeline* the Youngest, who married *Peter de Ros*, had the Patronage of this House. This Priory was furnished with Monks at the first Foundation sent over by *S. Bernard*, Abbot of *Clarevallis*; and one *William* was the first Abbot of them. *Walter* the Founder, for some Time before his Death, became a Monk in this Abbey of *Rievaulx*, and was buried in it, 18 *Steph.* 1153. as was also *Peter de Ros* of *Hamlake*, who had married *Adeline* one of his Coheirs. This Monastery after his Death found many Benefactors, which are recited at large in the *Monasticon*, pag. 729, 730, 731. which we refer our Readers to, and shall mention only two or three, which we have met with elsewhere, viz. *Roger de Moubray*, who gave to these Monks, 10 *Hen. II.* the Lordships of *Welleburne* and *Hovetune*; *Robert de Stuteville* for the Health of the Souls of *Robert* his Grandfather, and Father, *Erburga* his Mother, *Hala* wife his Wife; and *William* his Son, gave them all his Lands between *Redfram* and *Kirkeby* in this County. *Stephen de Meinil* also, with the Consent of his Sons *Robert* and *Henry*, gave them the whole Lordship of *Steinton*; and *George* Lord of *Etale*, Son of *Eleanor* Sister and

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Coheir of *Edmund* Lord *Ros*, gave by his last Will and Testament to these Monks fifty Marks, that the Monks of this House should find some honest Priest to say Mass daily for his Soul for seven Years next after his Decease, and once every Year perform his Obit, &c. We find also some other Special Grants to this House not mention'd in the *Monasticon*, viz. a Charter of *Adam de Brus*, who granted and confirm'd to GOD, *St. Mary*, and these Monks, the Fishery of *Normanby*; and eight Acres of Land given them by *Roger Host*, to hold free and discharg'd from all Services and Exactions whatsoever: As also a Grant from *John de Ever* to the Abbot and Convent of *Rieval*, quitting, releasing, and quit-claiming all his Right and Title, which he had ever, or may have in the Pasture of the Forest or Officers thereof, upon the Account of their Lands and Tenements in *Westerdale*, as also of *Brotton* and *Kirkby* in *Cleveland*, and the Homages due to him on that Account; yet on Condition, that if the said Lands should ever come into Lay Hands, they shall all return to him, or his Heirs. As also the Confirmation of the Grant of *Alice*, the Wife of *Henry Fitz-Walter*, by *Walter* her Son, of a certain Parcel of Land in *Osgothby*, and a Meadow thereunto belonging, who quit-claims the same for himself and Heirs, and warrants to defend them against all Men. Pope *Alexander III.* by his Bull dated 1140. granted to *Aelred*, Abbot of *St. Mary's* at *Risvale*, his Brethren and their Successors in this Monastery, a Confirmation of all their Possessions with divers Privileges, and in particular, that they might celebrate the Divine Offices in the Time of a General Interdict, &c. And Pope *Alexander IV.* by his Bull exempts them from the Payment of Tithes of any Lands, which they either manur'd and plough'd themselves, or held in their Hands. Mr. *Willis* in his History of Abbies, Vol. II. pag. 282. gives us a Catalogue of the Abbots of this Monastery, from the first Foundation of it to the Dissolution of it by King

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Hen. VIII.

Hen. VIII. which contains little but bare Names, and therefore should be taken no Notice of by us, were it not, that *Aelred*, who was Abbot in 1140, as appears from Pope *Alexander III's* Bull, and who, as *Dugdale, Bar. p. 590.* gave *Walter Espec*, so great a Character (which is set down in *Kirkham Abbey* in the *East-Riding*) is not mention'd in it, and *Mr. Stevens, Vol. II.* finds *Edward Kirby*, alias *Cowper*, whom he supposes to be the last Abbot but one, in the *Pension-book*, where he is assigned 44 *l. per Ann.* for Life; as *Richard Blyton* the last Abbot, who with twenty-three Monks surrendered their House, 30 *Hen. VIII.* had 100 Marks *per Ann.* assigned out of the Revenues of his House, which then were valu'd at 278 *l. 10 s. 2 d. per Ann.* *Dugd.*

Aelred above-mention'd, Abbot of *Rievaul* was one, if not the only eminent Person for Piety, Learning, and all other Virtues of a Monastick Life; for which Accomplishments he became so singularly famous, that *David King of Scotland* admitted him to an intimate Conversation with him; but he refused to improve it to get wordly Honours, and refused to be made a Bishop, that he might have a full Leisure for Contemplation, and preaching the Word of GOD. He diligently imitated *St. Bernard* in all his Actions, being mild, modest, humble, pious chaste and temperate, and wonderfully for Peace. He hath written many Books of History, Piety and Divinity, viz. *The Lives of King Edward the Confessor*, in Verse and Prose, and of some other Kings of *England*; *David King*, and *St. Margaret Queen*, of *Scots*, and *St. Ninian Bishop*; of *Miracles in General*, and particularly of the *Miracles of the Church of Hagulfstadt*, and the State of the same; *Chronicles from Adam*; and of the Wars of the Standard; of the Foundations of *St. Mary's at York*; and of *Fountains*; several Homilies, and Sermons.

Walter Daniel, was his Disciple, and a Monk of this House. He endeavour'd to imitate his good Master in the Practice of Virtue and Advancement of good

Literature, in both which he at least equall'd him, and in some Things exceeded him. He wrote many Things, and upon many Subjects; as of the Conception and Virginity of *St. Mary*; of true Friendship; of the Burden of the Beast of the South; an hundred Homilies; and as many Sentences upon the Words, HE WAS SENT; and on some other Places of Scripture. All which are said to have been kept very carefully in the Library of *Rievaul*, but at the Dissolution were dispersed, if not lost. He died, and was buried in this Monastery, *Anno 1170.*

Scarborough, or *Scardburg*, not mentioned in the *Monasticon*; but in *Speed's Catalogue* there are three Houses for the Monks plac'd here, viz. one for White Friars, founded by King *Edw. II.* and dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*; another founded by Sir *Adam Sage*, Knt. for Preaching Friars; and a third by *Henry Pieny Earl of Northumberland*, for Black Friars; but without any Valuation of Revenues.

Scarthe, a Priory of Canons Regular, of *St. Augustine*, founded and endowed by *Stephen de Maisnil*, or *Menilio*, and given as a Cell to *Gisburn* by *Hugh de Rudby*, Chaplain to the said *Stephen*, and by him appointed Trustee for that Purpose.

Strensbyale, the old Name of *Whitby*, which see.

Swaishby, a Monastery of Canons translated to *Cowarham*, which see.

Wenslaw, a Collegiate Church for Canons Regular, erected on this Occasion. *Richard le Scrope* of *Bolton*, having obtained a License 16 *Rich. II.* to bestow an annual Rent of an hundred (and fifty) Pounds issuing out of his Lordships of *Brignale*, *Caldwell*, &c. for the Maintenance of ten more Canons than usual, in the Abbey of *St. Agatha* near *Richmond* (as is there mention'd), for some Reasons chang'd his Purpose; and obtaining a License to make the Parish-Church of *Wenslaw* (where his Seat was, of which he had made a Castle) Collegiate, then in his Patronage, to consist of one Warden or *Custar*, and as many Priests,

Priests, or Fellow-Chaplains, as he should think fit, to endow the same with the Lands and Revenues of 150 l. yearly Value, which he had formerly granted to the Abbot and Convent of St. *Agatha* near *Richmond*, but they had released to him: As also to find one Priest in the Chapel of St. *Anne* at *Bolton*, and another in the Chapel of St. *Oswald*, there to celebrate Divine Service daily in the said Chappels, according to the Appointment of him the said *Richard*.

Wafedale, a Nunnery of *Benedictines*, of which there is nothing said, either in the *Monasticon*, Mr. *Willis*, or others; but Mr. *Stevens*, Vol. 1. tells us, p. 532. that he meets with a Charter, made by one *John Ever*, granting to these Nuns of *Wafedale* the Homage and Suits of Court, belonging to him, in the Town and Liberties of *Kirkby* in *Cleveland*, and *Sudby* near *Frenehov*. This Charter is now, or lately was in the Hands of Mr. *Thoresby* of *Leeds* in this County.

Whitby, alias *Strensby*, a *Benedictine* Monastery, founded upon this Occasion. *Penda* the Pagan King of *Mercia*, making War upon *Oswy* King of *Northumberland*, who was much inferior to him in Strength, *Oswy* fearing to fall under his Power, made a Vow to Almighty GOD, that if he overcame his Enemy, he would dedicate his Daughter to perpetual Virginity, and give twelve of his Manor-houses to be converted into Monasteries. Soon after he came to a Battle with *Penda*, though much superior to him in Number of Forces, and obtain'd a signal Victory; *Penda* himself being slain in the Fight. In Performance of this Vow, *Oswy* gave his Daughter *Ethelfleda*, then scarce a Year old, to be a Nun, and the Ground called *Strensby*, for the Building of a Monastery. It was begun by *Hilda*, a Woman of great Learning as well as Religion, and was at first a Nunnery, and afterwards a House of Monks, into which it was converted many Years after, thus:

Hugh de Abrincis, an expert Soldier, and a Person of great Note among the

Norman Nobility, coming into England with the Conqueror, and assisting him in his Victory, had *Whitby* in *Yorkshire* given him, as a Part of a Reward; but he kept it not long, before he disposed of it to *William de Percy* his Associate in that famous Expedition. *William Percy* having thus obtained the Lordship of *Whitby*, with the large Territories about it and belonging to it, founded here an Abbey for *Benedictine* Monks, to the Honour of GOD, St. *Peter*, and St. *Hilda*, in the Reign of King *William Rufus*, in the Place, where the Monastery of *Strensby* anciently stood, but had long before been destroyed by *Ingnar* and *Hubba*, the *Danish* Generals. He endow'd it with ample Possessions, lying in that Part of the Country, and made *Reinfredus*, a Monk of *Evesham*, Prior of it. Soon after the Foundation, *Hugh* Earl of *Chester*, gave to this Abbey the Church of St. *Peter* at *Whitby*, and the Church of *Flamborough*, in pure Alms. But *William de Percy*, who had given to it, when he endowed it, the two Towns of *Searby* and *Everley*, reassumed them, and bestowed them upon *Ralph de Everley* his Esquire (who had been his Servant many Years). *Serlo*, the Earl's Brother was Abbot at that Time, and being displeased with what the Earl had done, made his Complaint of the Injury to *William Rufus*; who thereupon caused Restitution to be made; but *Serlo* fearing Revenge from the Earl, would not continue at *Whitby*, but thinking it only safe for him to reside in the King's immediate Fee, out of his Brother's Power, begg'd of the King six Carrucates of Land in *Hakenesse* and *Northfield*, and thither translated Part of the Convent at *Whitby*. This *William* took a Journey to the Holy Land, and died at *Mountjoy*, but his Corps was brought into *England*, and buried in the Chapter-house of this Monastery, as was also *Emma de Port* his Wife, who in her Widowhood had given these Monks an House in *Ulgate-street* at *York*, two Carrucates of Land, one at *Mislebam*, and the other at *Hylabam*.

R r r 2

Alan,

Alan the Son succeeded *William* his Father in his Earldom, and having ratified all his Father's Donations to these Monks, added of his own Gift two Carucates of Land in *Hylabam*, and two in *Hedon* and *Oxenham*. He was buried in this Monastery near his Father, and left *William* his Son and Heir, Successor in his Honour and Estate. He was also bountiful to these Monks, giving them the Church of *Semar*, and two Oxgangs of Land in *Uplybun*. He also was buried in the Chapter-House of *Whitby*. *Richard* his Son succeeded him, as *William* his Son did him. He gave to the Monks of *Whitby* three Oxgangs of Land, and five Tofts in *Dunsley*, and two Oxgangs in *Loftbouse*. This *William* built and endowed in a Grove, or Wood, at *Dunsley*, an Hermitage in Honour of St. *James* the Apostle, and gave it for ever into the Obedience and Subjection of the Church of St. *Peter* and St. *Hilda* at *Whitby*; on Condition that some Priest of that House should celebrate daily the Divine Offices there. *William* his youngest Son became a Monk, and was at length Abbot of *Whitby*, and his three Brethren dying without Issue, his Sisters inherited his Paternal Estate, which at length came all to *Agnes* the youngest, who was married to *Fosceline de Lovain*, Brother of *Alice*, King *Hen. I.*'s Queen. By her he had four Sons, of which *Robert* the third gave these Monks the Advowson of the Church of *Sutton* upon *Darwent*; and *Henry* the youngest confirmed a Grant of 40s. per Ann. made to them by his Mother out of the Lordship of *Wilton*. Many others were Bene-

factors to these Monks, which are particularly mentioned in the *Monasticon*; as *Robert Brus*, *Robert Fossard*, *Ansfred Canci*, &c. This Abbey at the Dissolution was valued at 437 l. 2 s. 9 d. per Ann. Dugd. 505 l. 9 s. 1 d. per Annum. Speed.

Wickham, a Nunnery of *Cistercians*, founded by *Paganus de Wickham*, whose Son *Theobald*, *Alan Buscel de Hoton*, and the Prior of *Bridlington* were Benefactors to it. King *John* confirmed their Estates to them Reg. 2. It was valued at the Dissolution at 25 l. 17 s. 6 d. per Ann. Dugd. and Speed ex *Leland*.

Wooderball, a Cell dedicated to the Holy Trinity, the Founder and Benefactors not known, tho' they must have been considerable, because it was valued at the Dissolution at 128 l. 5 s. 3½ d. per Annum. Speed ex *Leland*, who only mentions it.

Yarum, an Hospital dedicated to St. *Nicholas*, founded by *Alan de Wilton*, who gave to it divers Lands in *Hoton*, to hold at the yearly Rent of two Marks, also other Lands in *Middleton*, for the Maintenance of three Chaplains, and thirteen poor People. The same *Alan* did afterwards grant this Hospital, and all its Appertinances in pure and perpetual Alms to the Canons of *Helagh-park*. The like Grant was made to the said Canons by *Peter de Brus*, who not only confirmed the Grants of diverse Persons made to this Hospital in *Yarum*, but gave them himself certain Lands there, with Free Grinding in all his Mills, and Free Pasture for all their own Cattle in his Land.

Mr. Speed, in his Catalogue of the Religious Houses of this County taken out of *Leland*, hath Recorded diverse, which by their Valuations seem considerable, not found in the *Monasticon*, which we think fit to take Notice of.

B *Amburgh*, a Cell to St. *Oswald*'s at *Glocester*, founded and endowed by King *Hen. I.* valued at 124 l. 15 s. 7 d. per Ann.

Bawtrey, a small Hospital: Valued at the Dissolution at 6 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Ann.

Bewbam, an Hospital founded by *Athelstan*: Valued at 9 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Ann. Ferrey

Ferreby North, a Priory founded by the Ancestors of the Earl of *Cumberland*: Valued at the Dissolution at 95 l. 11 s. 7½ d. per Ann.

Newland, a Commandary, first given to the Knights *Templars*; and upon their Dissolution to the Hospitallers, dedicated to St. *Mary*, the Founder not known:

Valued at the Dissolution at 129 l. 14 s. 11½ d. per Ann. Speed ex Lel.

Molesby, a Nunnery of a Royal Foundation, to which the Earl of *Salisbury*, and others were Benefactors: Valued at the Suppression at 32 l. 6 s. 2 d. per Ann. Speed.

S. Sepulchre, a Chapelry dedicated to the Holy Sepulchre: Valued at the Suppression at 138 l. 19 s. 2½ d. per Ann. Speed ex Lel.

The History of the Martyrs of this Shire.

WHILE the *Marian* Persecution raged in and about *London*, where *Gardiner* Bishop of *Winchester*, and *Bonner* Bishop of *London*, shewed their fiery zeal in Obedience to Queen *Mary's* Command, who thought she did GOD Service, by killing such as believed, and stedfastly adhered to the Reformed Doctrines taught and established in *K. Edward VI's* Days; this County enjoyed much Quiet, not that it was much more free from the Doctrines (called then Heretical) for which the Martyrs of other Dioceses suffered; but because it happened to have at that Time a Pious and Merciful Archbishop, Dr. *Nicholas Heath*, who, so far as we can find, would not so much as dip the Tip of his Finger in the Blood of any Martyr; but where he had a fair Occasion, with great Tenderness and Compassion, endeavoured to save their Lives: As we have one remarkable Instance, in his Conference with Mr. *Bradford* in the Counter at *London*; where Mr. *Fox* says this Archbishop used him very gently, and would not sit down, because Mr. *Bradford*, though desired, would not, and obliged him to put on his Cap, telling him that he came to him not as sent by Authority, but of pure Love and Charity. The Bishop of *Chichester*, *John Christopherson*, a Learned Man, but a mere Temporizer, was with the Archbishop at that Time; but we can have no great Reason to think he accompanied him with the same pious

Design, nor would have treated him with the same Compassion; for he used for his Arguments Fire and Faggot, as is Evident from his burning ten in one Day at *Lewis*, and seventeen others in other Parts of his Diocese; but this good Archbishop we may believe was sincere in his Profession of the Popish Religion, having been deprived of the See of *Worcester* for his Non-Compliance with the Reformation in King *Edward VI's* Days; and though he was raised to this high Station of Archbishop in Queen *Mary's* Time, he would not relinquish his Principles to preserve it to himself in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, but died under his Suspension, in Retirement on his own Estate at *Cobham* in *Surrey*; but though he persecuted none for their Principles, some Persons of his Diocese, tho' but few, were Martyrs, not by his Means, but by the Malice and Furious Zeal of others; of whom these are some, viz.

Edward Freeze, a Native of *York*, and Apprenice to a Painter in that City, who being sent by his Master to Work in *Berky-Abbey*, was prevailed with by the Abbot to become a Monk, and to that end the Abbot bought his Time of his Master. But the Lad, not liking that Way of Living, ran away while he was a Novice, and coming to *Colchester* in *Essex*, married and lived there sometime like an Honest Man. At length in painting, he putting some Places of Scripture

ture upon the upper Part of his Cloaths, he was discovered to be an Heretick; and being taken was sent to *London*, and imprisoned at *Fulham* in *Bonner's* House; where having remained some Months, he by hard Usage became so stupified in his Senses, that he was not *Compos mentis* to his dying Day; and tho' he was not burnt, or otherwise put to death, the Loss of his Wits, and his Wife's Death, who coming to see him great with Child, and pressing to get to him, received a kick on the Belly by the Porter, which proved her Death; and so both may properly enough be enrolled with the Martyrs.

Valentine Freeze and his Wife also suffered Death at the Stake at *York*; but we do not find it by any Prosecution of this Archbishop's.

John Leafe, born at *Kirby-Moreside*, in this County, but being Apprentice to *Humphrey Gawdy*, a Tallow-Chandler in *London*. He was a Youth of about nineteen Years of Age; but being forward in declaring for the Truth in Opposition to the Popish Errors, was committed to *Breadstreet Counter*, by the Alderman of his Ward; and being brought before *Bonner* to be examined, declared his Belief to be this, That the Bread and Wine in the Sacrament were not after Consecration turned into the True and Natural Body and Blood of Christ; That the Sacrament of the Altar (as it is now called and used) is Idolatrous and Superstitious; That when the Priest delivers the Bread and Wine to the Communicants, they are but Material Bread and Wine, which they receive as Bread and Wine, but by Faith they receive Christ's Body and Blood, but not under, or in the Form of Bread and Wine; That Confession of Sin to a Priest was not for the Soul's Health, because a Priest hath no Power to forgive Sins, &c. After these Answers, he was sent back to Prison, and being called out again within a few Days, before the Bishop, he was demanded, whether he would abide to his former Answers, or revoke them, which last he was earnestly persuaded to do,

but refusing, the Bishop passed the Sentence of Condemnation upon him, and he suffered in *Smithfield* with Mr. *John Bradford*, Anno 1555.

George Tankersfield, a Native of the City of *York*, but professing the Trade of a Cook in *London*, was in K. *Edw. VI's* Days an Arrant and Zealous Papist, but after Queen *Mary's* Arrival at the Throne, perceiving the great Cruelty used on the Pope's Side, he began to abhor them in his Heart; and applying himself to the Reading of the *New Testament* (having prayed to GOD to open to him the Truth,) GOD wrought in his Heart a lively Faith in it, to believe the same, and such Knowledge of the Truth, that he grew every Day more and more to detest all Papistry; and not only so, but kindled such a Flame in him, as to reprove himself for his former Doings to his Friends, and exhort them to convert themselves, and turn unto the Truth. These Doings made him soon suspected of Heresy; which being known, he was apprehended; and being examined concerning his Faith in the usual Articles, he boldly asserted, That he confessed his Sins to none but GOD; That in the Sacrament there was not the real Body and Blood of Christ, because Christ's Body is in Heaven; That the Mass, as it is now used in the Church of *England*, is naught, full of Idolatry and Abomination, &c. which adhering to after diverse Persuasions to relinquish them, and come into the Church, he was condemned to death, and being delivered to the Sheriff of *Hartfordshire*, was burnt at *St. Albans*, Aug. 1555.

Mr. *John Rough* born in *Scotland*, who at seventeen Years of Age professed himself a Frier in *Sterling*, in that Nation, and there continued sixteen Years, till Lord *Hamilton* Earl of *Arran* procured his Release to make him his Chaplain. That Lord, who was then Governor of *Scotland*, sent him to preach the Gospel in the Liberty of *Ayre*, where having continued four Years, he began to have some Knowledge of the Truth, which being discovered, he was not satisfied of his

his Safety, and so fled into *England*, where the Reformation under King *Edward VI.* openly shewed itself. Coming to the Protector, he was by him allowed 20 l. a Year, and sent into the North to preach, where being taken Notice of by the Archbishop of *York*, he was preferred to a Living in the Town of *Hull*, which he held to the King's Death. Queen *Mary* coming to the Throne, he perceived an Alteration in Religion was likely to follow, and thereupon fled with his Wife into *Frizeland*, where he lived

by knitting Caps, Stockings, &c. but wanting at length Materials for that Business, he came to supply himself with them in *England*, and was chosen the Minister of the Holy Congregation in *London*, which detained him till he was apprehended, and imprisoned in *Newgate*. *Bonner* thereby got him into his Power, and resolved to make quick dispatch with him, which accordingly he did; for being sent to him Dec. 18. he was burnt in *Smithfield*, before that Month was out, Anno 1587.

In the late Times, much of the War between the King and Parliament happened to be in this County; and many on that Account were great Sufferers for our Constitution in Church and State; some even to Death, &c.

DR. *John Williams*, the Archbishop, who having gone through various considerable Preferments, as Chaplain to his Majesty King *Charles I.* Master of the *Savoy*, Dean of *Westminster*, a Privy Councillor, and Bishop of *Lincoln*, and Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, was in 1641. advanced to this Archbishoprick, wherein he was scarcely settled but his Troubles began; for being one of the twelve Bishops, who protested against their Exclusion from sitting and voting in Parliament, he was with the Rest of the Bishops imprisoned eighteen Weeks in the Tower; and being at length released, suffered much for his Majesty's Cause; for he had his Robes torn from off his Back, was plundered by an Order of the House of Commons, which appointed that his Plate should be taken from him, and melted down, for the Use of the Commonwealth. This, with diverse other Losses, which he sustained amounted at least to 40000 Pounds; but yet keeping up to his Loyal Principles, he retired into *North-Wales*, and there entred into such an Association, as not only secured that Coun-

try against the Rebels, but yielding his Majesty very great and seasonable Supplies, as long as there was any Hopes of restoring him to his Throne; which at length despairing of, he made such a Composition with them, as secured *Wales* from being a Seat of War, and in a great Measure from plundering. It is true, he was upon this Thought to declare for the Parliament, but there was no other Ground for it, but this, That he had fortified his own House about that Time, and discountenanced some straggling Cavaliers, who oppressed the Country, and (as he judged) would have brought the Enemy's Army upon them. He died at *Glodod* near *Aberconway*, in 1646, in the Lady *Moffin's* House.

Mr. *Beaumont*, Rector of *South Kirby*; his Zeal for his King had so far transported him, that though a Spiritual Person, he became a Chief Instrument in surprising the Castle of *Pantefract* for his Majesty, by Corresponding with Major *Morris* the Governor, and forming a Contrivance with others at his House, how to effect it; but the Design being discovered by an intercepted Letter, he

was seized, and imprisoned; in which, to make the Punishment more grievous, he was loaded with extream heavy Irons. In this miserable Case he was dealt with to discover such as were concerned with him in this Conspiracy; but refusing to do it, he was try'd by a Council of War, and executed within the compass of two Hours; and to compleat this outrageous Barbarity, one of his nearest Relations was forced to have some Hand in his Execution. He left behind him a Wife and four small Children, with little to Maintain them. Major *Morris* also being forced to surrender himself, and five more, upon Discretion, was kept in Prison two and twenty Weeks, and at last sentenced to Death at *York*, which he underwent Aug. 23. 1649.

Mr. *Kay*, Rector of *Rothwell*, a Person exceeded by none for Learning, Loyalty and Piety, and so Eminent for Preaching, that when King *Charles* came to *York*, he was appointed by the Archbishop out of all the Clergy about him to Preach before him. But he was guilty of the Crimes of Loyalty and Conformity, (as the then prevailing Party thought them) that he was above many hard used and troubled; for he was plundered, as long as he had a Stool to sit on, sequestered, and his Family turned into the wide World, and carried so long Prisoner from Place to

Place, that he must have perished, had not Sir *John Worsnam* of *Nostal* taken Pity on him, and maintained him as long as he lived. Here he lived privately, and oft retired for Contemplation to a private Walk in Sir *John's* Garden, still called, *Kay's Walk*. He preached at *Nostal Church* a while, till he was pulled out of the Pulpit. He died before the Restoration.

Mr. *James Lister*, Vicar of *Wakefield*, a Person of excellent Learning, exemplary Piety, and a profitable Preacher. The Ordinances of Parliament against the Conformable Clergy coming so thick one upon another, he was forced from his Flock, to provide for his own Safety, since he found it impossible for him to do any Good by his staying with his Flock. He was plundered and sequestered, and suffered all the Hardships of a Vagabond for some Years; for tho' he had a good Temporal Estate, that was sequestered also; so that he was reduced to great Straights; but being a Person of a great Spirit, he would not stoop to the taking of Alms. At length Col. *Bramley*, who married the Lady *Hopton*, put him into a small Living at *Leathley*; so like a Fly, that the soaring Eagles of those Times would not stoop to catch it; and so he enjoyed it to the Restoration, when he was called to his beloved Parishioners at *Wakefield*.

Charity-Schools erected in this County for the Education of Poor Children in Reading, Catechising, &c.

A SKEW in the North-Riding, where a private Person hath by Will given five Pounds *per Ann.* for the teaching eight Children of the Poor Inhabitants of this Village. The same Person was a like Benefactor of *Copgrave*.

Bedal, a Market-Town in the North-Riding, and in the Wapentake of *Hang-West*, where is a School for the teaching of the Children of the Poor in this Place, and the Parish of *Waths* in the same Riding, and Wapentake of *Hallikeld*, erected by the late Rector of both Parishes,

Parishes, who endowed it with 30*l.* per Ann. for ever.

Beverley, a Market-Town in the Division of *Hunsley* in the East-Riding, where is a School for twenty-six Boys, and four Girls, taught, cloathed, and wholly maintained by Subscriptions of about 190*l.* a Year, and the accidental Gifts put into a Box, set near the School Door for that Purpose. Six Boys and two Girls had been put out to Services, to Husbandry, and Apprenticeship since the Erecting of this School in 1714. and 'tis probable, as many, or more have been so since.

Carleton in the Wapentake of *Aggaridge* in this West-Riding, where is a School-House built, and a yearly Rent of 18*l.* a Year settled upon it by a Gentlewoman for the teaching of eight poor Children of the Place, and cloathing four of the meanest of them, with an Order to put them out Apprentices at fourteen Years of Age.

Copgrave, a Village in the Wapentake of *Claro* in the West-Riding, where the same Person, who was the Benefactor to *Askew* above-mentioned, did likewise bequeath to this Parish 20*l.* to be put out at Interest to teach three poor Children of this Town to Read and Write.

Great-Houghton, a Village in the Wapentake of *Strasforth* in the West-Riding, where is a School for teaching all the Poor Children of the Town, erected at the Charge of a private Gentlewoman, who hath built an House for that Purpose, and in 1714. was about to endow it, as doubtless she hath long ago.

Hunsinger, a Village in the Wapentake of *Claro* in the West-Riding, the Lord of which Manor allows 6*l.* a Year for the Instruction of twelve poor Children.

Hutton-Wanley, alias *Long-Marston*, a Village in the Wapentake of *Ansty* in the East-Riding, where twenty poor Children are educated by the Charity of 200*l.* left by Mr. *Edward Roundel* in the Year 1705. in Trust to five Gentlemen, who have purchased with it a Rent-Charge of ten Pounds per Ann. and no

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minate the Children upon all Vacancies in the School.

Kingston upon Hull in *Hunsley* Division in the East-Riding, where is a School, or Workhouse, established by Act of Parliament, in which is an Hospital, erected at the Charge of 600*l.* where the Children are taught. The Number of them in 1714. was but forty-five, which are wholly maintained, and taught to Read, Write, and Spin Wool, and every Sunday Catechised by the Curate. The Children are thus maintained by voluntary Subscriptions and charitable Gifts; particularly *George Ellis*, Esq; then lately deceased, gave 100*l.* towards their Support, which being laid out in Lands, brings in 6*l.* a Year. In less than ten Years they had in 1714. put out fifty Boys and thirty Girls; also twenty Children more are only taught here to read gratis. N. B. This Town being a large rich and populous Town (as may be seen in the Description of it above) it is very probable many Additions are made to this School, both as to the Number of Children taught, and the Donations made for the Support of it; but we want Information of them.

Kirk-Deighton, a Village in the Wapentake of *Claro* in the West-Riding, where three Persons have given 7*l.* a Year for the keeping a School, to teach the Poor Children.

Kirkby-Overblows, a Village in the same Wapentake and Riding, where is a School-House built in 1708. which we suppose is now used for a School, but we have no Account of it.

Kirkcaldham in *Cleveland*, in the North-Riding, where is a School-House, with Houses for the Master and Usher, built at the Expence of 1000*l.* The School-Master's Salary is 100*l.* and the Usher's 50*l.* a Year; the Children to be taught Free, as is ordered by the Will of Sir *William Turner*, Knt. the Founder, some time since Lord Mayor of *London*.

Leeds, a Market-Town in the Wapentake of *Skirack*, in the West-Riding, where there is a Charity-School for forty Boys and Girls. The Fund by which it

is

is supported, is 240 *l.* a Year, for Dieting Cloathing, Washing and Lodging of all the abovementioned Children, except twelve super-numerary Boys, who have only their Learning given them. One of the Aldermen lately deceased left ten Pounds a Year to it for ever. A Merchant hath given 50 *l.* and another Gentleman 50 *l.* more, which two Sums have purchased 8 *l.* a-Year, and another Merchant has added another 100 *l.* A Dissenter lately hath given 10 *l.* by his Will to it, and another Person 3 *l.* at his Death.

Long-Marston. See *Hutton-Wanley* above.

Pontefract, a Market-Town in the Hundred of *Osgodcross* in the West-Riding, where is a School erected for the Teaching of twenty-four Boys and twelve Girls, supported by the Interest of 200 *l.* given the Corporation by a Person of Honour, which they apply for the Maintenance of the Children, with a Subscription of 50 *l.* per Ann.

Reavey, a Village in the Wapentake of *Burford* in the North-Riding, where is a School erected for the Teaching of the poor Children of the Town, supported by an annual Rent of 13 *l.* in Land, given for the Payment of the Master by a private Person.

Ripley, a Market-Town in the Wapentake of *Claro* in the West-Riding, where a Lady built a School-house, and endowed it with 25 *l.* per Ann. a Rent-charge, to be clear to the Master for Teaching the Children of the Parish chiefly.

Rotherham, a Market-Town in the Wapentake of *Strasforth* in the West-Riding, where is a Charity-School for teaching and cloathing forty-two Children of the poor Inhabitants, maintained by Subscription, which being subject to great Alterations, a Person of Honour hath laid out 130 *l.* in Land, towards the Endowing it.

Selby, a Market-Town in the Wapentake of *Barkston* in the West-Riding, where one Mr. Rayner lately deceased, left 100 *l.* for the Teaching of the Children there.

Sheffield, another Market-Town in the Wapentake of *Claro* in the West-Riding, where are two Schools for thirty Boys, and twenty Girls, supported by Subscriptions of about 96 *l.* a Year, of which 30 *l.* is given by a Person of Quality; and another 100 *l.* has been given by another Person of Quality to be laid out in Land, towards endowing the Schools.

Silsden, a Village in the Wapentake of *Strasforth* in the West-Riding, where is a School, maintain'd at the Charge of a Person of Quality, for teaching all the poor Children of his Tenants in that Place.

Skern, a small Village, where the Lord of the Manor gives 5 *l.* a Year, for the Teaching all the poor Children of the Inhabitants of it.

Skipton, a Market-Town of *Craven* in the Wapentake of *Stancliffe*, in the West-Riding, where is a Song School, in which all the Boys of the Town are taught to sing Psalms by the Parish-Clerk, who is allowed a Salary for that Purpose, besides his Parish Dues. He is also oblig'd to teach all the Children of the Town to read, and their Catechism. Twelve of the Children are cloathed by a private Gentleman.

Spofforth, a Village in the Wapentake of *Claro* in the West-Riding aforesaid, where is a School with an House for the Master adjoining to it, built formerly by one of the Earls of *Northumberland*, but of late repaired by the Inhabitants of the Town for that End. A Person of Quality hath given 5 *l.* a Year, for the Teaching of ten poor Children of this Place and *Linton*, a Village joining to it; and the Rector of this Parish deceased, hath left 5 *l.* more, for the like Number; and the School-master, in Consideration that he is made the Church-Clerk of *Spofforth*, teacheth five Children more gratis.

Wakefield, a Market-Town in the Wapentake of *Aggarige* in the West-Riding, where is a Charity-School for the Teaching of 63 Children, of whom the Boys have Coats and Caps yearly at *Christmas*. Here

is a very good School-house new built, with Houses for the Master and Mistress, who have a Salary paid them besides, of 31 l. 10 s. *per Ann.* and all Necessaries are provided for them by the Trustees. It is supported by the Contributions of the Inhabitants.

Wentworth, a Village in the Wapentake of *Strasforth* in the West-Riding, where is a School for twenty-five Boys, and as many Girls, taught and cloath'd at the Expence of a Person of Honour, who hath built an House, and intends to endow it for that Use. In the mean Time this Benefactor pays for the Teaching and Cloathing of about thirty Children more in this Town and the Villages adjacent, and hath put out divers poor Children Apprentices to suitable Trades.

Wetherby *Yorkshire* is a Charity-School for five poor Children, taught at the Charge of the Rector of the Parish.

York City, where was a School open'd June 14, 1705, for 40 Children, cloathed, taught and maintain'd by present Subscriptions of 138 l. 11 s. 6 d. *per Annum*; to which have since been added divers Gifts, viz. by Legacies bequeathed to it by Will, 821 l. and the Subscriptions being increased, 390 l. *per Ann.* is made perpetual, and the Trustees have 260 l. ready for a Purchase. From this Fund the Governors have founded a Nursery for twenty Boys more, out of whom the others are to be chosen for the larger School. A Provision also is made for them, to supply them with all Things necessary when they are sick, *gratis*. There is also in this City another School for twenty Girls, upheld by Contributions of the Ladies and Gentlewomen, managed by a Lady. Many Children have been put out Apprentices by these Schools.

The Alphabetical
T A B L E
 O F T H E

Towns, Villages, and Hamlets of this County, with the several Hundreds and Deaneries, in which they stand, together with the Value of the Churches, both in the King's Books and present Value, shewing, what Livings being not above 50*l.* *per Ann.* are exempted from Payment of Tenths and First-Fruits. *Note, That W.R. denotes the West-Riding; E.R. the East-Riding; and N.R. the North-Riding.*

Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
A Burford	Ansty, E. R.	V. York	6 1 8	31 10 8
Acafter	Barkston, W. R.	V. York	5 6 5ob.	13 15 0
Acafter Over	Ansty, E. R.			
Acclam	Buckroffe, E. R.	R. Buccroffe	5 0 0	24 13 0
Acklam	Langbargh, N. R.			
Ackworth	Osgodcroffe, W. R.	R. Pontefract	22 1 0ob.	
Ackworth Lower	Ibidem			
Acomb	Ansty, E. R.	V. York	3 9 2	15 14 8
Addingham	Stancliff, W. R.	R. Craven	9 7 8ob.	40 4 0
Addle	Skirack, W. R.			
Adlingfleet	Osgodcroffe, W. R.	V. Pontefract	9 12 4	
Adwalton	Morley, W. R.			
Adwick upon Dun	Strafford, W. R.			

Adwick

Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Adwick upon Stratton }	Strafford, W. R.	Cap. Doncaster	4 13 4	
Akeham	Ansty, E. R.	V. York	3 9 0	
Aketon	Agbridge, W. R.			
Aldborough	Holderness, E. R.	V. Holderness	13 15 0	44 0 0
Aldburgh	Claro, W. R.	V. Burrowbridg	3 1 0ob.	29 12 0
Aldby	Buccrosse, E. R.			
Aldfield	Claro, W. R.			
Allerthorp	Harthill, E. R.			
Allerton	Morley, W. R.			
Allerton Maleverer	Claro, W. R.			
Allerton North	Allerton, N. R.	V. Cleveland	17 10 10	
Aldmonbury	Agbridge, W. R.	V. Pontefract	20 7 11	
Alne	Bulmer, N. R.	V. Bulmer	10 0 0	33 6 8
Althorn	Hangwest, N. R.			
Altofts	Agbridge, W. R.			
Alwoodley	Skirack, W. R.			
Amotherby	Rydal, N. R.			
Ampleford	Burdforth, N. R.	R. Rydal	4 6 5ob.	27 0 0
Ampleforth	Rydal, N. R.	P. York	35 0 0	
Anderby Aniers	Hang-East, N. R.			
Anderby Steple	Gilling-East, N. R.	R. Richmond	13 6 8	
Anston	Strasford, W. R.	Cur. Doncaster		
Appleton	Ansty, E. R.			
Appleton	Rydal, N. R.	V. Rydal	7 8 6ob.	
Appleton Nun	Ansty, E. R.			
Appletreewick	Stancliffe, W. R.			
Arden	Burdforth, N. R.			
Ardley	Stancliffe, W. R.			
Arkendale	Claro, W. R.			
Arksey	Strafford, W. R.	V. Doncaster	12 17 6	
Armanthwate	Langbargh, N. R.			
Armthorp	Strafford, W. R.	R. Doncaster	8 18 9	
Armin mag. & par.	Barkston, W. R.			
Armley	Morley, W. R.			
Arncliffe	Stancliffe	V. Craven	13 6 8	39 12 2
Arngill	Gilling-West, N. R.			
Arran	Harthill, E. R.			
Arham	Langbargh, N. R.			
Arthington	Skirack, W. R.			
Askarsh or Asgarth	Hang-West, N. R.	V. Caterick	19 6 8	42 14 0
Aserley	Claro, W. R.			
Asgarby	Burdforth, W. R.			
Askew	Hang-East, N. R.			
Askam Richards	Ansty, E. R.	V. York	4 13 4	35 6 10
Askrig	Hang-West, N. R.			
Ashwith	Claro, W. R.			
Ashby	Pickering, N. R.			

Aselby

Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Afelby	Whitby, N. R.			
Assenby	Hallikeld, N. R.			
Aston	Strafford, W. R.	R. Doncaster	12 15 20b.	
Athill or Adle	Barkston, E. R.	R. York	16 3 4	
Atterclift	Strafford, W. R.	Cur. Doncaster		
Aughton or Awthton	Harthill, E. R.	V. Harthill	4 0 0	32 12 6
Awkewick	Stancrosse, W. R.			
Austerfield	Strafford, W. R.			
Austerley	Ibidem			
Authorp	Skirack, W. R.			
Auston	Osgodcrosse, W. R.			
Austwick or At- rimwyke	Stanciff, W. R.	V. Holderneffe	4 7 11	34 17 6
Awlby	Harthill, E. R.			
Ayreton	Stanciff, W. R.			
Ayton, E. & W.	Pickering, N. R.			
Azemon Darby	Claro, W. R.			
Azetley	Ibidem			
Baddesworth	Osgodcrosse, W. R.	R. Doncaster	32 5 10	
Badsey	Skirack, W. R.			
Bagby	Burdforth, N. R.			
Bambridge	Hang-West, W. R.			
Balby	Strafford, W. R.			
Baldersby	Hallikeld, N. R.			
Barden	Hang-West, N. R.			
Bardsey	Ansty, E. R.	V. York	4 1 8	11 9 6
Barford	Gilling-West, N. R.			
Bargh mag. & par.	Pickering, N. R.			
Barkston	Barkston, W. R.			
Barleby	Derwent, E. R.			
Barly	Ibidem			
Bramby on the Moor	Harthill, E. R.	V. Harthill	5 6 8	18 0 0
Bramby upon Dun	Strafford, W. R.	V. Doncaster	9 12 6	
Bramborough	Strafford, W. R.	R. Doncaster	23 0 0	
Barmbow	Skirack, W. R.			
Barmston	Holderneffe, E. R.	R. Holderneffe	13 11 100b.	
Barmingham	Gilling-West, N. R.	R. Richmond	19 17 0	
Barnby	Langbargh, N. R.	V. Doncaster	9 12 6	18 0 0
Barnesley	Staincrosse, W. R.	Cur. Doncaster		
Barnoldswicke	Stanciff, W. R.			
Barnshall	Strafford, W. R.			
Baresland	Morley, W. R.			
Bartell	Gilling-West, N. R.			
Barton	Bulmer, N. R.			
Barton in the Street	Rydal, N. R.	R. Rydal	14 8 60b.	
Barwick	Langbargh, N. R.			
Barwick in Elmet.	Skirack, W. R.	R. York	34 12 4	
Barwick Roundhay	Skirack, W. R.			

Barnshall

Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Baithal	Stancliff, W. R.	V. Pontefract	16 11 8	25 6 8
Batley	Morley, W. R.			
Bating	Morley, W. R.			
Batersby	Langbargh, N. R.	R. Hedford	6 6 8	
Battriff	Stancliff, W. R.			
Bawtrey	Strafford, W. R.			
Bawn	Osgodcrofs, W. R.	R. Harthill	35 14 9ob.	
Bayesdale	Langbargh, N. R.			
Baildon	Skirack, W. R.			
Bainton	Harthill, E. R.	R. Caterick	89 4 9ob.	
Beacliffe	Strafford, W. R.			
Bearhouse	Harthill, E. R.			
Becca	Skirack, W. R.	H. Roldernefs	22 0 0	
Bedal	Hang-East, N. R.			
Beel	Osgodcrofs, W. R.			
Beefston	Morley, W. R.	{ R. Kirkby } { Longdale }	35 7 7	
Beford	Holdernefs, E. R.			
Begermans	Stancliff, W. R.			
Belby	Howdenshire, E. R.	{ S. Andrew } { S. Mary } { S. Michael } { Hosp. S. Mich. }	46 16 3 14 2 8 31 18 4 5 0 10	
Bellerbee	Hang-West, N. R.			
Belton	Ansty, E. R.			
Bermingham	Bulmer, N. R.	V. York Pr. York	3 16 0ob. 14 8 9	28 0 0
Bermingborough	Holdernefs, E. R.			
Bennington	Dickering, E. R.			
Bentham	Stancliff, W. R.	S. Andrew S. Mary S. Michael Hosp. S. Mich.	46 16 3 14 2 8 31 18 4 5 0 10	
Bentley	Harthill, E. R.			
Benton	Dickering, E. R.			
Berley	Barkston, W. R.	V. York Pr. York	3 16 0ob. 14 8 9	28 0 0
Bewick	Harthill, E. R.			
Beverley	Harthill, E. R.			
Bewdlam	Rydal, N. R.	V. York Pr. York	3 16 0ob. 14 8 9	28 0 0
Bewholm	Holdernefs, E. R.			
Bewick	Ibid.			
Bickerton	Ansty, E. R.	V. York Pr. York	3 16 0ob. 14 8 9	28 0 0
Bickley	Pickering, N. R.			
Biggin	Barkston, W. R.			
Biland	Burdforth, N. R.	V. York Pr. York	3 16 0ob. 14 8 9	28 0 0
Bilborough	Ansty, E. R.			
Billam	Strafford, W. R.			
Bellingley	Ibid.	V. York Pr. York	3 16 0ob. 14 8 9	28 0 0
Bilfdale	Rydal, N. R.			
Bilton	Ansty, E. R.			
Bilton	Holdernefs, E. R.	V. York Pr. York	3 16 0ob. 14 8 9	28 0 0
Bilton	Claro, W. R.			

Bingley

Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Bingley	Skirack, W. R.	V. Craven	7 6 8	42 16 8
Birdfall	Buckrofs, E. R.			
Birkby	Allerton, N. R.	R. Cleveland	6 13 4	37 10 0
Birkdale	Hang-West, N. R.			
Birkin	Barkston, W. R.	R. York.	36 0 0	
Birkinshal	Morley, W. R.			
Birstwith	Claro, W. R.			
Bishopside	Ibid.			
Blackholm	Howdenshire, E. R.			
Blacktoft	Ibid.			
Blading	Hang-West, N. R.			
Blackamore	Rydal, N. R.			
Bodgate	Claro, W. R.			
Boltby	Burdforth, N. R.			
Bolterstone	Strafford, W. R.	Cur.		
Bolton super Der.	Strafford, W. R.	V. Doncaster	6 15 5	6 13 4
Bolton	Stancliff, W. R.	R. Craven	11 13 4	
Bolton, E. and W.	Hang-West, N. R.			
Bolton-Perey	Ansty, E. R.	R. York	39 15 2ob.	
Bontyvant	Ibid.	Pr. York	17 17 1	
Bole	Bulmer, N. R.	Pr. York	17 17 1	
Booth	Harthill, E. R.			
Boraby	Langbargh, N. R.			
Bordley	Stancliff, W. R.			
Bossal	Bulmer, N. R.	V. Bulmer.	12 0 0	
Bourn	Harthill, E. R.			
Bows	Gilling-West, N. R.			
Bowland-Forest	Stancliff, W. R.			
Bowling	Morley, W. R.			
Bowron North	Gilling-West, N. R.			
Bowsterton	Strafford, W. R.			
Baynton	Dickering, E. R.	V. Diokering	7 14 2	26 8 6
Boythorp	Ibid.			
Braby	Rydal, N. R.			
Bracken	Harthill, E. R.			
Brackenburgh	Burdforth, N. R.			
Brackenhalm	Derwent, E. R.			
Bradfield	Strafford, W. R.	Cur. Doncaster.		
Bradforth	Morley, W. R.	V. Pontefract	20 0 0	
Bradley	Hang-West, N. R.			
Bradley Chapel	Stancliff, W. R.			
Bradley Eland	Morley, W. R.			
Bradsey	Skirack, W. R.	V. York.	4 1 8	
Brafferton	Bulmer, N. R.	V. Bulmer.	9 15 2ob.	25 0 0
Bramby sub. Dun.	Strafford, W. R.			
Bramham	Ansty, E. R.	V. York.	6 7 6	25 0 0
Bramhope	Skirack, W. R.			
Bramley	Morley, W. R.			

Brampton

Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Brampton	Rydal, N. R.			
Brampton, Byer- ly and Morthing	Strafford, W. R.			
Bramsby	Bulmer, N. R.			
Bramwell	Stancliff, W. R.	V. Craven	48 0 0	
Bramwith	Osgodcross, W. R.			
Bramwith-Kirk	Strafford, W. R.	R. Doncaster	12 18 4	
Brands-Burton	Holdernefs, E. R.	R. Holdernefs	24 13 4	
Branham	Barkston, W. R.			
Bransby	Bulmer, N. R.	Pr. York	14 8 4	
Ditto	Ibid.	R. York	9 8 11 ob.	
Branfdale	Rydal, N. R.			
Brathingham	Howdenshire, E. R.			
Brantingham	Harthill, E. R.	V. Harthill	12 9 2	46 14 7
Brasewell	Stancliff, W. R.	V. Craven	2 9 9 ob.	8 0 0
Brathwell	Strafford, W. R.	V. Doncaster	7 7 6	46 5 9 ob.
Brawith	Allerton, N. R.			
Brayton	Barkston, W. R.	R. York	7 14 6 ob.	41 14 6 ob.
Brereton	Claro, W. R.			
Bretton	Agbridge, W. R.			
Bridlington	Dickering, E. R.			
Brierly	Stancrofs, W. R.			
Brigham	Dickering, E. R.			
Brightlington	Morley, W. R.			
Brighton	Harthill, E. R.			
Brightfiele Birley	Strafford, W. R.			
Brignell	Gilling-West, N. R.	V. Richmond	8 12 4	
Brimham	Claro, W. R.			
Brinsforth	Strafford, W. R.			
Brifo, E. and W.	Gilling-West, N. R.			
Bristol, or Bristall.	Osgodcross, W. R.	V. Pontefract	23 19 2	48 10 2
Broadholm	Strafford, W. R.			
Broadsworth	Ibid.	V. Doncaster	6 6 10 ob.	31 18 6
Bromhall	Ibid.			
Bromfield	Harthill, E. R.			
Brotherton	Barkston, W. R.	V. York	5 6 8	44 14 10
Brotton	Langbargh, N. R.			
Brough	Holdernefs, E. R.			
Broughton	Rydal, N. R.			
Broughton	Stancliff, W. R.	V. Craven	5 16 0 ob.	24 12 0
Broughton Mag.	Langbargh, N. R.			
Broxby	Whitby Strand N. R.			
Brumpton	Pickering, N. R.	V. Rydal	12 0 0	29 8 0
Brumpton upon Swale	Gilling-East, N. R.			
Bubwith ambz Medietat.	Harthill, E. R.	V. Harthill	15 2 8	{ una M. 17 0 0 { alt. M. 26 7 0 Buckdon

Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Buckdon	Stancliff, W. R.			
Buckton	Dickering, E. R.			
Buerley	Claro, W. R.			
Bugthorp	Buccrofs, E. E.	Pr. York	34 7 3ob.	
Ditto	Ibid.	V. York	20 0 0	19 0 0
Bulmer	Bulmer, N. R.	R. Bulmer	11 0 0	
Burdforth	Burdforth, N. R.			
Burgh	Harthill, E. R.			
Burgh-Hall	Hang-East, N. R.			
Burgh-Wales	Osgodcrofs, W. R.	R. Doncaster	14 16 10 ob.	
Burly	Skirack, W. R.			
Burnby	Harthill, E. R.	R. Harthill	7 15 0	26 2 4
Burnholm North	Harthill, E. R.	R. Harthill	9 12 6	
als. Nunburn- holm				
Burnholm South	Harthill, E. R.			
Burniston	Hallikeld, N. R.	V. Caterick	37 6 8	
Burnsal, Med.	Stancliff, W. R.	R. Craven	36 0 0	
ambæ				
Burrel	Hang-East, N. R.			
Burroby	Allerton, N. R.			
Burroughbridge	Claro, W. R.			
Burftall	Morley, W. R.			
Brustwick	Holdernefs, E. R.			
Burton	Ibid.			
Burton Agnes	Dickering, E. R.	V. Dickering	20 6 3	
Burton Bishops.	Harthill, E. R.			
Burton Cherry	Ibid.	V. Harthill	56 6 8	32 3 4
Burton Constable	Holdernefs, E. R.			
Burton Fleming	Dickering, E. R.	V. Dickering	6 4 2	10 6 8
Burton in Bi- shopdale.	Hang-West, N. R.			
Burton Leonard				
Burton North	Claro, W. R.	V. Burrowbrid.	3 1 0 ob.	26 0 0
Burton Pudsey	Dickering, E. R.	R. Harthill	23 6 8	
Burton Salmon	Holdernefs, E. R.	V. Holdernefs	6 0 0	26 10 0
Burthorp	Barkfton			
Busby Parva.	Buccrofs	R. Buccrofs	6 6 3	46 12 2
Butter-cramb.	Langbargh			
Butterside.	Bulmer, N. R.			
Butterwick	Hang-West, N. R.			
Byerley N. and S.	Rydal, N. R.			
Byford	Morley, W. R.			
Byrom	Holdernefs, E. R.	R. Holdernefs	22 0 0	
Cadbury	Barkfton			
Cadwell	Strafford, W. R.			
Caln.	Gilling-West, N. R.			
Calton.	Ibid.			
	Stancliff, W. R.			

Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Calverley	Morley, W. R.	V. Pontefract.	9 11 10 ob.	37 5 6
Camelford	Barkston, W. R.			
Camerton	Holdernefs, E. R.			
Camley	Morley, W. R.			
Campfal	Osgodcross, W. R.	V. Doncaster	16 16 8	23 0 0
Cantley	Stanciliff, W. R.	V. Doncaster	19 3 11 ob.	
Capel	Howdenshire, E. R.			
Carbrook	Strafford, W. R.			
Caringwark	Gilling-West, N. R.			
Carlton	Holdernefs, E. R.			
Carlton	Burdforth, N. R.			
Carlton	Agbridge, W. R.			
Carlton	Stanciliff, W. R.	V. Craven	5 2 1	30 4 0
Carlton E. and W.	Skirack, W. R.			
Carlton Hufthwate	Burdforth, N. R.			
Carnaby	Dickering, E. R.	V. Dickering	7 8 11 ob.	43 4 0
Carperby	Hang-West, N. R.			
Carr	Strafford, W. R.			
Casley	Claro, W. R.			
Castleforth	Osgodcross, W. R.	R. Pontefract	20 13 1 ob.	
Castleton	Langbargh, N. R.			
Castleton	Claro, W. R.			
Casworth	Strafford, W. R.			
Catcliffe	Strafford, W. R.			
Catfosse	Holdernefs, E. R.			
Cathorp	Dickering, E. R.			
Caton	Ibid.			
Catall M. and P.	Claro, W. R.			
Catarick	Hang-East, N. R.	V. Caterick	25 2 1	
Catterton	Ansty, E. R.			
Catton	Burdforth, N. R.			
Catton Upper	Harthill, E. R.	R. Harthill	21 12 8 ob.	
Cave North	Ibid.	V. Harthill.	10 7 6	46 10 0
Cave South	Ibid.	Pr. York	64 4 8	
		V. Harthill	8 0 0	
Catwick	Holdernefs, E. R.	R. Holdernefs	10 5 0	
Cavil	Howdenshire, E. R.			
Cauthorp	Hallikeld, N. R.			
Cauthorp	Pickering, N. R.			
Cayley	Skyrack, W. R.			
Cantley	Strafford, W. R.	V. Doncaster	6 6 3	
Cauton	Rydal, N. R.			
Cawburgh	Hang-West, N. R.			
Cawood	Barkston, W. R.			
Cawthorp	Stanciliff, W. R.	R. York	4 15 8	
Chapel Allerton	Skyrack, W. R.			
Chapelton	Strafford, W. R.			
Charwell	Morley, W. R.			

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Chetchall

Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Chetchall	Agbridge, W. R.			
Chever	Staincross, W. R.			
Chidfal	Morley, W. R.			
Claxton	Bulmer, N. R.			
Clayton	Morley, W. R.			
Cleasby	Gilling-East, N. R.			
Cliff N. and S.	Harthill, E. R.			
Clifford	Barkston, W. R.			
Clifford's Tower	York City			
Clifton	Bulmer, N. R.			
Clifton	Claro, W. R.			
Clifton S. Olaves	Bulmer, N. R.			
Clint	Claro, W. R.			
Clouton	Pickering, N. R.			
Clowber	Gilling-East, N. R.			
Coldon parva	Holdernefs, E. R.	R. Holdernefs	2 13 4	
Coldham, or } Cowlam }	Buccrofs, E. R.	R. Buccrofs	11 11 3	30 0 0
Collingham	Skirack, W. R.	V. York	3 11 5ob.	21 6 0
Coln	Morley, W. R.			
Coningsburgh	Strafford, W. R.	V. Donafter	8 12 8	28 15 9
Conisthorp	Bulmer, N. R.			
Conifton	Holdernefs, E. R.			
Conondley	Stanciff, W. R.			
Cockridge	Skirack, W. R.			
Copgrave	Claro, W. R.	R. Burrowbrid.	5 9 7	45 0 0
Coppenthorp	Ansty, E. R.			
Coram	Hang-West, N. R.			
Cosby, or Cowsby	Langbargh, N. R.	R. Cleveland	5 11 0ob.	31 10 0
Cotham	Buccrofs, E. R.			
Cotham E. and W.	Langbargh, N. R.			
Cottingham E- } pife. Cestrenfis }	Harthill, E. R.	R. Harthill	106 13 4	
Cottingham East	Harthill, E. R.			
Cottingham West	Derwent, W. R.			
Coverham	Hang-West, N. R.			
Coulsby	Burdforth, N. R.			
Coulton	Ansty, E. R.			
Cowborn	Gilling-East, N. R.			
Cowick	Osgodcrofs, W. R.			
Cowley	Strafford, W. R.			
Cowthorp	Claro, W. R.	R. York	4 15 10	38 2 5
Cowton	Gilling-East, N. R.	V. Richmond	4 6 9	
Cowten N. and S.	Ibid.			
Crake in Aller- } tonshire }	Bulmer, N. R.	R. Bulmer	10 0 0	
Crakow	Stanciff, W. R.			
Crambin, or } Crambon }	Bulmer, N. R.	V. Bulmer	9 1 8	42 19 3
				Crathorn

Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Crathorn	Langbargh, N. R.	R. Cleveland	10 11 10	
Criggleston	Agbridge, W. R.			
Croft	Gilling-East, N. R.	R. Richmond	21 8 4	
Crofton	Agbridge, W. R.	R. Pontefract	10 0 20b	
Croome	Buckrofs, E. R.			
Cropton	Pickering, N. R.			
Croftland	Agbridge, W. R.			
Crumwell	Morley, W. R.			
Cudderston	Gilling-West, N. R.			
Cudworth	Staincross, W. R.			
Cullingworth	Morley, W. R.			
Cumberworth	Agbridge, W. R.			
Ditto	Staincross, W. R.			
Cundall	Hallikeld, N. R.	V. Burrowbrid.	3 6 8	
Dacre	Claro, W. R.			
Dalby	Bulmer, N. R.	R. Bulmer	5 1 00b.	29 12 6
Dalton	Burdforth, N. R.			
Ditto	Gilling-West, N. R.			
Ditto	Agbridge, W. R.			
Dalton North	Harthill, E. R.	Cur. Harthill		9 6 8
Dalton South	Harthill, E. R.	R. Harthill	12 0 0	
Danby	Hang-West, N. R.			
Ditto	Langbargh, N. R.			
Danthorp	Holderness, E. R.			
Darfield am- bz Mediet. }	Strafford, W. R.	{ R. Doncaster V. Doncaster	53 1 8 14 11 10	16 3 9½
Darley	Claro, W. R.			
Darnbrook	Stancliff, W. R.			
Darrington	Osgodcross, W. R.	V. Pontefract	16 11 3	35 0 0
Darton	Staincross, W. R.	V. Doncaster.	12 10 00	14 10 10
Dawton	Gilling-East, N. R.			
Denby	Strafford, W. R.			
Dent Depedale	Stancliff, W. R.			
Dent Curthware	Ibid.			
Dent Lenaker	Ibid.			
Dent North	Ibid.			
Denton	Claro, W. R.			
Denton South	Stancliff, W. R.			
Depedale	Ibid.			
Dewsbury	Morley, W. R.	V. Pontefract	22 13 9	46 4 6½
Dighton	Derwent, E. R.			
Ditto	Allerton, N. R.			
Dighton Kirk }				
Dighton North }	Claro, W. R.			
Dinnington	Strafford, W. R.	R. Doncaster	4 0 0	21 2 0
Dimmilton	Holderness, E. R.			
Dinsdale Upper	Allerton, N. R.			
Dirtley	Langbargh, N. R.	R. Cleveland	6 13 4	

Disforth

Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Disforth	Hallikeld, N. R.			
Dodworth	Staincross, W. R.			
Doncaster	Strafford, W. R.	V. Doncaster	32 19 2	
Downham	Hang-West, N. R.	V. Caterick	5 15 10	
Draughton	Staincliff, W. R.			
Drax	Barkston, W. R.	V. York	4 00 0	13 16 0
Drifffield	Derwent, E. R.			
Drifffield Mag.	Harthill, E. R.	V. Harthill	7 10 2ob.	17 0 0
Dringho	Holdernefs, E. R.			
Dromonby	Langbargh, N. R.			
Duggleby	Buckcross, E. R.			
Dunningley	Morley, W. R.			
Donnington	Derwent, E. R.	{ York Pr. R. Bulmer.	19 10 10 19 0 0	
Dunsford	Claro, W. R.			
Dunsley	Allerton, N. R.			
Ditto	Whitby-Str. N. R.			
Dunworth	Strafford, W. R.			
Duston, or Owston	Osgodcross, W. R.	V. Pontefract	7 0 5	
Easby	Gilling-West, N. R.	V. Richmond	2 13 4	
Ditto	Langbargh, N. R.			
Easington	Holdernefs, E. R.	V. Holdernefs	10 00 00	20 00 00
Easington, or }	Langbargh, N. R.	R. Cleveland	14 8 6ob.	
Efington	Bulmer, N. R.	V. Bulmer.	12 11 0ob.	27 9 2
Easingwold	Osgodcross, W. R.			
Eafoft	Dickering, E. R.			
Easton	Holdernefs, E. R.	V. Holdernefs	12 9 7	45 0 0
Eastrington	Harthill, E. R.	R. Harthill	20 9 4ob.	
Eaton Church				
Ebberfton, or }	Pickering, N. R.	V. Rydal	5 17 3ob.	35 0 0
Ibberfton	Morley, W. R.			
Ecclesfal				
Ecclesfield, or }	Strafford, W. R.	V. Doncaster.	19 3 4	
Egglesfield	Ibid.	V. Doncaster	9 0 0	29 14 6
Edlington	Rydal, N. R.	V. Rydal	7 10 0	46 18 8
Edfton	Osgodcross, W. R.			
Egborough	Holdernefs, E. R.	R. Holdernefs	31 1 1	
Eglethorn	Gilling-West, E. R.			
Egleton	Langbargh, N. R.			
Egton	Morley, W. R.			
Eland	Pickering, N. R.			
Ellerborn	Allerton, N. R.			
Ellerbeck	Holdernefs, E. R.			
Ellerby	Howdenshire, E. R.			
Ellerker	Harthill, E. R.			
Ellerton	Gilling-East, N. R.			
Ditto	Hang-East, N. R.	R. Richmond	23 11 10	
Ellingstring.				Ellington

Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Ellington	Ibidem	R. Doncaster	9 0 0	
Elloughton	Harthill, E. R.	V. Harthill	5 0 5	30 0 0
Elmeley	Agbridg, W. R.	R. Pontefract	14 0 7ob.	
Elmsfall	Osgodcrosse, W. R.			
Elmscourt.	Ibidem			
Elton	Harthill, E. R.			
Elvington	Derwent, E. R.	R. Bulmer	5 17 3ob.	45 0 0
Emshaw	Staincliffe, W. R.			
Emswell	Hartwell, E. R.			
Eppleby	Gilling-West, N. R.			
Ereswick	Bulmer, N. R.			
Eriholm, or } Ergham }	Gilling-East, N. R.	R. Dickering	4 0 0	2 3 4
Eshton	Staincliffe, W. R.			
Esk	Holderness, E. R.			
Escrig, or Esrick	Derwent, E. R.	R. Bulmer	23 3 9	
Estby	Staincliff, W. R.			
Estfield	Marley, W. R.			
Eston	Langbargh, N. R.			
Ditto	Dickering, E. R.			
Evelot	Hang-West, N. R.			
Everingham	Harthill, E. R.	R. Harthill	13 6 8	49 10 6½
Eversham	Manshead, E. R.	V. Caterick	36 13 4	
Eulesay Barlow	Strafford, W. R.			
Faceby	Langbargh, N. R.			
Fagorgave	Gilling-West, N. R.			
Fairholm	Gilling-East, N. R.			
Fairhouse	Strafford, W. R.			
Farlington	Bulmer, N. R.			
Farmanby	Pickering, N. R.			
Farnedale	Rydall, N. R.			
Farnham	Claro, W. R.	V. Burrowbrigg	6 12 1	
Farnley	Morley, W. R.			
Ditto	Claro, W. R.			
Farsley	Morley, W. R.			
Faston, or Foston	Bulmer, N. R.	R. Bulmer	14 0 0	
Faukefosse	Harthill, E. R.			
Fayrborn	Barston, W. R.			
Fearby	Hang-Eyst, E. R.			
Fearnhill	Staincliff, W. R.			
Feliskirk	Burdforth, N. R.	V. Bulmer	10 0 0	
Felkirk	Stancrosse, W. R.			
Fels-cliff	Claro, W. R.			
Fencotes	Hang-East, N. R.			
Fennick Chapel	Osgodcrosse, W. R.			
Fenton	Barkston, W. R.	P. York	37 15 5	
Church-Fenton	Barkston, W. R.	V. York	6 14 4	41 0 0
Ferriby	Harthill, E. R.	V. Harthill	8 13 4	24 17 8
				Ferry-

Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Ferry - Frifton, } Sec WaterFri- ston.				
Ferrybridge	Osgodcroffe, W. R.			
Fetherston	Ibidem	V. Pontefract	5 8 6ob.	45 0 0
Fewston	Claro, W. R.	V. York	5 0 0	27 15 2
Fieldham	Gilling-West, N.R.			
Filkirk	Staincroffe	V. Doncaster	7 1 10ob.	
Finber	Buccroffe, E. R.			
Fingall	Hang-West, N. R.	R. Caterick	18 18 4ob.	
Firby	Buccroffe, E. R.			
Fishlake	Strafford, W. R.	V. Doncaster	13 3 9	
Fitling	Holdernesse, E. R.			
Firby	Strasford	Cur.		
Fixby	Morley, W. R.			
Fladmore	Rydal, N. R.			
Flamborough	Dickering, E. R.			
Flasby	Claro, W. R.			
Flawith	Bulmer, E. R.			
Flaxfleet	Howdenshire, E. R.			
Flaxton ma. & par.	Bulmer, N. R.			
Fletham	Gilling-West, N. R.			
Flixton	Dickering, E. R.			
Flockton Ov. & Ne.	Agbridge, W. R.			
Flottonby	Dickering, E. R.			
Fogathorp	Harthill, E. R.			
Fogerby	Osgodcroffe, W. R.			
Follifoot	Claro, W. R.			
Fountains	Ibidem			
Fordon	Dickering, E. R.			
Forset	Gilling-West, N. R.			
Forton	Dickering, E. R.	V. Dickering	15 8 6	18 0 0
Ditto	Ibidem	R. Dickering	15 8 6	
Foulbridge	Pickering, N. R.			
Foulby	Agbridg, W. R.			
Foulkton	Dickering, E. R.	V. Dickering	15 0 0	
Foul-Sutton	Derwent, E. R.	R. Harthill	10 12 8ob.	39 15 2
Foxholes, or } Foxhalls	Dickerings, E. R.	R. Dickering	22 0 0	
Foyfton	Claro, W. R.			
Frathorp	Dickering, E. R.			
Fremington	Gilling-West, N. R.			
Freswick	Bulmer, N. R.			
Frydaythorp	Buccroffe, N. R.	5 P. York	38 16 0ob.	
Frikley	Strasford	2 V. York	4 13 4	32 0 0
Frinden	Morley, W. R.	Cur.		
Friton	Rydal, N. R.			

Frodlengham

Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Frodlengham	Holdernefs, E. R.	V. Holderneffe	5 0 0	12 0 0
Frostenby	Pickering, N. R.			
Fulford	Derwent, E. R.			
Furbeck	Strafford, W. R.			
Futgarth	Holderneffe, E. R.			
Fyley	Dickering, E. R.			
Fyling	Whitby strand, E. R.			
Fylingdale	Ibidem			
Gainstead	Holderneffe, E. R.			
Gales	Gilling-West, N. R.			
Ganton	Dickering, E. R.			
Garforth	Skirack, W. R.	R. York	8 17 8	
Gargrave	Staincliff, W. R.	V. Craven	12 13 11ob.	
Garftall	Ibidem			
Gartham	Harthill, E. R.			
Garton	Dickering, E. R.	V. Dickering	5 6 8	12 18 0
Ditto	Holderneffe, E. R.	V. Holderneffe	6 11 0ob.	10 5 0
Gatthelmesley or Gatehemyl- say }	Bulmer, N. R.	V. Bulmer	2 0 0	7 15 0
Gatenby	Hallikeld, N. R.			
Gatewick	Holderneffe, E. R.	R. Holderneffe	5 10 0	
Gatre	Strafford, W. R.			
Gaughey	Claro, W. R.			
Gauthorp	Bulmer, N. R.			
Gauton or Galmpton }	Dichering, E. R.	V. Dickering	5 2 6	
Gembling	Ibidem			
Gevendale	Claro, W. R.	Pr. York	10 2 6	
Gervase Abbey	Hangwest, N. R.	V. Harthill	4 18 4	14 0 0
Gigleswick	Standliff, W. R.	V. Craven	21 3 4	46 2 0
Gilberdyke	Howdenshire, E. R.			
Gildsum	Morley, W. R.			
Gilkirk	Standliff, W. R.			
Gilling	Gilling-West, N. R.			
Gilling Castle	Gilling-West, N. R.	R. Rydal	13 10 0	
Gillingwood	Ibidem			
Gilmanby	Ibidem			
Gilmore	Rydal, N. R.			
Girsby	Allerton, N. R.			
Girlington	Standliffe, W. R.			
Girtlington	Gilling-West, N. R.			
Gisborn	Standliff, W. R.	V. Craven	11 6 8	
Gisborough	Langbargh, N. R.			
Gisley	Skirack, W. R.	R. York	26 0 0	
Glusburn	Standliffe, W. R.			
Goldear	Agbridge, W. R.			
Goldsburgh	Claro, W. R.	R. Burrowbridg	10 1 0ob.	

Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Gole	Osgodcrosse, W. R.			
Golthorp	Strafford, W. R.			
Gomersall mag.	Morley, W. R.			
Gomersfett	Hang-West, N. R.			
Godmanham, or } Godmadam }	Harthill, E. R.	R. Harthill	12 11 8	
Goteland	Pickering, N. R.			
Govidale mag.	Harthill, E. R.	V. Harthill	3 8 2	
Govidale par.	Ibidem			
Goldhall	Osgodcrosse, W. R.			
Gowthorp	Harthill, E. R.			
Goxhill	Holderneffe, E. R.	R. Holderneffe	8 0 0	44 2 4
Grafton	Claro, W. R.			
Graftwith	Allerton, N. R.			
Grangemere	Stancliff, W. R.			
Grantley	Claro, W. R.			
Graton	Harthill, E. R.			
Gravesburgh	Strafford, W. R.	Cur.		
Greenhow	Langbargh, N. R.			
Gretabridg	Gilling-West, N. R.			
Gretland	Morley, W. R.			
Grimsthorp	Harthill, E. R.			
Grimston North	Buckroffe, E. R.	V. Buccroffe	6 6 8	36 17 6
Grindale	Dickering, E. R.	P. York	9 17 1	
Grinleton	Stancliff, W. R.			
Grinton	Hangwest, N. R.	V. Caterick	12 5 7ob.	42 0 8
Grifthorp	Pickering, N. R.			
Grubthorp	Harthill, E. R.			
Gunby	Ibidem			
Grunthwaite	Stancroffe, W. R.			
Habton mag. & par.	Pickering, N. R.			
Hackforth	Hang-East, N. R.			
Hackneffe	Whitbystrand, N. R.			
Hadlesley-West	Barkston, W. R.			
Halifax	Morley, W. R.	V. Pontefract	84 13 6ob.	
Hallam upper	Strafford, W. R.			
Hallowes	Morley, W. R.			
Halnaby	Burdforth, N. R.			
Halfham	Holderneffe, E. R.	R. Holderneffe	13 6 8	
Halton E. & W.	Stancliff, W. R.			
Halworth	Morley, W. R.			
Hamerton Green	Claro, W. R.			
Hambleton	Barkston, W. R.			
Hampal	Strafford, W. R.			
Hamthwaite	Ansty, E. R.	V. York	13 6 8	
Handsworth	Strafford, W. R.	R. Doncaster	12 4 7	
Hangburton	Claro, W. R.			
Hapswell	Hang-West, N. R.			

Harcalide

Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Harcaside	Hang-West, N. R.			
Harden	Morley, W. R.			
Hardraw	Hang-West, N. R.			
Harcswell	Harthill, E. R.	R. Harthill	4 0 0	27 4 2
Harlesay-East	Burdforth, N. R.			
Ditto West	Allerton, N. R.			
Harlethorp	Harthill, E. R.			
Harlington	Strafford, W. R.			
Harmby	Hang-West, N. R.			
Hartford	Gilling-West, N. R.			
Harthill	Strafford, W. R.	{ P. York	6 0 0	
Harthington	Stanciliff, W. R.	{ R. Doncaster	18 11 10ob.	
Hartoft	Pickering, N. R.			
Harton	Bulmer, N. R.			
Hartwith	Claro, W. R.			
Harwood	Skirack, W. R.	V. York	14 1 10ob.	19 8 4
Haseley	Claro, W. R.			
Haslewood	Barkston, W. R.			
Hatfield	Strafford, W. R.	V. Doncaster	15 5 0	
Hatfield mag. & par.	Holderness, E. R.			
Hatherker	Claro, W. R.			
Hatton	Harthill, E. R.			
Haudale	Langbargh, N. R.			
Hauderby	Osgodcrosse, W. R.			
Hawkeswell-East	Hang-West, N. R.	R. Caterick	20 14 4ob.	
Haulgate	Gilling-West, N. R.			
Hawthorth	Skirack, W. R.			
Hawnby	Burdforth, N. R.	R. Cleveland	7 18 6ob.	45 19 7
Ditto	Gilling-East, N. R.			
Haworth	Morley, W. R.			
Hawthorth	Strafford, W. R.	R. Doncaster	11 4 6	
Hawton	Skirack, W. R.			
Haxby	Bulmer, N. R.			
Haytham	Ibidem			
Hayne	Gilling-West, N. R.			
Haynes Lithe	Stanciliffe, W. R.			
Haythrop	Dickering, E. R.			
Hayton	Harthill, E. R.	V. Harthill	7 11 0ob.	29 0 0
Headingly	Skirack, W. R.			
Headon	Holderness, E. R.			
Healy	Hangest, N. R.			
Ditto	Strafford, W. R.			
Heleigh, or Helagh	Ansty, E. R.	V. York	6 0 0	5 10 0
Heath	Agbridg, W. R.			
Heaton	Morley, W. R.			
Hebden	Stanciliffe, W. R.			
Heck mag. & par.	Osgodcrosse, W. R.			

Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation. King's Books.	Real.
Hedley	Barkston, W. R.			
Hellaby	Strafford, W. R.			
Hellifield	Stancliffe, W. R.			
Helmesley	Rydal, N. R.	V. Rydal	11 8 00b.	35 8 0
Helmesley, or Hemylsey }	Bulmer	R. Bulmer	4 19 2	19 5 0
Ditto Nether	Ibidem			
Helperby	Ibidem			
Helperthorp	Buccroffe, E. R.	V. Buccroffe	4 19 7	30 0 0
Helton	Stancliffe, W. R.			
Helwith	Gilling-West, N. R.			
Hemlington	Langbargh, N. R.			
Hemlinburgh in Howdenshire }	Derwent, E. R.	V. Bulmer		28 0 0
Hemphwate	Claro, W. R.	V. York	13 6 8	
Hemfall	Osgodcroffe, W. R.	R. Doncaster	20 1 09.	
Hemsworth	Ibidem			
Herfield	Claro, W. R.			
Hermitage	Harthill, E. R.			
Hesley	Ansty, E. R.			
Heslington	Derwent, E. R.			
Hessel, or Hest	Harthill, E. R.	V. Harthill	10 7 1	
Heslerton-East	Buccroffe, E. R.			
Heslerton-West	Ibidem	R. Buccroffe	21 6 8	
Hewby	Bulmere, N. R.			
Hewick	Claro, W. R.			
Hewley	Ibidem			
Heworth	Bulmere, N. R.			
Hickleron	Strafford, W. R.	V.		
Higham	Barkston, W. R.			
Higham	Stancroffe, W. R.			
Hilderskill	Bulmer, N. R.			
Hildingley	Ibidem			
Hillora	Barkston, W. R.			
Hilston	Holderneffe, E. R.	R. Holderneffe	5 0 0	31 8 11
Hilton	Hang-East, N. R.			
Hilton	Langbargh, N. R.			
Hilton Upper and Lower }	Bulmer, N. R.			
Hinderthwate	Gilling-West, N. R.			
Hinderwell	Langbargh, N. R.	R. Cleveland	15 0 0	
Hindley N. and S.	Stancroffe, W. R.			
Hipperholm	Merley, W. R.			
Hipswell	Gilling-West, N. R.			
Hodder	Stancroffe, W. R.			
Hoke	Osgodcroffe, W. R.			
Holbeck	Agbridge, W. R.			
Hollam, or Holym	Holderneffe, E. R.	V. Holderneffe	9 19 2	

Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Holm	Allerton, N. R.			
Ditto	Rydal, N. R.			
Holmeton	Holderneffe, E. R.	R. Holderneffe	4 3 4	25 0 0
Holmforth	Agbridge, W. R.			
Holm in Spalding	Harthill, E. R.	V. Harthill	10 0 0	
Holmley	Harthill, E. R.	V. Harthill	8 19 7	
Holm upon Would	Harthill, E. R.	V. Harthill	27 0 0	
Holtby in How- denshire }	Bulmer, N. R.	R. Bulmer	8 0 0	
Holwick	Gilling-West, N. R.			
Honley	Agbridg, W. R.			
Hooton Lovet	Strafford, W. R.			
Hooton Pannel	Ibidem	V. Doncaster	5 10 2ab.	26 17 34
Hooton Roberts	Ibidem	R. Doncaster	7 11 8	43 7 10
Hopperte	Claro, W. R.			
Hopworth	Agbridge, W. R.			
Horbury	Ibidem			
Hornby	Allerton, N. R.	V. Caterick	6 15 5	37 6 8
Ditto	Hang-East, N. R.			
Hornsey cum Riston	Holderneffe, E. R.	V. Holderneffe	13 3 4	
Horton mag. & par.	Morley, W. R.			
Houghton	Osgodcroffe, W. R.			
Haughton mag. & par. }	Strafford, W. R.			
Hoveningham	Rydal, N. R.			
Howden	Howdenshire, E. R.			
Howe	Hallikeld, N. R.			
Howgill	Stanceliffe, W. R.			
Howgrave	Claro, W. R.			
Hown	Staincroffe, W. R.			
Howtingill Chapel	Stanceliff, W. R.			
Hoyland high ambæ Mediet. }	Strafford, W. R.	R. Doncaster	10 6 8	550 0 0 250 0 0
Hoyland Swain	Staincroffe, W. R.			
Hubberham	Stanceliffe, W. R.			
Hubblethorp	Strafford, W. R.			
Hadswell	Gilling-West, N. R.			
Hugget	Harthill, E. R.	R. Harthill	15 0 0	
Hull	Harthill	V. Harthill	10 17 0	
Ditto	Ibidem	Ho. Harthill	10 0 0	
Humberton	Hallikeld, N. R.			
Humbleton	Holderneffe, E. R.	V. Holderneffe	10 1 0ob.	6 10 0
Hunmanby	Dickerings, E. R.	V. Dickering	20 1 8	
Hundel	Osgodcroffe, W. R.			
Hunfleet	Morley, W. R.			
Hunkleby	Buccroffe, E. R.			
Hunshelf	Staincroffe, W. R.			
Hunfingers	Claro, W. R.	V. Barrowbrigg	5 17 3ob.	
				Hunworth

Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Hunworth	Morley, W. R.	R. Doncaster	20 1 2	
Huntington	Bulmer, N. R.	V. Bulmer	5 0 0	14 10 0
Hunton	Hang-West, N. R.			
Hurry	Gilling-East, N. R.			
Hurst-courtney	Barkston, W. R.			
Husthwaite	Burdforth, N. R.	Pr. York	38 17 11 ob.	
Horham, or Holtham	Harthill, E. R.	R. Harthill	10 0 7 ob.	
Huddersfield, or Hutherfield	Morley, W. R.	V. Pontefract	17 13 4	46 10 0
Huthwaite	Langbargh, N. R.			
Hutton	Ansty, E. R.			
Hutton	Harthill, E. R.	V. Harthill	7 11 4	
Ditto	Hallikeld, N. R.			
Ditto	Langbargh, N. R.			
Hutton Bonville	Allerton, N. R.			
Hutton Busnell	Pickering, N. R.	R. Rydal	14 17 6	
Hutton Coniers	Allerton, N. R.			
Hutton Cranwick	Harthill, E. R.	V. Harthill	15 8 6 ob.	21 0 0
Hutton juxta Rudby	Langbargh, N. R.			
Hutton Longvilliers	Gilling-West, N. R.			
Hutton Mulgrave	Langbargh, N. R.			
Hutton Sand	Burdforth, N. R.			
Hutton Sefay	Allerton, N. R.			
Hymsworth	Staincross, W. R.	R. Doncaster	26 1 0 ob.	
Idle	Morley, W. R.			
Jewellthorp	Claro, W. R.			
Ilkley	Skirack, W. R.	V. Craven	7 13 9	28 18 6
Ilkton	Hang-West, N. R.			
Inglethorp	Claro, W. R.			
Ingleby Arncliffe	Langbargh, N. R.			
Ingleby Barwick	Ibid.			
Ingleby Greenhow	Ibid.			
Ingleton	Stancliff, W. R.			
Ingmanthorp	Claro, W. R.			
Ingmiddle	Ibid.			
S. Johns	Strafford, W. R.	Cur.		
S. John's Carlton	Gilling-West, N. R.			
S. John's Mount	Burdforth, N. R.			
Kearton	Gilling-West, N. R.			
Kearby	Burdforth, N. R.			
Ditto	Claro, W. R.			
Keingham, or Kayingham	Holderness, E. R.	V. Holderness	12 0 0	21 0 0
Keiringham	Buccrofs, E. R.			
Keldam	Rydal, N. R.			
Kelk	Dickering, E. R.			
Kellington	Osgodcross, W. R.	V. Pontefract	9 8 11 ob.	32 10 0
				Kelton

Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Kelton	Gilling-West, N. R.			
Kennithorp	Buccrofs, E. R.			
Kepwick	Burdforth, N. R.			
Kerfall	Skirack, W. R.			
Kesden	Stancliff, W. R.			
Kettlesmore	Claro, W. R.			
Kettlewell	Stancliff, W. R.	V. Craven	5 0 0	22 11 6
Kexby	Derwent, E. R.			
Kighley	Stancliff, W. R.	R. Craven	21 0 7ob.	
Kilborn Upper and Lower	Burdforth, N. R.			
Kildale	Langbargh, N. R.	R. Cleveland	10 12 6	36 18 4
Kildwick	Dickering, E. R.	V. Craven	10 8 1ob.	38 18 8
Kilham	Dickering, E. R.	R. Cleveland	10 3 4	
Kilholm	Strafford, W. R.			
Killerby	Hang-East, N. R.			
Killinghurst	Strafford, W. R.			
Killingwold Grave	Harthill, E. R.	H. Harthill	12 13 4	
Killow, or Killond	Dickering, E. R.	V. Dickering	6 13 4	25 0 0
Kilnsfey	Holdernefs, E. R.	V. Holdernefs	6 8 6ob.	8 10 0
Dirto	Stancliff, W. R.			
Kilpin	Howden, E. R.			
Kilton	Langbargh, N. R.			
Kilvington-North	Allerton, N. R.			
Kilvington-South	Burdforth, N. R.	R. Bulmer	17 10 10	
Kilwick	Harthill, E. R.			
Kilwick Piercy	Ibid.	V. Harthill	4 16 0ob.	6 16 8
Kimberworth	Strafford, W. R.			
Kinthorp	Pickering, N. R.			
Kipax	Skirack, W. R.	V. York	5 7 1	34 16 4
Kiplin	Gilling-East, N. R.			
Kirby cold	Burdforth, N. R.			
Kirby knowl	Ibid.	R. Bulmer	8 2 1	
Kirkborn, or Kirborn	Harthill, E. R.	R. Harthill	4 10 2ob.	10 0 0
Kirkbridge	Gilling-West, N. R.			
Kirk-Berton	Agbridge, W. R.	V. Pontefract	13 6 8	
Kirkby	Barkston, W. R.	V. Doncaster	15 10 0	
Kirkby	Claro, W. R.	R. York	20 1 0	
Kirkby-Fletham	Hang-East, N. R.	V. Caterick	9 18 4	32 5 0
Kirkby Grindalyth	Buccrofs, E. R.	V. Buccrofs	8 9 7	36 17 6
Kirkby in Cleve- land	Langbargh, N. R.	R. Cleveland.	21 8 6ob.	
Kirkby-Maledale	Stancliff, W. R.	V. Craven	6 13 4	
Kirkby-Malefide	Claro, W. R.	V. York	6 18 7ob.	
Kirkby over Karr, vulgo Misperton	Rydal, N. R.	R. Rydal	25 1 10ob.	

Kirkby-

Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Kirby-Moreside	Ibid.	R. Rydal	14 0 10	49 1 0
Kirkby on the Hill	Gilling-West, N.R.			
Kirkby on the Mount	Hallikeld, N. R.			
Kirkby super Mo.	Claro, W. R.	V. Burrowbrid.	7 13 6ob.	47 9 11
Kirkby over Leys, or Blows	Claro, W. R.	V. Burrowbrid.	20 1 0	
Kirkby Ravenscroft	Gilling-West, N.R.	R. Richmond	25 5 0	
Kirkby South	Osgodcrofs, W. R.	V. Doncaster.	15 10 2ob.	42 0 1
Kirkby under Dale	Buccrofs, E. R.	V. Buccrofs	6 3 4	
Kirkby Wharf	Claro, W. R.	V. York	3 6 8	43 13 4
Kirkby Whisk	Gilling-East, N. R.	R. Richmond	27 16 4	
Kirk Dale	Rydal, N. R.			
Kirk Bramwith	Strafford, W. R.	Pr. Doncaster	12 18 4	
Kirk-Dighton	Claro, W. R.	R. York	15 11 10ob.	27 0 0
Kirkella	Harthill, E. R.	V. Harthill	13 2 8ob.	
Kirkham	Buckcrofs, E. R.			
Kirk-Hammerton	Claro, W. R.			
Kirk-Heaton	Agbridge, W. R.	R. Pontefract	25 13 9	
Kirk-Lees	Morley, W. R.			
Kirk-Letham	Langbargh, N. R.	V. Cleveland	13 6 8	20 13 4
Kirk-Leventon	Ibid.			
Kirklington	Hallikeld, N. R.	R. Caterick	25 7 3ob.	
Kirk-Sandal	Strafford, W. R.	R. Doncaster,	9 0 2ob.	
Kirk-Smeaton	Ibid.	R. Doncaster	10 1 0ob.	
Kirfley	Osgodcrofs, W. R.			
Knapton	Buccrofs, E. R.			
Knaptoft	Ansty, E. R.			
Knaresborough	Claro, W. R.	Pr. York	42 17 1	
Ditto	Ibid.	V. Burrowbrid.	9 19 4ob.	
Knaton	Allerton, N. R.			
Knedington	Howdenshire, E. R.			
Kneton	Gilling-East, N. R.			
Knottingley	Osgodcrofs, W. R.			
Labrun	Hang-West, N. R.			
Lacock	Stanciliff, W. R.			
Langelift	Ibid.			
Langfield	Morley, W. R.			
Langrike	Barkston, W. R.			
Langset	Staincrofs, W. R.			
Langtherp	Hang-East, N. R.			
Langthwate	Strafford, W. R.			
Langtoft	Dickering, E. R.	Pr. York	43 19 7	
Ditto	Ibid.	V. Dickering	8 0 0	3 9 8
Langton	Buccrofs, N. R.	R. Buccrofs	17 4 7	
Langton mag.	Gilling-East, N. R.	R. Richmond	6 10 9	
Largate	Harthill, E. R.			

Lartington

Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Lartington	Gilling-West, N.R.			
Lasby	Langbargh, N. R.			
Lathom	Harthill, E. R.			
Laton E. and W.	Gilling-West, N.R.			
Laughton in the Moring	Strafford, W. R.	V. Doncaster	6 13 4	27 5 6
Laxton	Howden, E. R.			
Leake	Allerton, N. R.			
Leathley	Claro, W. R.			
Lebberston	Pickering, N. R.			
Ledham	Ansty, E. R.	V. York	7 4 2	44 7 8
Ledston Mag. & Pr.	Barkston, W. R.	V. York	38 0 20b.	
Leeds	Skirack, W. R.			
Leeds Kirk-gate	Ibid.			
Leeds-Mainriding	Ibid.			
Lekinfield	Harthill, E. R.			
Leek in Alver-tonshire	Langbargh, N. R.	V. Cleveland	16 0 0	
Leming	Hallikeld, N. R.			
Leppington	Buccrofs, E. R.			
Lepton	Agbridge, W. R.			
Liftingham	Rydal, N. R.	V. Rydal	17 7 6	49 15 0
Letwell	Strafford, W. R.			
Leven	Holderness, E. R.	R. Holderness	16 13 40b.	
Levening	Buccrofs, E. R.			
Leventhorp	Morley, W. R.			
Leverfal	Strafford, W. R.			
Leverfedge	Morley, W. R.			
Leverton	Langbargh, N. R.			
Leverham, or Ledham	Pickering, N. R.	R. Rydal	7 8 10b.	34 0 0
Lewnfield	Harthill, E. R.	V. Harthill	8 0 0	9 13 4
Lightcliff	Morley, W. R.			
Lilling	Bulmer, N. R.			
Linton amb. Med.	Claro, W. R.	R. Craven	52 0 0	
Lisset	Holderness, E. R.			
Lockerby	Langbargh, N. R.			
Lockington	Harthill, E. R.	R. Harthill	20 0 0	
Lockton	Pickering, N. R.			
Lockwood	Agbridge, W. R.			
Lofthouse	Langbargh, N. R.	R. Cleveland	10 11 00b.	
Longrofton	Holderness, E. R.			
Longthorp	Hallikeld, N. R.			
Loftome	Harthill, E. R.			
Loversal	Strafford, W. R.	Cur.		
Lovingthorn	Hallikeld, N. R.			
Lownsborough	Harthill, E. R.	R. Harthill	16 0 0	
Lowthorp	Dickering, E. R.			
VOL. VI.		X x x x		Ludderton

Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Ludderton	Barkston, W. R.			
Luddington	Morley, W. R.			
Lund	Harthill, E. R.	V. Harthill	6 6 0ob.	24 6 6
Lunton	Gilling-West, N. R.			
Luskin	Rydal, N. R.			
Luttons	Buccrofs, E. R.			
Lyndholm	Strafford, W. R.			
Lyndley	Claro, W. R.			
Lynton	Buccrofs, E. R.			
Lythe	Langbargh, N. R.	R. Cleveland	34 4 0	
Ditto	Ibid.	V. Ibid.	10 12 6	44 0 0
Lytton	Stanciliff, W. R.			
Maultby	Langbargh, N. R.			
Maltby	Strafford, W. R.	V. Doncaster	4 13 4	23 12 10
Malton New	Rydal, N. R.			
Ditto Old	Ibid.			
Manby	Gilling-West, N. R.			
Manfield	Gilling-East, N. R.	V. Richmond	6 1 3	
Maningham	Morley, W. R.			
Mapleton	Holderness, E. R.	V. Holderness	4 13 4	24 10 0
Marish	Pickering, N. R.			
Markinfeld	Claro, W. R.			
Markinton	Ibid.			
Marr	Strafford, W. R.	Cap. Doncaster	4 8 4	10 1 2
Marrick	Holderness, E. R.			
Marfden	Agbridge, W. R.			
Marfet	Holderness, E. R.			
Marshall, alias	Gilling-West, N. R.	V. Caterick	30 0 0	
Kirkby-Mal-				
zerel.				
Marston long	Ansty, E. R.	R. York	24 3 9	
Wannasley or				
Hutton Wan-				
nasley				
Marthwaite	Stanciliff, W. R.			
Marton	Dickering, E. R.			
Marton	Langbargh, N. R.	V. Cleveland	4 18 9	
Ditto	Claro, W. R.	V. Burrowbrid.	2 19 4ob.	29 13 10
Marton East	Stanciliff, W. R.	R. Craven	14 14 4ob.	
Ditto West	Ibid.			
Masham	Hang-East, N. R.	Pr. York	134 3 4	
Ditto	Ibid.	V. Caterick	46 16 8	
Mask	Langbargh, N. R.	V. Cleveland	110 11 10ob.	25 15 0
Maulam	Stanciliff, W. R.			
Mausis	Ibid.			
Medley, or	Agbridge, W. R.	R. Pontefract	25 8 6ob.	
Methley				
Melborn	Harthill, E. R.			
				Melmerby

Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Melmerby	Hallikeld, N. R.	R. Richmond	10 2 11	
Melfonby	Gilling-West, N.R.			
Melton	Harthill, E. R.			
Melton high and West	Stratford, W. R.			
Menston	Skyrack, W. R.			
Menwith	Claro, W. R.			
Mereby	Derwent, E. R.			
Merfleet	Holdernefs, E. R.	Cur. Holdernefs		6 15 0
Metham	Agbridge, W. R.			
Meux	Holdernefs, E. R.			
Mexborough	Stratford, W. R.	Cur.		
Mickleby	Langbargh, N. R.			
Micklefield	Barkston, W. R.			
Mickleton	Gilling-West, N.R.			
Middlemore	Claro, W. R.			
Middlethorp	Ansty, E. R.			
Midgley	Morley, W. R.			
Midlam Decan.	Hang-West, N. R.	Caterick	15 9 4ob.	
Middleton	Harthill, E. R.	R. Harthill	15 3 4	
Ditto	Hallikeld, N. R.			
Ditto	Pickering, N. R.	R. Rydal	10 11 8	22 15 3
Ditto	Claro, W. R.			
Ditto	Morley, W. R.			
Middleton Tyars	Gilling-East, N. R.	R. Richmond	15 10 0	
Middop	Stancrofs, W. R.			
Milford South and North	Barkston, W. R.			
Millington	Harthill, E. R.	Cur. Harthill		8 8 0
Milthorp	Agbridge, W. R.			
Minship	Claro, W. R.			
Mirfield	Morley, W. R.	V. Pontefract	6 1 0	12 14 0
Mittles	Holdernefs, E. R.	V. Holdernefs	2 0 0	
Mitton	Staincliff, W. R.	V. Craven	14 7 8ob.	43 0 0
Monk-Breton	Stancrofs, W. R.			
Monk-Frifton	Barkston, W. R.			
Monkton Bishops	Claro, W. R.			
Monktonmore	Ibid.	R. York	16 19 7	
Monkton-Nun	Ibid.			
Morefham	Langbargh, N. R.			
Morefide	Staincliff, W. R.			
Morley	Morley, W. R.			
Morton	Bulmer, N. R.			
Ditto	Gilling-West, N.R.			
Morton-Banks	Skyrack, W. R.	V. Burrowbrid.	59 4 3	
Morton-upon Swale	Gilling-East, N. R.			
Moscroft	Harthill, E. R.			

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Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Mof	Osgodcross, W. R.			
Moulthorp	Bulmer, N. R.			
Moulton	Gilling-East, N. R.			
Muaker	Gilling-West, N. R.			
Mulby	Claro, W. R.			
Murton	Burdforth, N. R.			
Muston	Dickering, E. R.	V. Dickering	6 10 0	30 3 0
Myton	Bulmer, N. R.	V. Bulmer	6 0 0	29 12 6
Naborn	Derwent, E. R.			
Naby	Gilling-West, N. R.			
Nafferton	Dickering, E. R.	V. Dickering	13 15 4	18 6 8
Nappay	Hang-West, N. R.			
Ness	Rydal, N. R.			
Nestfield	Claro, W. R.			
Nesterfield	Hang-East, N. R.			
Netherdale	Claro, W. R.			
Newbiggin	Harthill, E. R.			
Newbold-North	Ibid.	Pr. York	40 0 0	
Ditto	Ibid.	V. Harthill	4 0 0	12 13 0
Newbold-South	Ibid.	P. York	14 9 7	
Newburgh	Burdforth, N. R.			
Newby	Langbargh, N. R.			
Ditto	Claro, W. R.			
Newby upon Wisk	Gilling-East, N. R.			
Newland	Agbridge, W. R.			
Ditto	Barkston, W. R.			
Newport	Langbargh, N. R.			
Newsam	Harthill, E. R.			
Ditto	Burdforth, N. R.			
Newton	Holderness, E. R.	H. Holderness	21 0 2	
Ditto	Bulmer, N. R.			
Ditto	Straincliff, W. R.			
Newton-Bank	Ibid.			
Newton-East	Holderness, E. R.			
Newton-West	Rydal, N. R.			
Newton-Lime	Barkston, W. R.	R. York	14 0 0	
Newton-Moril	Gilling-East, N. R.			
Newton-Mulgrave	Langbargh, N. R.			
Newton Owter	Holderness, E. R.			
Newton upon Derwent	Harthill, E. R.			
Newton upon Ouse	Bulmer, N. R.	V. Bulmer	5 6 8	
Nidd	Claro, W. R.	V. Burrowbrid.	3 6 100b.	25 11 0
Normanby	Rydal, N. R.	R. Rydal	9 12 6	48 5 6
Normanton	Agbridge, W. R.	V. Pontefract	7 0 0	48 7 2
Northland	Motley, W. R.			
Norton	Hang-West, N. R.			
				Ditto

Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Ditto	Osgodcross, W. R.			
Norton Coniers	Allerton, N. R.			
Norton in the Clay	Hallikeld, N. R.			
Norwood	Claro, W. R.			
Nostal	Osgodcross, W. R.			
Nunkling	Holdernefs, E. R.	R. Holdernefs	2 0 0	
Nunnington	Rydal, N. R.	R. Rydal	13 6 8	39 10 0
Nunthorp	Langbargh, N. R.			
Oglethorp	Barkfton, W. R.			
Okenshaw	Morley, W. R.			
Okeworth	Staincliff, W. R.			
Oldstead	Burdforth, N. R.			
Ole-Wark	Bulmer, N. R.			
Ollerfton	Pickering, N. R.			
Ollerton	Skirack, W. R.			
Osgrove	Strafford, W. R.			
Ormsby	Langbargh, N. R.	V. Cleveland	6 18 6ob.	
Osbaldwick	Bulmer, N. R.	{ Pr. York	32 13 4	
Osendike	Barkfton, W. R.	{ V. Bulmer.	4 0 0	13 10 0
Osgodby	Derwent, E. R.			
Osmonderley	Allerton, N. R.	{ V. Cleveland	8 10 0	
Ofset	Agbride, W. R.	{ R. Cleveland	6 0 0	12 7 0
Ofwald-kirk	Rydal, N. R.	R. Rydal	10 1 8	
Otley	Skirack, W. R.	V. York.	13 1 8	38 6 8
Otterborn	Staincliff, W. R.			
Otteringham	Holdernefs, E. R.	V. Holdernefs	5 0 0	
Ottrington North	Allerton, N. R.	V. Cleveland	4 0 0	35 15 9
Ottrington S.	Burdforth, N. R.	R. Bulmer	15 18 6	27 18 9
ambæ Mediet }				27 18 9
Overiden	Morley, W. R.			
Overton	Bulmer, N. R.	V. Bulmer	4 8 11ob.	28 2 0
Ovington	Gilling-West, N. R.			
Oulcote	Staincliff, W. R.			
Ouram	Holdernefs, E. R.			
Ouston	Anby, E. R.			
Ditto	Burdforth, N. R.	V. Doncaster	7 0 2ob.	35 2 2
Outerton	Strafford, W. R.			
Owleton	Agbride, W. R.			
Ourum-North	Morley, W. R.	V. Doncaster	7 2 0ob.	
Ditto South	Ibid.			
Owesthorp	Howden, E. R.			
Owsthwick	Holdernefs, E. R.			
Owthorn	Ibid.	V. Holdernefs	11 6 3	
Oxnop	Morley, W. R.			
Oxpring	Staincross, W. R.			
Oxton	Anby, E. R.			

Ditto

Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Ditton	Pickering, E. R.			
Padside	Claro, W. R.			
Paghill	Holderness, E. R.	V. Holderness	10 4 0	
Painsthorp	Buccrofs, E. R.			
Pannal	Claro, W. R.	V. York	5 5 0	12 6 8
Partington	Skirack, W. R.			
Patrick-Brumpton	Hang-East, N. R.	R. Caterick	34 13 10b.	
Partington	Holderness, E. R.	R. Holderness	22 2 2	
Paul, alias Pa- gula	Holderness, E. R.	Cur. Holderness	10 0 5	47 10 0
Paul-holm	Ibid.			
Paythorn	Staincliff, W. R.			
Pennistton	Staincrofs, W. R.	V. Doncaster	16 14 2	32 2 11
Phelfo	Morley, W. R.			
Pickhall	Hallikeld, N. R.	V. Caterick	5 13 4	19 9 4
Pickering	Pickering, N. R.	V. Rydal	8 3 9	41 0 0
Pickingham	Rydal, N. R.	V. Rydal	8 3 8	
Pickton	Langbargh, N. R.			
Pigborn	Strafford, W. R.			
Pinchingthorp	Langbargh, N. R.			
Plewland	Holderness, E. R.			
Plumpton	Claro, W. R.			
Pockley	Rydal, N. R.			
Pecklington	Harthill, E. R.	V. Harthill	10 1 10ob.	39 0 0
Poll	Hang-East, N. R.			
Pollington	Osgodcrofs, W. R.			
Ponsthorp	Strafford, W. R.			
Pontefract	Osgodcrofs, W. R.	V. Pontefract	13 6 8	47 0 0
Pool	Skirack, W. R.			
Popleton Over and Nether	Ansty, E. R.			
Porkthorp	Dickering, E. R.			
Portington	Howden, E. R.			
Posthouse	Agbridge, W. R.			
Potters-Newton	Skirack, W. R.			
Potters-Brinton	Dickering, E. R.			
Pollerton	Skirack, W. R.			
Portoe	Langbargh, N. R.			
Poulton	Bulmer, N. R.			
Poymore	Staincrofs, W. R.			
Preston	Osgodcrofs, W. R.			
Preston-long	Holderness, E. R.	V. Holderness	12 0 0	15 0 0
Long-Preston	Staincliff, W. R.	V. Craven	10 18 11ob.	
Priston	Hang-West, N. R.			
Pudsey	Morley, W. R.			
Purston mag. & par.	Skirack, W. R.			
Quarnby Lindley	Agbridge, W. R.			
Quasow	Barkston, W. R.			

Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Quick	Agbridge, W. R.			
Quinton-clay	Ansty, E. R.			
Rainton	Hallikeld, N. R.			
Ramskill	Claro, W. R.			
Ramsmill	Staincliffe, W. R.			
Ranfield	Strafford	Cur.		
Rasdale	Rydal, N. R.			
Raskill	Bulmer, N. R.			
Rasthorp	Buccrosse, E. R.			
Rastrick	Morley, W. R.			
Rathmill	Staincliffe, W. R.			
Ravensfield	Strafford, W. R.			
Ravenworth	Gilling-West, N. R.	R. Richmond	25 5 0	
Castle				
Rawcliffe	Osgodcrosse, W. R.			
Rawden	Skirack, W. R.			
Rawmarsh	Strafford, W. R.	R. Doncaster	8 7 3ob.	
Redker	Langbargh, N. R.			
Rednesse	Osgodcrosse, W. R.			
Rethe	Gilling-West, N. R.			
Ryal	Holdernesfe, E. R.			
Ribston mag. & par.	Claro, W. R.			
Richal	Derwent, E. R.	{ Pr. York	33 11 8	
Richmond	Gilling-West, N. R.	{ V. Bulmer	6 0 0	35 0 0
Ditto	Strafford, W. R.	R. Richmond	15 5 6	
Riddleston	Skirack, W. R.			
Rigmer	Hangwest, N. R.			
Righton	Dickering, E. R.	V. Dickering	9 10 0	27 0 0
Rigton	Claro, W. R.			
Ditto	Skirack, W. R.			
Rillington	Buccrosse, E. R.	V. Buccrosse	8 14 9ob.	17 10 0
Rilston	Staincrosse, W. R.			
Rimswell	Holdernesfe, E. R.			
Rinborough	Ibidem			
Ripley	Claro, W. R.	R. Burrowbridg	23 8 9	
Ripponden	Morley, W. R.			
Rippon	Claro, W. R.	{ Burrow-bridge	8 0 0	
		{ Cant. duo		
		{ St. Mary	24 7 0ob.	
		{ Mag. Hosp.		
		{ St. John's		
		{ Hosp. juxta	10 14 4ob.	
		{ Rippon		
Risby	Harthill, E. R.			
Risingarth	Holdernesfe, E. R.			
Riton	Ibidem	V. Pickering	9 9 10	
				Rivalx

Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Rivalx	Rydal, N. R.			
Roch	Strafford, W. R.			
Rockley	Staincross, W. R.			
Rockwith	Hang-East, N. R.			
Roccliffe	Claro, W. R.			
Rodshall	Morley, W. R.			
Rokeby	Gilling-West, N. R.	V. Richmond	4 3 6	
Romanby	Allerton, N. R.			
Rosington	Strafford, W. R.			
Rossal	Bulmere, N. R.			
Rosse, or Roose	Holderneffe, E. R.	R. Holderneffe	19 0 0	
Rotheram	Strafford, W. R.	V. Doncaster	16 8 6ob.	21 0 0
Rothwell	Morley, W. R.	R. Pontefract	19 12 11	41 18 10
Roucliff	Strafford, W. R.			
Rouseby	Morley, W. R.			
Rowley	Harthill, E. R.	R. Harthill	20 1 8	
Rowston	Holderneffe, E. R.			
Rowthe	Ibidem	R. Holderneffe	18 17 1	
Rowton	Ibidem			
Roxby	Hallikeld, N. R.			
Ditto	Pickering, N. R.			
Royfton	Staincross, W. R.	V. Doncaster	17 13 4	38 9 0
Rudby	Langbargh, N. R.	V. Cleveland	30 0 0	
Rudham	Rydal, N. R.			
Rudston, or } Roodston }	Dichering, E. R.	V. Dickering	9 13 6ob.	39 10 0
Rufford, or Ruf- } forth }	Ansty, E. R.	V. York	4 13 4	
Rumbald Kirk	Gilling-West, N. R.	R. Richmond	58 14 0	
Runcton, or } Roughton-East }	Langbargh, N. R.			
Runcton, or } Roughton-West }	Allerton, N. R.	R. Cleveland	6 0 0	
Runswick	Langbargh, N. R.			
Rushforth	Skirack, W. R.			
Rushworth	Whitby, N. R.			
Ditto	Morley, W. R.			
Ruston mag.	Pickering, N. R.			
Ruston par.	Dickering, E. R.			
Rydall	Rydal, N. R.			
Ryle	Staincross, W. R.			
Ryse, or Ryes	Holderneffe, E. R.	R. Holderneffe	10 0 5	
Ryther	Barkston, W. R.	R. York	6 11 10ob.	
Saddleworth	Agbridge, W. R.			
Saltmarsh	Howdenshire, E. R.			
Salton	Rydal, N. R.	V. Rydal	4 10 10	38 8 10
Sancton, or Sanfton	Harthill, E. R.	V. Harthill	6 1 10ob.	18 6 18
Sandale	Agbridge, W. R.			Sandale

Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Sandale	Strafford, W. R.	V. Pontefract	13 7 8	48 17 4½
Kirk-Sandale	Ibidem	V. Doncaster	9 0 20b.	45 6 9
Sandbeck	Gilling-West, N. R.			
Sandholm	Howdenshire, E. R.			
Sandhull	Ibidem			
Sandhuton	Bulmer, N. R.			
Sandington	Burdforth, N. R.			
Satron	Hang-West, N. R.			
Sawdon	Pickering, N. R.			
Sawley	Claro, W. R.			
Saxay	Langbargh, N. R.			
Saxton	Barkston, W. R.			
Scackleton	Bulmer, N. R.			
Scalby, or Scawby	Pickering, N. R.	V. Dickering	6 13 4	44 0 0
Scalm	Barkston, W. R.			
Scarborough	Pickering, N. R.	V. Dickering	13 6 8	38 0 0
Scawsby	Strafford, W. R.			
Scereby	Derwent, E. R.			
Scoles	Skirack, W. R.			
Scorpinbeck	Buccrosse, E. R.	R. Buccrosse	14 7 80b.	
Scothorp	Stancliffe, W. R.			
Scotton	Hang-East, N. R.	R. Buccrosse	21 11 10q.	
Scrangham	Rydall, N. R.	V. Rydall	2 19 2	37 0 0
Scrauton	Hang-East, N. R.	V. Caterick	14 0 5	
Screven	Claro, W. R.			
Scuttenskelf	Langbargh, N. R.			
Scacroft	Skirack, W. R.			
Seamer	Langbargh, N. R.			
Seamer	Pickering, N. R.	V. Pickering	18 16 50b.	
Seamonden	Agbridg, W. R.			
Seafey	Allerton, N. R.	R. Bulmer	17 0 20b.	
Seaton-Rosse	Harthill, E. R.	Cur. Harthill		38 6 0
Seaton	Holderneffe, E. R.			
Sedber	Stancliff, W. R.	{ V. Kirkby } { Langdale }	12 0 0	
Sedbury	Gilling-East, N. R.			
Selby	Barkston, W. R.			
Settle	Stancliff, W. R.			
Settrington	Buccrosse, E. R.	R. Buccrosse	42 12 6	
Sewerby	Dickering, E. R.			
Shadwell	Skirack, W. R.			
Sharow	Claro, W. R.			
Sharfton	Staincrosse, W. R.			
Sheffield	Strafford, W. R.	V. Doncaster	12 15 20b.	
Shilburgh	Osgodcrosse, W. R.			
Shelley	Agbridge, W. R.			
Shepley	Ibidem			
Sherburn	Buccrosse, E. R.	V. Buccrosse	6 0 20b.	18 2 3
VOL. VI.			Y y y	Sherborn

Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Sherborn	Barkston, W. R.	V. York	10 17 1	47 17 11
Sheriff-hutton	Bulmer, N. R.	R. Bulmer	10 00	36 0 0
Sherston	Agbrigg, W. R.			
Shipley	Morley, W. R.			
Shipton	Harthill, E. R.			
Shipton in Howdenshire }	Bulmer, N. R.	V. Bulmer	10 11 3	40 1 3
Shillington	Agbridge, W. R.			
Sickling	Claro, W. R.			
Sigglethorn	Holderneffe, E. R.	R. Holderneffe	31 1 3	
Sigston, or Siggeston in Allertonshire }	Allerton, N. R.	R. Cleveland	12 13 4	
Silkeston	Staincroffe, W. R.	V. Doncaster	17 13 4	
Silsden	Stancliffe, W. R.			
Silsey	Whitby, N. R.			
Silton Over and Nether }	Burdforth, N. R.			
Sinderby	Hallikeld			
Sinnington	Pickering, N. R.			
Skaklethorp	Buccroffe, E. R.			
Skalingdam	Langbargh, N. R.			
Skanefton	Buccroffe, E. R.			
Skargill	Gilling-West, N. R.			
Skawton	Rydal, N. R.	R. Rydall	2 19 0	
Skearn, or Skyrn	Harthill, E. R.	Cur. Harthill		13 5 0
Skeby	Gilling-West, N. R.			
Skeckling, or Skegling }	Holderneffe, E. R.	V. Holderneffe	7 0 0	48 9 8
Skeffling	Ibidem	V. Holderneffe	7 7 1	10 0 0
Skelderskew	Langbargh, N. R.			
Skellow	Osgodcroffe, W. R.			
Skelbrooke	Ibidem	Cur.		
Skelmerthorp	Staincroffe, W. R.			
Skelton	Bulmer, N. R.	R. Bulmer	5 0 0	33 8 4
Ditto	Gilling-West, N. R.			
Skelton-coat	Hang-West, N. R.			
Skelton Castle	Langbargh, N. R.			
Skidby	Harthill, E. R.			
Skinning-grave	Langbargh, N. R.			
Shiplam	Rydal, N. R.			
Shipsey	Holderneffe, E. R.	V. Holderneffe	9 16 0	16 4 0
Skipton	Stancliffe, W. R.	V. Craven	10 12 6	39 12 10
Ditto	Ibidem	R. Craven	4 0 10	
Skipwith	Derwent, E. R.			
Skirborn	Morley, W. R.			
Skircotes	Buccroffe, E. R.			
Skiningham	Buccroffe, E. R.	R. Buccroffe	21 11 10	

Skirlow

Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Skirlow No. and So.	Holderneffe, E. R.			
Skirpenbeck	Buccroffe, E. R.	R. Buccroffe	14 7 8	
Skolcotes	Harthill, E. R.	V. Harthill	5 6 8	6 7 0
Skorborough	R. Harthill		7 0 0	47 5 0
Skorton	Gilling-West, N.R.			
Skyers	Morley, W. R.			
Sladborn	Stanceliff, W. R.	R. Craven	28 0 9	
Ditto	Ibidem	Cur. ibid.	4 0 0	
Slagwait	Agbridg, W. R.			
Sledmore	Buccroffe, E. R.	Cur. Buccroffe		8 15 0
Slenningford	Claro, W. R.			
Slingsby	Rydall, N. R.	R. Rydal	12 1 10ob.	
Smavis	Barkston, W. R.			
Kirk-Smeton	Osgodcroffe, W. R.	R. Doncaster	10 1 0	
Smcaton Magna	Gilling-East, N.R.			
Smeaton Parva	Allerton, N. R.	R. Cleveland	13 2 6	
Snape	Hang-East, N.R.			
Snathe	Osgodcroffe, W. R.			
Sneaton	Whitby, N. R.			
Sneton	Pickering, N. R.			
Sneton-thorp	Whitby, N. R.			
Snidale	Agbridg, E. R.			
Snilesworth	Burdforth, N. R.			
Solebay	Stanceliffe, W. R.			
Southall	Harthill, E. R.			
Sowerby, &c.	Allerton, N. R.			
Sowland	Morley, W. R.			
Spaldington	Harthill, E. R.			
Spawton	Rydall, N. R.			
Spennington, or	Hang-West, N.R.	R. Caterick	20 10 5	
Spenithorn	Dickering, E. R.			
Speton	Ibidem			
Spittles				
Spittle upon	Gilling-West, N.R.			
Stanemore				
Spoforth	Claro, W. R.	R. York	73 6 8	
Sprotsborough	Stratford, W. R.	R. Doncaster	44 18 9	
Sprotley	Holderneffe, E. R.	R. Holderneffe	7 0 10	
Sproxton	Rydall, N. R.			
Spruston	Skirack, W. R.			
Spurnhead	Holderneffe, E. R.			
Stainbeck Over	Claro, W. R.			
and Nether				
Stainborn	Ibidem			
Stainborough	Staincroffe, W. R.			
Staincroffe	Staincroffe, W. R.			
Staineby	Langbargh, N. R.			

Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Stainforth Mag. } & Parva }	Staincliffe, W. R.			
Stangrave	Rydal, N. R.	R. Rydall	33 6 8	
Stainham	Bulmer, N. R.			
Stainington	Strafford, W. R.			
Stanley East, West } and North }	Claro, W. R.			
Stainton	Hangwest, N. R.			
Stainton	Langbargh, N. R.	V. Cleveland	5 4 2	
Stainton	Strafford, W. R.	V. Doncaster	5 15 0	19 15 6
Stanbury	Morley, W. R.			
Stane	Claro, W. R.			
Stanceland	Morley, W. R.			
Stanfield	Ibidem			
Stanley	Agbridge, W. R.			
Stansgarth	Whitby, N. R.			
Stanton	Staincliffe, W. R.			
Stanwick	Gilling-West, N. R.	V. Richmond	6 13 4	
Stanihow	Gilling-East, N. R.			
Stapleton	Gilling-West, N. R.			
Starboton	Staincliffe, W. R.			
Stathes	Langbargh, N. R.			
Stavely	Claro, W. R.	R. Burrowbridg	8 17 11	
Staxton	Dickering, E. R.			
Stead	Skirack, W. R.			
Sternore	Staincliffe, W. R.			
Steresby	Bulmer, N. R.			
Steton	Staincliffe, W. R.			
Stillingleet	Derwent, E. R.	V. Bulmer	9 7 6	33 12 6
Stillington	Bulmer, N. R.	Pr. York	47 16 3ob.	
Ditto	Ibidem	V. Bulmer	4 15 5	30 0 0
Stiperden	Morley, W. R.			
Stirnam	Bulmer, N. R.			
Stockell	Claro, W. R.			
Stockton on the } Moor }	Bulmer, N. R.			
Stokesley	Langbargh, N. R.	R. Cleveland	30 16 10ob.	
Storthwood	Harthill, E. R.			
Stowborough	Whitby, N. R.			
Stratford	Gilling-West, N. R.	V. Richmond	4 0 3ob.	
Stratton-East	Hang-East, N. R.			
Stratton-West	Hangwest, N. R.			
Streethorp	Strafford, N. R.			
Strenfall	Bulmer, N. R.	Pr. York	77 7 1	
Ditto	Ibidem	V. York	4 13 4	37 0 0
Stubham	Claro, W. R.			
Stubs-cridling and Walding	Osgodcross, W. R.			

Studley

Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Studley	Claro, W. R.			
Studby	Dickering, E. R.			
Starton	Skirack, W. R.			
Ditto	Staincliff, W. R.			
Stutton	Barkston, W. R.			
Sudcotes	Holdernefs, E. R.			
Suffield	Whitby, N. R.			
Sunderland	Strafford, W. R.			
Sunderlandwick	Harthill, E. R.			
Suthill	Morley, W. R.			
Sutton	Holdernefs, E. R.	Coll. Ecel. Holdernefs Cur. Holdern.	13 8 9	10 0 0
Ditto, &c.	Burdforth, N. R.			
Sutton Hungrove	Hallikeld, N. R.			
Sutton in the Forest	Bulmer, N. R.	V. Bulmer.	17 3 4	
Sutton upon Derwent	Harthill, E. R.	R. Harthill	14 14 9	
Swainby	Hallikeld, N. R.			
Swanby	Langbargh, N. R.			
Swarland	Harthill, E. R.			
Swillington	Skirack, W. R.	R. York	16 1 8	
Swindon	Staincliff, W. R.			
Swine	Holdernefs, E. R.	V. Holdernefs	8 0 0	32 10 8
Swinton	Hang-East, N. R.	Cur.		
Sykehouse	Strafford, W. R.	Cur.		
Synenthwate	Ansty, E. R.			
Syxford	Claro, W. R.			
Tadcaster	Ansty E. and Barkston, W. R.	V. York	8 4 9ob.	32 10 8
Tanfield East and West	Hallikeld, N. R.	R. Caterick	13 0 5	
Tankersley	Staincross, W. R.	R. Doncaster.	26 0 2ob.	
Tanshelf	Osgodcross, W. R.			
Tawn	Agbridge, W. R.			
Telfton	Barkston, W. R.			
Temple-hurst	Skirack, W. R.			
Temple-Newson	Barkston, W. R.			
Terne	Staincliff, W. R.			
Terrington	Bulmer, N. R.	R. Bulmer	23 18 6ob.	
Thearne	Harthill, E. R.			
Thekifton	Hallikeld, N. R.			
Thimbleby	Allerton, N. R.			
Thintoft	Gilling-East, N. R.			
Thirkleby	Buccross, E. R.	V. Bulmer	6 0 0	26 15 8
Thirleby	Holdernefs, E. R.			
Thirlesby	Buccross, E. R.			
Ditto	Burdforth, N. R.			

Thifengle

Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Thistengle	Buccrofs, E. R.			
Thoralby	Langbargh, N. R.			
Thorganby	Derwent, E. R.			
Thormanby	Bulmer, N. R.	R. Bulmer	8 2 11	49 2 9
Thorn	Hang-East, N. R.			
Ditto	Strafford, W. R.	Cur.		
Thornaby	Langbargh, N. R.			
Thornalby	Hang-West, N. R.			
Thornborough	Hallikeld, N. R.			
Thornburgh	Burdforth, N. R.			
Thornby	Staincliff, W. R.			
Thorncliff, or Thornscough }	Strafford, W. R.	V. Doncaster	11 7 8	
Thornicrofs	Claro, W. R.			
Thorne	Skirack, W. R.	V. York	8 3 4	12 6 8
Thorngumbold	Holdernefs, E. R.			
Thornhill	Agbridge, W. R.	R. Pontefract	40 0 7ob.	
Thornholm	Dickering, E. R.			
Thornthorp	Buccrofs, E. R.			
Thornthwate	Claro, W. R.			
Thornton	Harthill, E. R.	V. Harthill	7 5 10	32 0 0
Ditto	Bulmer, N. R.			
Ditto	Pickering, N. R.	R. Rydal	20 0 0	
Thornton Bishops	Claro, W. R.			
Thornton in Craven }	Stancliff, W. R.	R. Craven	19 5 2ob.	
Thornton in Lonsdale }	Ibidem			
Thornton in the Beans }	Allerton, N. R.			
Thornton in the Moor }	Burdforth, N. R.			
Thornton in the Street }	Ibidem	V. Cleveland	4 0 0	18 18 4
Thornton Rust	Hang-West, N. R.			
Thornton Steward	Ibidem	V. Caterick	6 13 11ob.	31 17 6
Thornton Watlas	Hang-West, N. R.	R. Caterick	6 10 10	
Thorp	Dickering, E. R.			
Ditto	Strafford, W. R.			
Thorp-Audlen	Osgodcrofs, W. R.			
Thorp-Basset	Buccrofs, E. R.	R. Buccrofs,	12 0 0	
Thorp-Bishops	Ansty, E. R.	V. York	4 0 0	24 15 0
Thorp-Bratingham	Harthill, E. R.			
Thorpach	Claro, W. R.	V. York	3 15 5	24 16 4
Thorp on the Mount }	Morley, W. R.			
Thorp-parva	Ansty, E. R.			
Thorp-Salvin	Strafford, W. R.	V. Doncaster		
				Thorp-

Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Thorp-Stapleton	Skirack, W. R.			
Thorp - Wil-	} Barkston, W. R.			
loughby				
Thraffenby	Pickering, N. R.			
Threshfield	Stanceliff, W. R.			
Thriburgh	Strafford, W. R.	R. Doncaster	12 11	50b.
Thrusk	Burdforth, N. R.			
Thurgoland	Staincross, W. R.			
Thurlston	Ibid.			
Thurnesco	Strafford, W. R.	R. Doncaster	11 7	80b.
Thursby	Hang-West, N. R.			
Thursland	Agbridge, W. R.			
Thwate	Gilling-West, N.R.			
Thwing ambæ	} Dickering, E. R.	R. Dickering	8 12 1	
medietat			8 12 1	
Tibthorp	Harthill, E. R.			
Tickham	Bulmer, N. R.			
Tickhill	Strafford, W. R.	V. Doncaster	7 2 6	25 12 0
Tickton	Harthill, E. R.			
Timble ma. & par.	Claro, W. R.			
Tinglaw	Morley, W. R.			
Tinsley	Strafford, W. R.	V. Doncaster		
Tocotes	Langbargh, N. R.			
Tockwith	Ansty, E. R.			
Todwick	Strafford, W. R.	R. Doncaster	6 14 7	
Tockerington	Bulmer, N. R.	Pr Yrk	2 17 1	
Tolesby	Langbargh, N. R.			
Tollerton	Bulmer, N. R.			
Tolley	Strafford, W. R.			
Tong	Morley, W. R.			
Topclift	Burdforth, N. R.	V. Bulmer	9 19	20b.
Ditto	Morley, W. R.			
Towthorp	Bucerofs, E. R.			
Ditto	Bulmer, N. R.			
Towton	Barkston, W. R.			
Tranby	Harthill, E. R.			
Treton	Strafford, W. R.	R. Doncaster	12 0 0	
Troundil	Pickering, N. R.			
Tunstal	Holdernefs, E. R.	V. Holdernefs		20 0 0
Turnbridge	Osgodcrofs, W. R.			
Twestleton	Staincliff, W. R.			
Tylen	Strafford, W. R.			
Uckerby	Gilling-East, N. R.			
Verby	Langbargh, N. R.			
Ughtershaw	Staincliff, W. R.			
Ugleberb	Whitby, N. R.			
Ugthorp	Langbargh, N. R.			

Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Ulleskelf cum 19s. 3d. 4. incremento }	Bulmer, N. R.	Pr. York	34 11 8	
Ulrun, or Ulrome	Holderneffe, E. R.	V. Holderneffe	3 19 2	20 0 0
Uplethum	Langbargh, N. R.			
Uptal	Burdforth, N. R.			
Upton	Osgodcrosse, W. R.			
Usborn magna	Claro, W. R.	V. Burrowbrigg	3 10 0	39 10 0
Usborn parva	Ibid.	V. Burrowbrid.	3 8 4	
Ustet	Osgodcrosse, W. R.			
Waburn	Hang-West, N. R.			
Waddefley	Strafford			
Waddington	Stanciliff, W. R.	Cur. Craven	2 8 9	22 18 ocb.
Wadsworth	Morley, W. R.			
Ditto	Strafford, W. R.	V. Doncaster	4 2 6	23 11 5
Waghen	Holderneffe, E. R.	V. Holdernefs	7 0 10	30 0 0
Waitwith	Hang West, N. R.			
Wakefield	Agbridge, W. R.	V. Pontefract	29 19 2	
Walden	Hang-West, N. R.			
Wales	Strafford, W. R.	V. Donaster		
Walgrave	Pickering, N. R.			
Walkingham	Claro, W. R.			
Walkinton	Howden, E. R.			
Walkinton Povost	Harthill, E. R.	R. Harthill	24 13 4	
Walton	Ansty, E. R.			
Wanford	Dickering, E. R.			
Wangforth	Harthill, E. R.			
Wapley	Langbargh, N. R.			
Wardley	Skirack, W. R.			
Warley	Morley, W. R.			
Warmfield	Agbridg, W. R.	V. Pontefract	5 4 2	
Warmsworth	Strafford, W. R.	R. Doncaster	6 10 10	41 16 1
Warter	Harthill, E. R.	V. Harthill	4 0 0	17 8 4
Warthel	Bulmer, N. R.	R. Bulmer	6 0 0	
Warton	Harthill, E. R.			
Washford	Claro, W. R.			
Wassand	Holderneffe, E. R.			
Wafs	Burdforth, N. R.			
Water-Friston or Ferry-Friston }	Osgodcross, W. R.	V. Pontefract	5 19 2	15 3 4
Watersham	Skirack, W. R.			
Waterton	Agbridge, W. R.			
Wath	Hallikeld, N. R.	R. Caterick	17 7 1	
Wath upon Dun	Strafford, W. R.	V. Doncaster	15 10 2ob.	50 1 10
Watlis	Hang-East, N. R.			
Watton	Harthill, E. R.			
Wexam	Holderneffe, E. R.			
Wetton	Claro, W. R.			

Welborn

Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Welborn	Bulmer, N. R.	R. Cleveland	7 2 11	
Welbury	Burdforth, N. R.			
Wele	Harthill, E. R.			
Welham	Buccroffe, E. R.	V. Caterick	8 13 6ob.	18 16 0
Well	Hang-East, N. R.			
Welton	Harthill, E. R.			
Ditto	Holderness, E. R.	V. Harthill	25 0 0	
Ditto	Howden, E. R.			
Welwick	Holderness, E. R.			
Wensley	Hang-West, N. R.	V. Holderness	6 13 4	14 0 0
Wentbridge	Osgodcross, W. R.	R. Caterick	49 9 9ob.	
Wentworth	Strafford, W. R.	Cur.		
Wentworth	Ibid.			
Woodhouse	Ibid.			
Westbury	Langbargh, N. R.			
Westerdale	Morley, W. R.			
Westerton	Claro, W. R.			
Westhall	Ibid.	V. Buccrofs	4 18 4	38 2 6
Westhouses	Buccroffe, E. R.			
Westow	Claro, W. R.			
Weston	Staincliff, W. R.	V. York.	9 17 5ob.	18 13 5ob.
Westons	Claro, W. R.	Buccrofs { Pr. V.	82 11 3	
Werherby	Buccrofs, E. R.			
Wetwang	Ibid.			
Weverthorp	Staincliff, W. R.	V. Buccrofs	9 7 8ob.	32 9 0
Wharf	Bulmer, N. R.	V. Bulmer	3 1 8	8 14 0
Wharthill	Langbargh, N. R.			
Wharleton	Buccrofs, E. R.			
Wharram in the Street	Ibid.	V. Buccrofs	6 9 0	13 9 0
Wharram Piercy	Gilling-West, N. R.	V. Buccrofs	11 13 4	31 0 0
Whaiston	Strafford, W. R.	R. Bulmer	25 17 3ob.	
Wheatley	Derwent, E. R.			
Wheldrake	Bulmer, N. R.			
Whenby	Strafford, W. R.	V. Bulmer	4 8 4	34 12 4
Whifton	Whitby-Stra. N. R.	R. Doncaster	10 10 0	
Whitby	Hang-West, N. R.			
Whiteide	Osgodcross, W. R.			
Whitgift	Agbridge, W. R.			
Whitby	Bulmer, N. R.			
Whitwell	Agbridge, W. R.			
Whitwood	Claro, W. R.			
Whixley	Morley, W. R.	R. Rydal	7 12 10	
Wibsey	Rydal, N. R.			
Wickham	Gilling-West, N. R.			
Wickliff	Skrack, W. R.	R. Richmond	14 12 0	
Widkirk		V. York	13 5 7ob.	40 12 9½
VOL. VI.		Z z z z	Wiggenthorp	

Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Wiggenthorp	Bulmer, N. R.			
Wigginton	Ibidem	R. Bulmer	14 13 4	
Wigglesworth	Staincliff, W. R.			
Wighill	Ansty, E. R.	V. York	5 3 6ob.	25 15 0
Wighton	Harthill, E. R.	Pr. York	32 10 5	
Ditto	Ibid.	V. York	4 13 9	44 10 0
Wight-Wesel	Strafford, W. R.			
Wigton	Skirack, W. R.			
Wike	Morley, W. R.			
Ditto	Skirack, W. R.			
Wikersley	Strafford, W. R.	R. Doncaster	8 0 2ob.	
Ditto	Claro, W. R.	V. Burrowbrid.	7 17 1	
Wilberfoss	Harthill, E. R.			
Willersby	Ibid.			
Ditto	Dickering, E. R.	V. Dickering	9 0 7ob.	28 10 0
Willtoft	Harthill, E. R.			
Williton	Langbargh, N. R.			
Wilsden	Morley, W. R.			
Wilfick	Strafford, W. R.			
Wilsted, or } Wynstead,	Holdernefs, E. R.	R. Holdernefs	12 0 0	
Wilthorpe	Ansty, E. R.			
Ditto	Dickering, E. R.			
Wilton	Pickering, N. R.	V. Harthill.	7 3 6ob.	12 10 0
Wimbleton	Rydall, N. R.			
Winkley	Claro, W. R.			
Winsley	Ibidem			
Winterborn	Staincliff, W. R.			
Wintering	Gilling-West, N. R.			
Winteringham	Buccrofs, E. R.			
Winterfor	Staincrofs, W. R.			
Winton	Allerton, N. R.			
Wisedale	Staincliff, W. R.			
Wiston, or } Whiston.	Strafford, W. R.	R. Doncaster	10 0 0	
Wistow	Barkston, W. R.	Pr. York	65 16 0ob.	
Ditto	Ibid.	V. York	8 0 0	45 1 5
Ditto	Buccrofs,	V. Buccrofs	4 18 4	38 2 6
Withernsey	Holdernefs, E. R.			
Withernwick	Ibid.	V. Holdernefs	6 7 1	34 15 0
Wittingley	Strafford, W. R.			
Witton-East	Hang-West, N. R.	V. Caterick	5 3 6ob.	
Witton-West	Ibid.			
Wombwell	Strafford, W. R.			
Womersley	Osgodcrofs, W. R.	V. Pontefract	6 11 5ob.	24 0 0
Woodal	Claro, W. R.			
Woodhall	Derwent, E. R.			
Ditto	Hang-West, N. R.			

Dine

Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Ditto	Agbridge, W. R.			
Ditto	Claro, W. R.			
Ditto	Strafford, W. R.			
Woodhouse	Staincliff, W. R.			
Woodhouse	} Strafford, W. R.			
Hamsworth				
Woodmansey	Harthill, E. R.			
Woodson-Hall	Agbridge, W. R.			
Woodthorp	Ibid.			
Ditto	Strafford, W. R.			
Wooly	Staincross, W. R.	V.		
Worrall	Ibidem			
Worsal	Allerton, N. R.			
Worsborough	Staincross, W. R.	Cur.		
Wortley	Morley, W. R.			
Ditto	Staincross, W. R.			
Would-Newton	Dickering, E. R.	V. Dickering	6 19 90b.	27 0 0
Wragby	Osgodcross, W. R.			
Wreton	Pickering, N. R.			
Wrenthorp	Agbridge, W. R.		5 13 9	27 0 0
Wressall	Harthill, E. R.	V. Harthill		
Wrigglesworth	Agbridge, W. R.			
Wyton	Holderneß, E. R.			
Yafford	Gilling-East, N. R.			
Yapham	Harthill, E. R.			
Yarethorp	Bulmer, N. R.			
Yarum	Langbargh, N. R.			
Yeadon	Skirack, W. R.			
Yesthorp	Rydal, N. R.			
Yeadingham	Buccross, E. R.	V. Buccross	5 4 2	
Yerely	Whitby-Stra. N. R.			
Yerlesley	Burdforth, N. R.	V. Harthill	5 13 6	
Yokefleet	Howden, E. R.			
Youlthorp	Harthill, E. R.			
Youlton	Bulmer, N. R.			
		R. Holy Cross	6 6 8	28 6 9
		R. S. Cuthbert and Hellen with All St. in Peaseholm	5 10 10	38 2 6
		R. S. Dennis in Walmgate with S. George and Naborn	4 0 10	31 17 0
Berk City.	City of York.			

Y O R K S H I R E.

Place.	County.	Livings.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
York City	City of York	V. S. Hellen's in Stone- gate	4 5 5	14 4 6
		V. S. Law- rence in the Suburbs	5 10 0	13 4 10
		V. S. Margaret	4 9 9ob.	7 8 6
		V. S. Martin	4 0 0	21 6 8
		R. S. Mary	5 0 10	4 0 0
		Bishops-hill amb. Med.	25 0 10	39 2 5
		R. S. Mary in Castle-gate	2 8 6	15 0 0
		R. S. Micha- el's de Bel- freys cum S. Wilfrid's	2 0 10	11 17 9
		R. S. Michael Spurrier- gate	8 12 1	19 3 8
		V. New Bi- shop-hill	10 0 0	41 0 0
		R. All Saints in North- Street	4 7 11	14 17 2
		R. All Saints on the Pavement	5 16 10ob.	15 3 9
		R. S. Saviour	5 6 8	30 17 11
		V. S. Trinity in Good- ramgate	12 4 9ob.	19 6 0
		V. S. Trinity in the King's Court	8 0 0	17 18 9
		Hosp. S. Mary Botham	9 6 8	
		Hosp. S. Mary Horse-fair	11 6 8	
		Hosp. S. Mary in Fosse-gate	6 13 4	

The END of that Part of Great Britain called ENGLAND.



Sept 2, 1941

[illegible]